

HOUDE ACQUITTED BY SUPREME COURT

Jury Brought in Verdict of Not Guilty Last Night
Prisoners Evidence Gave Unexpected Turn to Case.

From Wednesday's Bulletin
Victor Houde was acquitted last night of the charge of causing the death of George Woods in a shack in Edmonton on the night of April 4th last by striking him on the back of the head with a blunt instrument resulting in a fracture of the skull and hemorrhage of the brain. The jury were out 50 minutes when they returned with the unanimous verdict of "Not guilty," whereupon His Honor Justice Scott declared to the prisoner he was discharged.

The case for the crown was concluded at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the court adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Nothing was disclosed as to the line of argument the defence would take until the court resumed. The case for the defence opened with the accused man in the box. This gave the case a new turn. Up to this time the crown had to prove Houde did the deed by purely circumstantial evidence, for, as the judge said, the tragedy in the shack would forever remain a mystery. Houde tacitly confessed to causing the death of Woods by striking him with no intention to kill or injure, but merely to defend himself. This left the question for the one of justifiable homicide and the alternative of conviction for manslaughter or acquittal.

The judge in charging the jury said that after the prisoner's evidence there could be no doubt as to who killed Woods. The credibility of the Crown witnesses was no longer important. If it had been their evidence would require careful scrutiny. The question to decide was there sufficient provocation to justify the prisoner in thinking his own life was in danger and that force was necessary. Any reasonable doubt, he said, should be given to the prisoner.

Houde's counsel throughout the trial were Messrs. H. H. Robertson, of Robertson & Dickson, and Mr. H. A. MacKie.

The Defence.
The case for the defence opened with the evidence of the accused man Victor Houde. He swore he had lived in Edmonton for five years, and was a warehouseman, having worked for various firms in the city. He told the situation of the shack and the various individuals who lived in the shack. Woods came in from the bush, and had stayed in a shack below Houde's shack. One day Woods came by his shack. Woods came in and asked witness to have a drink. Eventually Woods came to live in the shack. He often brought liquor. As many as 10 flasks and four bottles of whiskey were found around the shack one week. Once they had words and Woods left. On Monday or Tuesday before the murder he applied to the Griffin Co. for a job.

On the morning of the 4th he and Woods left the shack early. About 10 in the morning he returned and made some tea and got something to eat. Woods came in then. He had a bottle of beer. Witness said this business would have to stop. Woods then struck witness between the eyes and on the nose, and knocked him down. Woods hit witness the second time, and still a third time. Witness then knew no more. He said he was stupid, and when he recovered, he had a bruise on the right eye and his lip was swollen. He washed himself and wiped his hands on the towel. He then went out, he thought and got a few drinks. He came back to get something to eat. Woods came in about evening. It was dusk in the shack. Woods accosted him with insulting words and hit witness again on the left cheek, cutting his mouth and loosening his teeth. Witness thought he must have hit Woods with something, and left the shack. He came up town and went into the Alberta pool room. He could not recall the various places he visited that evening. He recollects going to Taylor and Spinks' barn and sleeping there. On the morning of the 5th he went to the Senate and had a drink. Then he went to the Queen's

when he saw Pepper, Parks and Peacock.
Peacock asked him what was the matter with his face. He said he had trouble with Woods, the day before. Pepper said: "What did you do to Woods? He's dead." Witness said: "Come off!" Peacock said: "That's right."

Woods and witness usually "jangled" over bringing liquor to the house. Woods was too quick and too able a man for witness, and he got out of the way as quickly as possible when he struck Woods that evening. Witness learned first of Woods' death from Pepper in the Queen's hotel.

Cross-Examination.
To Mr. Cogswell he said both Woods and he had been drinking heavy from Sunday until the 4th. On the night of the 3rd Woods was telling witness and Peacock what a strong man he was. He could hit as hard as Fitzsimmons.

Witness said he was really the tenant of the shack. He could not tell how long he lay in the shack after Woods hit him. He remembered that when Woods came in the evening that he in defence struck Woods with a chair. He did not remember meeting Payzant or of being in Nelson Gray's shack on the evening of the 4th. He thought that Pepper and Peacock were fooling him when they said Woods was dead and did not believe them. He had been interdicted some time ago. He interdicted himself—he and his wife.

Ex-Mayor May gave evidence as to the former good character. He never heard anything against the prisoner until this crime was charged against him.

Similar evidence was given by Messrs. J. H. Gariepy, P. E. Lessard and H. S. Goldsmith.

A. Turner testified that prisoner applied for work.

Mr. Robertson's Address.
The presentation of the case for the defence occupied one and a quarter hours. Mr. H. H. Robertson, chief counsel for the prisoner, in his address to the jury, occupied half an hour, closing with a strong plea for the acquittal of the prisoner. During his address the prisoner wept and sobbed, but when Mr. Cogswell forged the chain of circumstantial evidence associating him with the crime his face grew tense and set, and he followed every word. Mr. Cogswell epitomized his address in the narrow limits of ten minutes.

Plea for the Defence.
In his opening remarks, Mr. Robertson explained homicide known as murder, and justifiable homicide, which was permissible under the law in self-defence. He submitted that there was no intent on the part of the prisoner to commit murder. He contended that the three principal witnesses, Pepper, Peacock and Parks, treated the matter as a joke, and were unreliable. Mrs. Stennett substantiated the plea of the defence. She saw Woods go in. He was drunk. She saw Houde come out in about two minutes. No man could premeditate murder in that short time. Mr. Payzant's evidence, he contended, fully bore out the statement of the accused. Prisoner took Payzant the wrong way at first, towards a shack he formerly lived in. This was just what a dazed and drunk man would do.
He contended that if Houde had committed the deed, he would not have told Pepper and Peacock he had a fight with the victim and give up the key to the shack.
He contended that the way the deed was apparently done was quite feasible according to Houde's story in the box. Wood had been on a protracted spree, and was in bad temper. He was a large powerful man for whom Houde was no match. He did all in self defence.
He submitted that the evidence of bloodmarks for Wood by the testimony of the medical men, Wood never moved after the blow. Consequently the bloodmarks other than those at the victim's head indicated there were Houde's blood, and how the evidence of a struggle in which the victim inadvertently got the

worst of it.
The counsel charged the jury with the seriousness of the responsibility in judging homicide and quoted copiously from the criminal code, defining justifiable homicide.

The prisoner was afraid to go back to the shack on that night because he feared Woods. He directed attention to the discrepancy in the evidence of Peacock as to the position of the head of the murdered man with the evidence of the police.

Argument of the Crown.
In his argument Mr. Cogswell held that the expert evidence showed that Woods died from the result of a blow with some blunt instrument. The question was to determine how this blow was inflicted. The defence had attempted to imply that it was caused by a fall upon some object and held that object was the accordion found near the head of the victim and under the bed. Such a theory was impossible from any consideration. The only verdict that anyone could come to was that the blow was inflicted by some hand. Whose hand? He drew attention to the fact that the casual rows and alterations of Woods and the prisoner were improbable to lead to such gruesome results. The story of the prisoner in the box looked like an invention after hearing the case for the Crown for two days. It was inconceivable how the prisoner could wander all day on the 4th from 10 o'clock, when he had the first row with Woods, and all night in such an unconscious state as he presumed to tell the court. He had sense enough to shun the shack where the body of Woods lay, and to take off and put on his boots in the house of Nelson Gray, and go to the Senate hotel, the Alberta and the livery barn.

He submitted that none of the crown witnesses had shown any personal animus towards the prisoner. Their stories agreed in essentials and had been disproved by any cross-examination.

He left the questions of law about what was homicide, premeditated or justifiable, to the judge, and rested his case upon the facts adduced in the evidence.
Afternoon Session.
The case for the crown opened again in the afternoon with the evidence of George Smith. He testified that he came into the livery barn of Taylor & Spinks early on the morning of April 5th, when he saw Houde in the office. Houde said "Hello, George." Houde often came to the barn, but witness never knew him to stay there all night. Witness' suspicion was not aroused by Houde's presence in the stable. He noticed nothing about prisoner's face then. He did not take a careful look at him.

Mrs. Stennett, who lives on Elizabeth street, swore that she knew Houde and knew where he lived. The Houde shack was easily seen from Mrs. Stennett's kitchen window. She saw George Woods on the evening of the 4th at about twenty minutes to six o'clock. She watched him go to his own house. She saw Vie, Houde about two minutes later. He came out of the shack and took the short cut across the lots to Elizabeth street.

To Mr. Mackie, in cross-examination, Mrs. Stennett said she was ironing at the window and saw Woods go past to his shack. She watched him go in. The reason she watched was because there had been considerable drinking going on in that shack about that time. She was certain that she made no mistake about identifying Houde as he passed her window. He had a peculiar military overcoat. She denied that she was asked to suppress any evidence, and would not have done so if she had been asked.

George Bonness, a clerk in the Senate Hotel, swore that he saw Houde in the Senate Hotel about twelve o'clock. When witness looked up he asked Houde to leave. He noticed nothing suspicious in Houde's action.
Sergeant Tidbury swore that he saw Houde on April 5th in the Grand Central Hotel about 10 a.m. Witness told Houde he wanted to see him. When asked what the conversation was between the prisoner and the constable the defence objected, citing authorities that while in custody no words of the prisoner should be admitted as evidence. The judge so held.

He took Houde to the office. He had marks upon his face.
The next witness was Charles Griffith. He searched the Woods' shack on April 5th in company with Chief Evans. His evidence was held by the court to be inadmissible.
Dr. E. A. Schwabe, who was en-

gaged on behalf of the Attorney-General's department to examine the blood stains found on the poker and towels discovered in the shack when Detective Griffiths and Chief Evans searched it on April 12th, and who was to give evidence in this regard was not called on account of throwing out this part of the evidence.
The case for the crown concluded with the evidence of Chief Evans. The Chief was unable to attend, consequently the court adjourned to his home, where his evidence was taken.

He recited the evidence already told by Constable Howey about finding the body of Woods in the shack. The principal evidence given by Chief Evans was concerning the conversation he heard between the prisoner and Mr. Van Wort, of Calgary, in the police cells. Mr. Van Wort called at the chief's office and the chief took him downstairs. He shook hands with Houde and said he was sorry to see him there. He said he would be glad to do anything to help him. The prisoner said if he did anything he did it in self-defence, and that he had been pounded unmercifully. Chief Evans further said that Houde was in a bad condition. His right eye was blackened, his left cheek bruised, his lip swollen and black inside, and there were blood spots on his breast. He asked for Dr. Braithwaite, not for any medicine, but to take note of his condition. The chief said to the prisoner he could testify as to his condition for his defence. In answer, Houde said he did not know how he got out of the shack. He had to get out the best way he could.

The first action of Houde after his acquittal was to go to the C. P. R. telegraph office and wire the news to his mother in Carman, Manitoba.

TO PREVENT COAL SHORTAGE.
Regina, June 11—A press representative had an interview today with Hon. W. R. Motherwell, commissioner of agriculture, with regard to a cold storage scheme. Mr. Motherwell said that whilst the negotiations were still pending and he was unable to go into details, he felt at liberty to say that the main feature of the scheme was an arrangement whereby the wholesalers and retailers would be enabled to lay in stocks of coal against the winter without an immediate outlay of capital. In the ordinary course of things and with the present momentary stringency it could not be expected that the trade would load themselves up with coal which they could only hope to sell months ahead.

At the same time it was not to be expected that the operators would be willing to lay out of the wages and expenses on the coal mined. The arrangements would entail some sacrifice on the part of the wholesalers and retailers, but just how they would be arranged he was not prepared to say as yet. Asked how the railway company proposed to help Mr. Motherwell stated that they had promised a supply of cars. If all parties to the scheme carried out their part he expected that at the beginning of the winter there would be a storage of between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of coal in Saskatchewan.

MAN DISAPPEARED IN CALGARY.
Calgary, June 12—A man named S. Williams, his wife and two children, came from Innisfail last night, intending to go to the States, Williams disappeared at 6 o'clock in the evening and up to an early hour this morning nothing has been learned regarding him.
Later—Eastbound No. 96 struck an unknown man three miles east of the city this morning. He was walking on the track and was killed instantly. The body was taken on board to Langdon. The police believe the man to be Williams.

Will Fight the Government.
London, June 11—At a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party in the House of Commons today it was decided to fight the government both in the house and in the constituencies in order to punish the Liberals for failing to give Ireland a broader measure of home rule than contained in the rejected Irish council bill.

Two Years for Stealing.
Macleod, June 11—Walters, two man charged with making away with 50,000 feet of lumber, the property of the Leavings Alberta Lumber Co., was today sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary by Justice Harvey.

Officers Sent Up.
Calgary, June 11—Police Constable Quirk and Fireman Charmonneau, tried today on a charge of theft, were committed for trial at the Supreme court. The board of works today decided to call for tenders for the erection of a new city hall to cost \$150,000.

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DEFENCE T

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—In cross-examination of Harry today, counsel for William wood repeatedly interjected, gesture of a great counter-acted and carried out by mics of the Western Feder Miners and indicated a de tence in that field. They ca chard by slow movements, the minute details from the miting of the Independence rado, station, down to the att the life of Fred Bradley and ily in San Francisco. Besie ries of particular attacks at creditability of the witness, general probability of his sto in preparation for their own money in rebuttal, the defenc to show that Orchard has for boasting of the commissi agrary crimes and that he fying under the control and suggestion of Detective McP.

The defence began today by clear that so far as Orchard Haywood, Moyer and Pettib nothing to do with inspiri ning or carrying out the V mine explosion and that I and Moyer had nothing to planning the murder of I Gregory. They passed then dynamiting of the Independe the first crime with wit testimony of Orchard direct neets Haywood, to show springing the mine, Orchard ly sought to spare the o train, and that the whole i engineered by agents of min and railway managers, who a comparatively harmless " to injure the union miners, on a strike. Leaving the In ence station crime, which y lowed by the flight of Orcha Wyoming and the unexpected to Denver, the defence soug credit his statement that F directed Orchard to kill Mably by showing that F and Mably were old and friends. Coming to the att kill Bradley the defence de self largely to the story of attempt to poison Bradley, of ing the rest of the Bradle hold, including an infant i Crow, the cook, with whom made friends and whom he companioned to the theater. swore that while in San Fra repeatedly received money i titione who used the name Bone' in transmitting it. In this clearer today the defe denied an effort to show t money was sent under Pe disguised name by persons against the leaders of the Federation of Miners.

Not a Fake.
Orchard denied that the owners or railway had a in the Independence stat had a mania for confessing mitted crimes, and denied is under the influence of McParland. He showed son in answering many of Attor arden's questions, but he held up to all his first stor sed for state let today's exta take its course without se fection and at the close signified their entire sat Orchard has been on the s days and has fully two mo of him. Steve Adams is a Ida County jail and a clo neighbor to Haywood, M Pettibone.

Orchard testified that the of Frank Bradley was discus Sunday afternoon in July, conference between Haywo bone and Orchard in Pe backyard in Denver. Hay Orchard should go alone Bradley because he was at the mine-owners and was dr Federation out of California. "At the time I put stry Bradley's milk I was in I did not care whether I whole family of father, mot and three servants," was reply to Mr. Richardson's animation on the attempt Bradley's life in San Fran court adjourned at 3:30 o'clock. The story of the att Bradley's life.

The Independence As to the Independence

DEFENCE TRIES TO SHAKE ORCHARD'S STORY

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—In further cross-examination of Harry Orchard today, counsel for William D. Haywood repeatedly interjected the suggestion of a great counter-conspiracy formed and carried out by the enemies of the Western Federation of Miners and indicated a determination to direct the main line of defence in that field. They carried Orchard by slow movements through the minute details from the dynamiting of the Independence, Colo., station, down to the attempt in the life of Fred Bradley and his family in San Francisco. Besides a series of particular attacks upon the credibility of the witness and the general probability of his stories, and in preparation for their own testimony in rebuttal, the defense sought to show that Orchard had a mania for boasting of the commission of imaginary crimes and that he is testifying under the control and at the suggestion of Detective McParland.

The defense began today by making clear that so far as Orchard knew Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone had nothing to do with inspiring, planning or carrying out the Victorio mine explosion and that Haywood and Moyer had nothing to do with planning the murder of Detective Gregory. They passed then to the dynamiting of the Independence station, the first crime with which the testimony of Orchard directly connects Haywood, to show that in springing the mine, Orchard purposely sought to spare the oncoming train, and that the whole plot was engineered by agents of mine-owners and railway managers, who wanted a comparatively harmless "outrage" to injure the union miners, who were on a strike. Leaving the Independence station crime, which was followed by the flight of Orchard into Wyoming and the unexpected return to Denver, the defense sought to discredit his statement that Haywood directed Orchard to "kill" "Andy" Maybery by showing that Haywood and Maybery were old and intimate friends.

Coming to the attempt to kill Bradley the defense devoted itself largely to the story of Orchard's attempt to poison Bradley, endangering the rest of the Bradley household, including an infant and Mrs. Crow, the cook, with whom he had made friends and whom he had accompanied to the theater. Orchard swore that while in San Francisco he repeatedly received money from the union who used the name of "Pat Bone" in transmitting it. In making this clearer today the defense evidenced an effort to show that this money was sent under Pettibone's disguised name by persons plotting against the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

Not a Fake.
Orchard testified that the mine-owners or railway had any part in the Independence station outbreak had a mania for confessing uncommitted crimes and denied that he is under the influence of Detective McParland. He showed some spirit in answering many of Attorney Richardson's questions, but he firmly held up to all his first stories. Counsel for state let today's examination take its course without serious objection and at the close privately signified their entire satisfaction. Orchard has been on the stand five days and has fully two more ahead of him. Steve Adams is tonight in Ida County jail and a close cell neighbor to Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

Bradley Murder Planned.
Orchard testified that the murder of Fred Bradley was discussed on a Sunday afternoon in July, 1904, at a conference between Haywood, Pettibone and Orchard in Pettibone's backyard in Denver. Haywood said Orchard should go alone and kill Bradley because he was at the head of the mine-owners and was driving the Federation out of California.

"At the time I put strychnine in Bradley's milk I was that desperate I did not care whether I killed the whole family of father, mother, baby and three servants," was Orchard's reply to Mr. Richardson's cross-examination on the attempt of Fred Bradley's life in San Francisco. The court adjourned at 3.30 o'clock with Orchard on the stand, telling in detail the story of the attempt on Bradley's life.

The Independence Affair.
As to the Independence depot at

lair, Orchard said it was planned to blow up the depot before the arrival of the train. This was arranged to save the trainmen. "Why did you want to save the trainmen?" asked Mr. Richardson. "Sherman Parker said that one of the men on the train had been a good witness for him in the trials, and he did not want him hurt."

Orchard said he heard from neither Haywood nor Moyer while in California, but received letters from Pettibone. These he destroyed immediately after reading them. The first money received from Pettibone in California was \$100 by registered letter. Pettibone said in the letter that things were getting warm in Colorado and Johnny Neville and his boy had been arrested and the authorities were looking for Orchard. He said that Orchard had better "lay low." The letter was signed "Pat Bone." Orchard received some of the money in the name of Harry Green. The witness then repeated his story about putting strychnine into the Bradley family's milk. Orchard had become acquainted with the cook and had once taken her to the theater. He was aware that the family consisted of Bradley, his wife, a baby and three servant girls. The next money was another \$100 that came by Postal Telegraph from "Pat Bone." Orchard then admitted that while in San Francisco, he related that one might be sent to the end of the car line at Golden Gate Park and held up a street-car conductor, but that the story was untrue. "Then you confessed to a crime you did not commit?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"Yes, and you have confessed to other crimes you never committed?" The prosecution objected, but the objection was overruled. "I have told such stories among men when we were all telling stories." Although Orchard said he got about \$550 while in San Francisco. Peter Huff, secretary of the Bartenders' Union, identified him at the telephone office.

Provided the Funds.
After the Independence explosion he went to Denver, he said, with Johnny Neville and the latter's four-year-old son. On the trip the elder Neville charged Orchard with the crime. "Did the boy hear this?" asked Richardson. "No, he tried to talk to me, but I wouldn't." Most of the time in reaching Denver, Orchard went to Jim Simkins' room. James Kirwin, now acting secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, was there, but he went out before the Independence affair was discussed. Haywood and Pettibone came in later and said with Simkins that it was a fine job. Haywood then asked how much money he (Orchard) wanted, but told him not to charge too much although he could have more any time he wanted it. Orchard said there was no particular agreement about the Independence depot.

Orchard testified that he sent Pat Moran from Cheyenne to Denver to get \$500 from Pettibone. Today he said he did not meet Moran until he went to Cheyenne. Asked why he sent for more money, Orchard said further that Moran had work for Pettibone and the latter had told Orchard to call on Moran if he stopped off in Cheyenne. Orchard said he gave Moran \$10 for making the trip and Moran brought back the money in a package and with a letter from Pettibone. On his arrival in Cheyenne, Orchard said he lost all his money, more than \$500, in Hall's gambling-house. He borrowed \$50 from Hall and returned to Denver. This was in July, 1904. In Denver Orchard met Pettibone and told him he had spent his money in buying lots in Cody. He admitted he lied because he did not want Pettibone to know he had lost money gambling. He got \$100 from Pettibone and then met Haywood, who wanted him to go to Bingham, Utah, to assassinate "Andy" Maybery, who had had of many union men at his mine. "Don't you know that as a matter of fact Haywood and Maybery are and I've always been the warmest personal friends?" asked Mr. Richardson. "I may be so, I didn't know it," Orchard replied. Orchard said he talked with Haywood and Pettibone about killing Maybery in Pettibone's backyard. This yard was in a thickly settled community, but Orchard said there was no attempt at concealment. At this meeting Haywood said he would

like Orchard to go to California and get Fred Bradley, and that the Maybery plot was abandoned, but why he known Maybery for several years, known Maybery for several years, "What was the reason for getting Bradley?" Mr. Richardson asked. "Haywood said he was at the head of the Mine-owners' Association in California, and was raising a fund of several hundred thousand dollars to drive the Federation out of the state." Orchard denied that he had any grudge against Bradley because of his experiences in the Coeur d'Alenes. Taking the witness back to the blowing-up of the concentrator mill of the Banker Hill and Sullivan mines of which Bradley was once the manager, Richardson asked him how long he had been a member of the Federation at that time. "About a month," replied Orchard. Before that he had belonged to the Knights of Labor. On his starting for California to get Bradley, Orchard testified that Pettibone bought his ticket for him and gave him \$150 and a new grip sack. Bradley was in Alaska when Orchard reached San Francisco and while waiting he said he had held up a street-car conductor to get the money. In reply to Richardson, he said he was in the habit of telling lies about his criminal exploits.

Orchard thought the first money he received from Pettibone was paid him in the rear of the latter's store. Luckily, no one was present. During the time he and Adams were "working on Mr. Peabody," Orchard said they got \$5 or \$100 whenever they asked for it. "Now, these defendants had nothing to do with planning the Victorio mine explosion?" suggested Richardson. "Nothing, other than to pay for it," replied Orchard. They had nothing to do with any of the outrages until the Independence depot affair? "I believe they had something to do with it, yes, sir." I mean as to the planning. "No, they didn't plan it."

Burned Cheese Factory.
Orchard admitted he had burned his cheese factory near Brighton in Canada and collected \$600 insurance. **Corrected Himself.**
Orchard asked permission to correct two statements made by him on Saturday, one that "Bill" Easterly and himself had made bombs with "Pettibone dope" at Cripple Creek and the other that he and Steve Adams did not carry their guns in holsters.

Attorney Richardson for the defense, brought out that Orchard was in conference with Detective McParland and Attorney Hawley yesterday and that each morning he visits Hawley's office. "Didn't McParland speak to you about the method by which you could withstand cross-examination?" demanded Mr. Richardson. "No, sir," replied Orchard, "but he spoke of what gave me strength to go through the examination." Orchard has professed religion. "Now, then," said Richardson, "didn't you make this correction because you discovered that Easterly is here and Ackerman is not?" "No, sir, I knew Easterly was here all the time." Orchard said that he had heard that Ackerman is in Goldfield, Nevada. Richardson next demanded to know what Orchard had talked with Nelson Franklin and A. E. Carlton of the Mine-owners' Association about, when he said he had a certificate of deposit in a bank which had closed and he heard these men were buying such certificates. Orchard denied that he had ever discussed the mining troubles with Franklin Carlton, "Kid" Waterat, Frank N. Reardon, A. T. Holman and Major Tom McClellan. Orchard said he had first discussed the blowing-up of the Independence depot with Parker and Davis; the strike managers in the Cripple Creek district. Haywood whispered constantly to his attorney at this juncture. Orchard said he later discussed the Independence matter with Parker and Davis in Denver and in the lobby of the miners' convention which then was in session. The witness declared that it was because Haywood's control of the Federation was in jeopardy in the convention that the leaders wanted "something pulled off."

Richardson next jumped back to the Lyte Gregory murder in Denver asking if Orchard had not gone to the Adams hotel that evening. "No, sir," replied the witness. "I first went to Pettibone's backyard and barbed the sawed-off shot gun and then went home."

Not Coached.
Orchard denied he had jumped from the window of the Adams hotel while in the city as a token of respect to the unfortunate men.

bought him. Attorney Richardson finally asked Orchard suddenly: "Look here, have you been cautioned not to give definitely any time or place during this cross-examination?" "I have been cautioned as to nothing but to tell the truth," replied the witness.

"Who cautioned you?"
"Mr. McParland and Mr. Hawley."
"Mr. McParland has coached you?"
"No, sir."

Federation Greetings.
Denver, June 10.—The Western Federation of Miners' convention today sent this telegram to Haywood and Pettibone at Boise:—

"Fifteenth annual convention sends greetings. Confident of your innocence, and we are with you until your honor is vindicated and your freedom assured."

(Signed) C. E. MAHONEY,
Adams May Decline.

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—Steve Adams, the alleged associate of Harry Orchard in some of his crimes, reached here today in charge of a deputy. It is believed that Adams will refuse to testify when he is placed on the stand.

FIRST FAST MAIL TEST

By Way of North Sydney Made Yesterday. Almost Marine Disaster.

North Sydney, June 10.—The first fast mail test via North Sydney was made today. The transfer of mails and passengers was attended by many stirring incidents, and at one time it looked as if the affair would result in a marine tragedy. Contrary to expectations and in direct opposition to the wishes of Captain Belanger, Captain Viponda of the Virginian insisted that the Montclair proceed further out than Swivel Point, where the transfer of the mails would take place.

Just as soon as the Virginian dropped anchor Captain Blanger worked the Montclair alongside the big liner. As Captain Belanger anticipated, heavy seas caused his vessel to crash against the Virginian. First the forward part of her side was twisted, pulling the long iron bolts through the transoms of the latter vessel. Both ships then moved in toward the entrance of the harbor and anchored between the Virginian's Shoals and Low Point Light. Instantly the Montclair steamed gracefully along side, and 52 passengers, 251 bags, and 200 tons of mail were put on board, the whole time occupying about 40 minutes. The train with mails and passengers made its run from Montreal to Sydney in 30 hours and 40 minutes.

U. S. WHEAT CROP.
Washington, June 10.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture today reported that the crop, respondents and agents of the bureau, as follows: Preliminary returns of the acreage of spring wheat sown indicate an area of about 16,464,000 acres, a decrease of 1,242,000 acres, or 7.0 per cent as compared with 1904. The average condition of spring wheat on June 1st was 82.7 as compared with 84.4 at the corresponding date last year and a ten year average of 84.3. The average condition of spring wheat on June 1st was 82.7 as compared with 84.4 at the corresponding date last year and a ten year average of 84.3. The average condition of spring wheat on June 1st was 82.7 as compared with 84.4 at the corresponding date last year and a ten year average of 84.3.

The crop is about 31,491,000 acres, an increase of 532,000 acres, or 1.7 per cent as compared with 1904, and a ten year average of 89.8. The average condition of spring wheat on June 1st was 81, against 85.9 on June 1st, 1904, and 90.2 the mean of the corresponding averages of the last two years.

BURIAL OF VICTIMS OF THE MINE HORROR.

Never in the history of Strathcona has there been a more impressive spectacle than that attended the burial of the six victims of the mine disaster last Saturday night. The service over the remains of Francois Thepot were conducted by Rev. Father Jan at St. Anthony's Church, and of the five others by Rev. W. R. George on an improvised platform in front of Wainwright's undertaking parlors.

Here the two processions united forming a cortege a mile long, and amid the tolling of bells proceeded to the Strathcona and Catholic cemeteries. At the junction of the road allowing the procession to be led by the majority following the bodies of the five Englishmen to the Strathcona graveyard, where, soon by side, on a grassy mound overlooking the plain, the bodies were laid to rest with the beautiful burial service of the Church of England. The pallbearers were thirty members of the Sons of England. The funeral was observed as a holiday in the city as a token of respect to the unfortunate men.

STOCKMEN ARE AGAIN HEARD.

Medicine Hat, Alta., June 11.—The evidence submitted before the beef commission today was much the same as that of yesterday, but some additional facts were elicited when the evidence of W. J. Wilkinson was taken. He had ranged extensively on the other side of the line, and stated positively that there was no reduction made for shrinkage by the American buyers. The producers were allowed to take their cattle from the trains and water and feed them before weighing. They regarded this deduction of 5 per cent for shrinkage as a great hardship.

Mr. Walter Huckvale, president of the Western Stock Growers' association, disagreed with all other witnesses in taking the ground that the time was not yet ripe for the installation of a chilled meat export trade. He claimed that the offal was regarded as worth \$150 per 100 in England and that under present conditions this would be a dead loss here. The big outfits which combined and sent their cattle to England for sale had all made more money in this way than by selling to the home buyers. On many occasions these buyers had got as far as Winnipeg.

John Day's evidence showed that he had suffered a direct loss of about \$2,000 last fall through being obliged to hold his cattle three weeks waiting for the C. P. R. to supply cars. He had asked for the cars a month previous and had been promised them by a certain date in November. Others also lost in the same manner. The majority of the witnesses understood that Burns of Calgary and Gordon-Frisonides, of Winnipeg, the two principal buyers, bought their cattle together. Burns took the butcher stuff and the export cattle were taken by Gordon-Frisonides. This prevented any competition amongst the buyers.

DR. GAETZ'S FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.

Red Deer, June 11.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. Gaetz, founder of the town of Red Deer, took place at Red Deer on Tuesday afternoon and was the largest and most representative ever seen in that town and the sense of personal and public loss was very evident and sincere. The government and legislature of Alberta was represented by Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works and acting premier, an old personal and family friend of the deceased since 1884, and Mr. J. R. Cowell, clerk of the legislature. The Alberta Methodist conference was represented by Rev. Dr. Biddell, principal of Alberta College, Edmonton, and president of the conference; Rev. T. C. Buchanan, secretary of home missions for Alberta, and Rev. G. C. Wibber, Innisfail, secretary of the Red Deer district. Councillors Stephens, Pidgeon, Botterill, McEee and Talman, Secretary-treasurer Futner, Solicitor Greve, Chief of Police Rothnie and Chief Meeres represented the corporation, Trustees Munroe, Simpson, Payne and Grievie and Principal McLean, the school board; President Oulmette and Secretary Munroe, the board of trade; President Campbell and Secretary Carsehall, the hospital board; President Dr. Collinson, the Conservative association, and Ex-Mayor Michener the trustees of the Methodist Church. The stores were closed, flags being at half-mast, and practically the whole town paid its respects to the honored dead. The church was crowded. Rev. A. C. Farrell, pastor, conducted the services and in an earnest and respectful address bore tribute to the deceased and his many fine qualities of character. Rev. Dr. Biddell also gave a touching sidelight of his own acquaintance with Dr. Gaetz. Six sons acted as pall-bearers.

UNIQUE TRIP IN GASOLINE LAUNCH

T. A. Stephen Will Sail Down the Athabasca Next Summer.

A unique trip will be made during the summer of 1905 by T. A. Stephen, the city's oldest real-estate broker, who will sail down the Athabasca river to the headwaters of the Mackenzie in a gasoline launch. Mr. Stephen has contemplated such a trip for some time, but it was not until a few days since he definitely decided to take it. Next winter Mr. Stephen will forward supplies of gasoline and batteries to the Hudson's Bay posts along the route of his journey. In the trip north Mr. Stephen will cover over 2,000 miles and will be away from May to September. This will be the first time a gasoline launch will have sailed the waters of the great north rivers.

BUFFALO DOING WELL IN THEIR NEW HOME

Settling Down to Life in Alberta—Park Fence Withstood Charges Undamaged—Strangers Warned to not Approach on Foot.

Mr. F. A. Walker, M.P.P., is in the city to-day. Mr. Walker has spent a great deal of the last two weeks at the Elk Island park in connection with the settling of the Pablo buffalo herd in their new home.

He returned from the park on Monday. The majority of the bisons are in the open hills at the south side of the park. There are also small bunches scattered through the timber, where it is also abundant feed. With respect to the reports that some of the animals broke through the wire fence, he says it is all fiction. Not one buffalo has broken through the fence around the park and not one strand of wire has been broken. The only occasion when any of the bisons broke through has been already described in the Bulletin. It was on the evening when the herd were being driven in. They broke through the temporary fence leading to the park by displacing the post.

The fence around the park is made of heavy tamarac posts sunk deep into the ground. On one occasion some individuals teased the bisons

through the fence. They charged their tormentors, but were unable to reach them through the wire.

Mr. Simmons, the manager of the park, is becoming quite accustomed to his new pets. The young calf buffalo that is being reared by Mr. Wm. Alton, of Lamont, is doing well on a ration of milk, raw eggs and cornmeal. He is lusty enough to kick his stall down.

Foreman McCartney is busy with a gang of men building a road from the correction line south to the opening of the park 2.2 miles. The park gate will be within 300 yards of the Elk Island lake.

Mr. Walker has placed a large quantity of rock salt in the park for the animals, as there is no alkali in the soil there. The public are warned that it is extremely dangerous to go in the park near the buffaloes on foot. They will surely chase individuals on foot. A man on horseback is safe. The herd have fully recovered from the shock and privation of the long journey from Rivoli to Lamont, and are doing well.

WHY THE SPRING WAS BACKWARD

Ottawa, June 11.—Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, who some years ago was famous throughout Canada as an authority on weather problems, but who of late years has preserved a dignified silence on the great topic of perennial interest, has at last been induced to explain to a waiting public the wherefore of this long lingering of winter in the lap of spring. His explanation published recently is a novel and original one, namely, that there are two moons in the sky. He premises his explanation by stating the sun has nothing to do with the case. The prevailing cold weather, he says, must be due to planetary attraction, for it is general all over the globe. It is known that the earth's temperature falls when the sun, earth and moon are in the same straight line; that is at new and full moon, when the attraction is greatest on the earth. This attraction is intensified when the moon happens to be in her perigee; that is, when nearest the earth, which is 30,000 miles nearer than at apogee. Suppose the moon to be doubled; that is, to suddenly become double as heavy as it is now. The oceans would rise and flood low-lying islands and shores to the height of several feet; the Atlantic would be forced into the isthmus of Darien into the Pacific; earthquakes would occur in all the continents; volcanoes would break into eruption; storms unheard of would sweep our oceans; the Gulf Stream would be forced northward by the unusual massing of the polar cold waters towards the equator and the temperature would fall so that snow even in July would cover the world. That is exactly what has just happened, but in milder form. But since the moon's magnitude has not increased, he gives another theory to account for the partly abnormal planetary attraction.

A Very Undesirable Moon, This.
"In 1882," says Prof. Wiggins, "I discovered another moon. It is now at that point of its orbit nearest the earth, and is producing all the aforementioned phenomena in the earth's atmosphere. I knew this moon existed because our visible moon showed a disturbing force in her revolutions round the earth, for which astronomers could not account. My strongest evidence was the advance of the moon's perigee, for her line of apogee makes a complete revolution of the heavens in nine years. This disturbing force was further shown apart from her librations by the fact that her mean motion during the second half of the eighteenth century was less than during the first half; besides, it is known that she revolves round the earth more rapidly now than in ancient times, thus shortening the lunar month. In 1884 I published a letter in the New York Tribune claiming the discovery, giving the evidence of trustworthy persons in Michigan who declared to me that the sun was eclipsed on May 16 of that year, the sky being perfectly cloudless and when our visible moon was in another quarter of the heavens and therefore could not possibly eclipse the sun. This dark moon has an immense carbon atmosphere in which the sun glows little or no light; but it has often been seen by persons who happened to be in the range of incidence of its reflected light. The Toronto Globe said on September 27, 1886: 'A green crescent moon of the most brilliant yet delicate shade, was recently seen in New Zealand. The phenomenon was visible for only half an hour. It has been seen since in North America, but each time only about 20 minutes.'

A German Scientist Saw It.
Dr. George Waltemath of Hamburg said in 1888 that in February of that year he saw in his telescope a second moon to the earth, and calculated its orbit and motions, which agreed very nearly with my published calculations in 1884, more than 12 years before. Schiaparelli, the celebrated Italian astronomer, suggested that if this dark satellite exists it must have eclipsed the sun frequently during the historic period, however irregular its orbit. In searching the records he found that the sun was several times eclipsed by some unknown body other than the moon during the historic period, causing widespread darkness and low temperatures for which astronomers could not account. This dark body moves in an elliptical and irregular orbit, being attracted and repelled by the earth as the comets are by the sun. In time its dense atmosphere will distill its carbon into rock oil; the oxygen and carbon will stratify its surface; its sky will become clear, and it will assume all the phases and motions of a regular and visible satellite. This is the cause of our present severe and unusual weather, which can never be predicted till all the phenomena of this dark satellite shall become known to the astronomer.

In the Happy Future.
"Isn't our climate becoming colder?" Prof. Wiggins was asked. "No; the earth is slowly receding from the sun, and the temperature is rising. In the future the astronomers of Mars and Jupiter will look through their telescopes and say that the snowpacs have disappeared from the earth's poles. Every man and animal going into our northwest is a stove to raise the temperature. In time oranges will grow in Canada, and great orchards will hold up their golden fruit before the mirror of Hudson's Bay."

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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1907.

MEN WANTED.

The labor supply in the west is hopelessly short of the demand. Railroads, municipalities, building contractors, construction companies are engaging all the men offering and calling for more.

It is something of an anomaly that though people are pouring into the country more rapidly than ever before, never was the difference so great between the number who were wanted to work and the number who wanted work.

The new-comers, too, are industriously more cosmopolitan of late years, and whereas the immigrants a few years since were almost exclusively farmers, large numbers of laborers, artisans and mechanics of all walks in life now join the annual rush to the west. But even this influx has been insufficient to cope with the rapidly increasing requirements. The more who come, the more appear still to be needed.

The situation in the west is not so much that workers are few as that work is abnormally plentiful. The west is accomplishing in years what in other countries it has taken generations to accomplish. Work which in older countries has been spread over decades is here being done in years, and tasks which afforded employment for years in older countries are here being rushed to completion in a few months. And this along so many avenues of employment and on so large a scale that nothing short of an economic miracle could supply workmen for every task.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway occupied more than ten years, and that at a time when employment of other kinds was notoriously slack; the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be rushed to completion in a little over half that time if men and money can do it, and that at a time when other employment is abnormally plentiful throughout the Dominion. The other western railways have abandoned the policy of extending only when settlement demanded it; they now rush through the lines in anticipation of settlement.

The cities of Eastern Canada were generally of leisurely growth, and the work of building and equipping them was spread over generations of workers; western cities are being built and equipped with conveniences and utilities in a single lifetime, and that not in two or three but in a score of instances.

Industrial establishments in the older provinces generally began in a very humble and unpretentious enterprise and the work of extending them over large concerns was extended over years or decades; their branches in Western Canada are being established at the outset on a scale which rivals the parent enterprise in their demands upon the labor market.

It is unavoidable that this abundance of work should create displacements and delays in the completion of new enterprises of many kinds. Railway construction, municipal improvement and private enterprise are all being retarded and certain to be retarded simply because men cannot be secured to complete the work within the intended time. A signal instance of this and probably the most generally important is the delay in the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. A year ago it was confidently asserted that the new line would be completed as far as Edmonton in time to assist in moving the crop of 1907. This is now an admitted impossibility, for the reason that men cannot be secured to carry the work through. The delay of the Grand Trunk Pacific is in large measure indicative of the general delay of western enterprises for lack of sufficient workmen.

That work is more plentiful than workers is merely an evidence and an incident of our prosperity. Abundance of work invariably means good wages, and abundance of work with good wages is the best possible proof that people have money to spend, and that they are spending it in a way that brings prosperity to the community generally. Better far for the community that the opportunities for employment should be more numerous than the men seeking em-

ployment, rather than that the men wanting work should be more numerous than the available jobs. Scarcity of work invariably means lower wages and harder conditions of life for the workman. And the condition of life of the artisan, the mechanic and the laborer determine very directly the conditions of life of the other classes. Far better the delays and inconveniences incidental to an abundance of labor than the paralysis of "hard times."

THE SHORT CUT TO EUROPE.

The latest railway project for the solution of the western transportation problem is the Hudson Bay railway. The agitation for the construction of a line to the Bay began more than a quarter of a century ago, and has been continued more or less regularly ever since. In the early eighties one or more charters for such a road were secured from parliament, and an attempt to construct a line from Winnipeg was made. The enterprise failed, however, and was followed by no further attempts until Mackenzie & Mann, the creators of the Canadian Northern, took up the matter in 1896. From Erwood, a point on their Winnipeg-Prince Albert line a road was begun running north-westerly which last year was completed as far as La Pas, the crossing of the Saskatchewan river. From this point there remains a distance of 474 miles to be traversed to the terminus at Fort Churchill. The construction of this line has been engaging the attention of the federal government and there is a general expectation that a definite arrangement for its completion will be announced during the coming session of parliament.

The Hudson Bay railway is designed as a short line to Atlantic tide water, and thus as a portion of a summer short cut from western Canada to Great Britain. From Winnipeg to Montreal is a distance of 1,422 miles by rail. From Winnipeg to Fort Churchill by the proposed route would be only 945 miles. The distance from Brandon to Montreal is 1,555 miles; to Fort Churchill 940 miles; from Regina to Montreal is 1,780 miles; to Fort Churchill 774 miles. Medicine Hat is 2,062 miles from Montreal; 1,076 miles from Fort Churchill. Calgary to Montreal is 2,262 miles; to Fort Churchill 1,256 miles. From Prince Albert to Montreal is 1,558 miles; to Fort Churchill 717 miles. Battleford is 1,594 miles from Montreal; 876 miles from Fort Churchill. Saskatoon is 1,524 miles from Montreal; 806 miles from Fort Churchill. Edmonton to Montreal is 2,247; to Fort Churchill 1,129 miles. The west stands, therefore, to save 1,000 miles of railway haul on summer traffic to, and from the old lands by the construction of the line to Hudson Bay. The sea voyage to Liverpool is approximately about the same from Fort Churchill as from Montreal. For the completion of the Hudson Bay line from La Pas to Fort Churchill it is necessary to make a new bargain with the Canadian Northern company for the reason that the former arrangement has elapsed, and it is not considered in the best interests of the country to renew it. The general Lands Act of 1894 empowers the Federal Government to make a land grant to any company constructing a railway to the Bay. Under authority of this act in 1895 the late government passed an order in council scheduling 8,000,000 acres of land in Manitoba and Saskatchewan from which the C.N.R. company should select land in consideration of the portion of the line north of the Saskatchewan river providing that grant land should be selected along the railway itself for the line from the river to the Bay. To earn this land grant it was stipulated that the line to the river must be completed by 1905, and strangely enough that the line from the river to the bay must be completed by 1906. The southern section of the line has been completed within the time specified, and the company is, of course, entitled to the promised grant for this section. But the northern section has not been completed; the time has elapsed, and the company has no claim for a grant in respect of this portion. It is necessary therefore to make a new bargain with the company for the construction of this section.

The present government abandoned the policy of its predecessor of making land grants to railways, and while empowered by the Lands Act to do so does not intend to renew the grant offered by the late government for the line from La Pas to Fort Churchill. But that the company will consent to construct the line without assistance in some form or other in substitution for the expected land grant is decidedly improbable. While the railway will be undoubtedly for

the general advantage of all Canada, it is designed for the particular advantage of western Canada, and it is considered fair that the greater portion of the burden assumed by the Dominion in securing the construction of the line should be born by the portion of the country most directly benefited thereby. The intention therefore under the new Lands Act is to apply the proceeds from the sale of pre-emption land to recoup the Dominion for whatever assistance may be necessary to secure the construction of the road. By this scheme the settlers would get the land first hand and at minimum cost, and in getting it would also get the railway to the Bay.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

Is Namayo avenue policed? If not, why not? If so, by how many men and where do they hide? It is probably the most populous street in the city. Among its residents are two members of the city council, yet in no section are the citizens more regularly made the victims of disturbance and insult. Bands of wandering ruffians parade the street in the mid-night hours, singing ribald songs and shrieking curses and obscenities with the fury of drunken demons. Saturday night furnished a pretty fair example of this when an orator strolled from end to end of the street, filling the night air with howlings and curses, stopping occasionally on corners to amplify matters or fill in some details he had omitted in his excitement. This, punctuated by galloping horses and whirling cabs is the music with which the residents of that thoroughfare are entertained in the hours when they try to sleep.

The location of the avenue, together with official inactivity is directly responsible for the outrage. Thanks to cowardice, negligence or worse, on the part of the city council, city commissioners or chief of police, the red light district still flourishes across the creek and Namayo avenue is the main highway to these resorts of the abandoned. The officials have been repeatedly urged to clear out the nuisance; they have neither done so nor made any bona fide attempt to do so. If still determined to inflict these plague spots on the community the least the officials can do is to exercise some kind of control over their patrons. Edmonton is theoretically a law-abiding city. The citizens who respect the law are surely entitled to some protection from those who do not.

A HIGHWAY OF THE NATIONS. Canada's railway policy at present is to develop east and west lines of railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Two purposes are in view in doing so; first, to provide ample facilities for handling Canadian trade; and second, to provide routes along which the international traffic from Europe to Asia may flow. Through railways in the United States beside serving the country traversed by them have reaped rich harvests from the commerce between the far East and the far West. Canada by reason of her geographical situation should be able to secure and maintain the greater portion of this through traffic, while by reason of her political affiliation she should be able to become the great highway for trade between Great Britain and the Dominions in the Southern Pacific ocean.

The one Canadian transcontinental line now in operation has practically captured the trade between Great Britain and Japan and China. The reason for this is that Great Britain and Japan lie in practically the same latitude. The shortest route between them would therefore be one following a straight east and west line in latitude 40 to 50. Every mile of deflection southward from this line by steamship or railway train adds the cost of a two-mile haul to the freight and passenger charges. The Canadian Pacific railway being the most northerly of the trans-American lines now running is necessarily the shortest, and should be therefore the quickest and cheapest route for passenger and freight traffic between these countries. For the same reason the Grand Trunk Pacific traversing a more northerly latitude will in turn be a shorter route than the C. P. R. And the Hudson Bay Railway connecting with the western sections of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will provide by a thousand miles the shortest line across the North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The ocean voyage from Great Britain to Fort Churchill and Montreal is practically the same, while from Prince Rupert to Yokohama is considerably less than the

route from Vancouver. Canada will therefore, have three, if not four, transcontinental railway lines, each of which with connecting steamship lines will provide a shorter route from Great Britain to Japan than any competing route through foreign countries.

The trade between Great Britain and Australia and New Zealand is carried on chiefly at present via the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean. A considerable portion goes via the C. P. R. to Vancouver and a large amount via the American lines and San Francisco. A large share of the trade going via 'Frisco' should be secured by Canadian routes when the Hudson Bay line is complete. The Atlantic trip to Fort Churchill from Liverpool is practically the same as to Montreal and is 100 miles shorter than from Liverpool to New York. The railway haul from Fort Churchill to Prince Rupert will be a thousand miles shorter than the haul from Montreal or New York to 'Frisco'. The Pacific route from Prince Rupert to Australia will be about one thousand miles longer than from 'Frisco' to Australia. The advantage of the railway via Hudson Bay will, therefore, be a saving of a thousand miles of railway haul at the expense of a thousand miles sea travel, an economy which should enable the northern route to corral a very large portion of the trade now going by way of American railways and steamship lines.

The "all-red" steamship project proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and enthusiastically endorsed by the Imperial Conference is another step in making Canada the commercial highway between Britain and Australia and New Zealand. The project involves the establishment of a fast steamship service between Great Britain and our Atlantic ports and also on the Pacific from Canadian to Australasian ports and working with our east-and-west railway systems should prove a very powerful factor in drawing the trade of the Empire to the Canadian routes.

Britain has grown great by being the "carrier" nation of the world. All that her commercial supremacy means to Britain, Canada has to hope and expect from the policy of developing our trading routes and bettering our facilities for handling the commerce of the nations. We have the strategic position. It is ours to make good.

TO ENCOURAGE THE NATIONAL GAME. A correspondent suggests the organization of Lacrosse Leagues among the schools of the Province as a means of encouraging the national game. Some such scheme is plainly necessary if Canada's game is to occupy the place among Alberta sports that it does elsewhere in the Dominion. Lacrosse players must be "caught young." At present interest in lacrosse is at a pretty low ebb in Alberta. There is no good reason why it should continue to be so. Aside from the sentimental inducement of upholding the place of the national game there is none better qualified to fit men, physically, mentally and ethically for the game of life. The organization of school leagues should go far to introduce and popularize the game among the boys.

ON THE SIDE. Prince Fushimi is to be entertained with a polo game in Calgary. He ought to enjoy it. They say the Japs have no humor and great patience.

The Winnipeg Telegram wants to know what sort of a world this would be if emitties were "external." Well, the black-eyed sort, probably.

The Calgary Herald seeks to be enlightened on the question: "Is Calgary behind the times?" The Herald has long suffered from defective vision.

The Mail and Empire regards Hon. A. B. Aylesworth and Geo. P. Grahams as "a dangerous alliance." They certainly are—for the friends of the Mail and Empire.

A C. P. R. locomotive engineer from Calgary visited the East recently when he had the novel experience of riding 40 miles an hour (in an automobile). It is to be hoped he doesn't try to inaugurate any such blood-curdling speed on the C. & E.

"The best means of hunting the 'wily fox has at last been discovered."—Winnipeg Telegram. Is this merely a confession of self-satisfaction at the way the Robin

Government hunts the alleged proprietors of bucket shops?

A New York professor announces that a man in passion exudes in breath and perspiration virulent poisons. The production of one angry man in an hour is sufficient to kill eighty people. How many chances of extinction does an umpire run when he throws a game against the home team?

If the Medicine Hat stockmen are right the western cattle buyers have led the western railways in adopting the block system.

British Columbia logging concerns are going out of business because the price of logs is too low. The Lumbermen's Association is still doing business.

Breakfast foods have been analyzed at Ottawa. The general conclusion appears to be that the variety of foods offers the consumer the choice of doing his own digesting or having it done for him.

The Mail and Empire opines that an old-time Liberal would be displeased with the party today. The Mail should not try to discover what Sir John Macdonald would think of the Conservative party to-day.

A Chicago despatch announces that lamb has "jumped" three cents. Lamb will be lamb.

Fancy the Calgarians trying to yell "Banana" at Prince Fushimi. It is to be hoped the Prince does not mistake it for a riot.

Chicago is threatened by a meat famine. Lamb is particularly scarce. There ought to be a few around the wheat pit these days.

Considering that salt cost 50 cents per pound in Edmonton 30 years ago is it not a matter of some wonder that the Old Timers are so well preserved?

This is the golden opportunity for the vegetarian apostles to administer their solacing philosophy to the Chicago laborer as a substitute for his missing roast.

Norman Fraser, provincial government mine inspector, Edmonton, said he inspected the mine at the end of January, or beginning of February, 1907, as to his qualifications, the witness explained that he had a provincial first class mine certificate for Alberta. He had had six years coal mine experience in Middleton, Scotland, two years in Derbyshire, England, two years in the Crow's Nest Pass and one year in Saskatchewan. He had previously examined this mine in November or December. He had warned Dunn, the former pit boss, that he must not on any account work with more than 20 men. He did not see the books to satisfy himself that more than 20 men were not working. There was a distance of thirty feet between the shafts. Asked as to the number of mines he had under his supervision, he said 130, and added that this was one of the best in Alberta. He had made several complaints following on his examinations—always to the pit boss, shaft in compliance with clause 10B, he had never brought anything to the notice of anyone else personally, to the Strathcona Coal Co. At the November inspection he had complained that the shaft was not fenced, that the machinery was not fenced, of men riding down on top of the cages, and on one occasion the air shaft had got frozen up. All these were immediately rectified. He had explained carefully to Dunn that if he worked more than 20 men, he would be infringing the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and that he would have to report them if he heard of any breach of the law. The Act in question only came into force in 1906, and these shafts had been sunk previously, and no provision had been made in the Act for them.

INQUEST INTO MINE HORROR

The Jury Brings in a Strong Verdict After Long Deliberation

1. That the said Joseph Hardy came to his death by asphyxiation the night of the fire at the Strathcona Coal Co.'s mine on Saturday night of June 8, 1907, by the inhalation of smoke and gases caused by the said fire, the origin of said unknown.

2. We censure the said Strathcona Coal Co., for not sinking another shaft in compliance with clause 10B, chapter 25, regulating the operation of coal mines in the province of Alberta. We also censure the provincial inspector in this case for not insisting on the construction of the above shaft.

3. We also suggest and recommend to the provincial government of Alberta that in all mines where a number of men are employed underground an outside watchman should be employed.

4. We regret that the city council were dilatory in responding to the request for the hose wagon and necessary equipment made to them some time ago.

HUGH DUNCAN (foreman), E. AUSTIN, JAMES GREEN, HARRY WILSON, R. A. PALMER, S. Q. O'BRIEN. The above is the verdict brought in last night by the coroner's jury to inquire into the deaths of the victims of the mine disaster. The verdict was the result of two hours and forty minutes' deliberation in the evening, and the hearing of witnesses during the entire day.

William Roberts, miner, said he arrived at the mine at 11.30 on Saturday night, and it was then ablaze. He had been working in the mine until five o'clock. He had been employed there since October last. About one o'clock Sunday morning he went down the shaft accompanied by Martin. The witness detailed what they found, his story differing from Hardy's in only a few particulars. Hardy was sitting with his back against a pit prop and with a candle in his hand. Witness took the candle away and commenced rubbing the hand. Then he carried Hardy to the shaft bottom, and he was taken up. The air shaft went straight down, and was timbered all the way, and the ladder went straight down. Previous to finding Hardy's body, they had come across two loaded cars besides the things spoken of by Martin. There were four bodies in the heap at the foot of the air shaft. Witness had been a miner thirty years. He had seen mine exits that were as close when there were three exits, and almost as close when there were two. He wanted to go down half an hour before he was allowed to do so, but was prevented by the firemen and Constable Harris.

Dr. Greene said that along with Drs. McIntyre and Hotsen he tried to revive Hardy by artificial respiration, but after continuing for an hour and a half they gave up, as life was absolutely extinct. Death was due to asphyxiation. There was no sign of external injury except an abrasion on the nose, which might have been post mortem, and caused in bringing the body up the shaft. The witness was called in to see Lamb, who was severely burnt in the trunk, face and extremities. He heard Lamb say he went down the mine. He was quite conscious of his condition and surroundings and stated his opinion as to the fate of the other miners, saying that they would be suffocated.

Dr. McIntyre deposed that he was present when Hardy was raised to the stretcher. Hardy was carried on a stretcher to the ambulance. After working on him an hour and a half, they noticed that rigor mortis was setting in, and stopped. His appearance was that of a man who was asphyxiated. He had bright pink spots on his cheeks which indicated asphyxiation by carbon dioxide. Witness noted how long Hardy had been dead when brought up. Witness touched his hand, which was colder than the surroundings, and he supposed it had accidentally got wet in coming up the shaft.

Charles Williams, assistant bookkeeper at the mine, said he saw all the men except Harrington going down. The number of men employed was generally not more than sixteen or eighteen, but he would not swear positively that it had not reached twenty. There were plans in the office on Saturday night. One was a recent one, but the others were older and all different. It was possible for the inspector of mines to visit the mine without witness seeing him.

Norman Fraser, provincial government mine inspector, Edmonton, said he inspected the mine at the end of January, or beginning of February, 1907, as to his qualifications, the witness explained that he had a provincial first class mine certificate for Alberta. He had had six years coal mine experience in Middleton, Scotland, two years in Derbyshire, England, two years in the Crow's Nest Pass and one year in Saskatchewan. He had previously examined this mine in November or December. He had warned Dunn, the former pit boss, that he must not on any account work with more than 20 men. He did not see the books to satisfy himself that more than 20 men were not working. There was a distance of thirty feet between the shafts. Asked as to the number of mines he had under his supervision, he said 130, and added that this was one of the best in Alberta. He had made several complaints following on his examinations—always to the pit boss, shaft in compliance with clause 10B, he had never brought anything to the notice of anyone else personally, to the Strathcona Coal Co. At the November inspection he had complained that the shaft was not fenced, that the machinery was not fenced, of men riding down on top of the cages, and on one occasion the air shaft had got frozen up. All these were immediately rectified. He had explained carefully to Dunn that if he worked more than 20 men, he would be infringing the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and that he would have to report them if he heard of any breach of the law. The Act in question only came into force in 1906, and these shafts had been sunk previously, and no provision had been made in the Act for them.

George M. Groat, chief of the fire brigade, deposed that the alarm came in about 11.30, when he was in bed. He got down to the mine about two o'clock, but other members of the brigade were down about fifteen minutes before him. They took down about 1,500 feet of hose, but had to send back for 450 feet more. The delay in getting water was owing to the want of a hose wagon, and having to send and get a team to bring down the hose. They had requisitioned for a hose wagon, and it had been promised that day. The Edmonton brigade had telephoned offering their services if necessary, but he had declined them.

Thomas McNeerney and Thomas Smith deposed to the bringing up of the four bodies in blankets. They could not recognize any of them. Smith said he offered to go down the shaft half an hour before any attempt was made, but was not allowed. He thought it would have been possible to go down then.

Frank Cooper also wanted to go down, but was not allowed. Lamb's statement made to Dr. Hotsen was then read.

John McNulty was once more recalled, and produced a book which he had kept in his pocket since the day's sitting previous to the hearing of the material on tap to the jury. McNulty said that he saw the bodies in the mine according to the book. The jury then adjourned, meeting again at 7.30, at 7.40 they retired, and at 10.20 brought in the above verdict.

ATHABASCA LANDING.

A banquet was held in Isaac Gagnon's hall on Thursday, May 29th, to bid farewell to Mr. Komoo Farrell, formerly of Revelton Bros. here, who was leaving to accept a position in the Dominion Lands office, Edmonton. Mr. C. E. Hilker acted as chairman and opened with a few well-chosen remarks expressing his regret that Mr. Farrell was leaving us. An address and a handsome pipe were presented to Mr. Farrell by Mr. J. L. Lessard, on behalf of Mr. Farrell's numerous friends here. A pleasant evening was spent during which appropriate speeches were delivered by Messrs. Cornwall, Reid, Dr. Boulanger, Rev. Pritchard, Lessard, Banerman, Walker, Farrell by Mr. A. L. Hirondele, head clerk of J. L. Lessard's departmental store, are in Edmonton on a combined business and pleasure trip.

"Cap." Shot left this morning with eight sows of R. C. Mission freight, and will be back in about a week, the river still rising, making water ideal for transportation operations.

Mr. Farrell will be greatly missed here by all his acquaintances, both from a social and a business point of view. More especially by the fair sex, with whom he was extremely popular. The steamer Midnight Sun left for Grand Rapids this evening with about 100 tons of Hudson Bay freight and many people to visit the mine were Mr. Short and Mr. O'Toole, of Revelton Bros., and J. K. Cornwall, Dr. Comins, Farrell, and Mr. A. L. Hirondele, head clerk of J. L. Lessard's departmental store, are in Edmonton on a combined business and pleasure trip.

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MINER'S SAME

Evidence Before C. Repetition—Me. pension Act

Special Correspondence to the Bulletin.

Frank, June 6.—The mine suggestions and complaints yesterday. A lot of new material pumped out every day by the mine. One would think that the information furnished by the sitting previous to the hearing of the material on tap to the jury, McNulty said that he saw the bodies in the mine according to the book. The jury then adjourned, meeting again at 7.30, at 7.40 they retired, and at 10.20 brought in the above verdict.

An awakening comes now with a new proposition of national charge. To-day we miners from Lille and they be fairly bustling with the manner in which the day's sitting previous to the hearing of the material on tap to the jury, McNulty said that he saw the bodies in the mine according to the book. The jury then adjourned, meeting again at 7.30, at 7.40 they retired, and at 10.20 brought in the above verdict.

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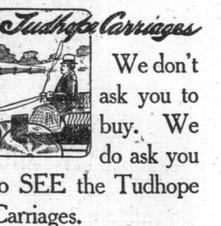
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We don't ask you to buy. We do ask you to SEE the Tudhope Carriages. We will show you just the style of carriage you want for the road—for every day use—and for the family. Tudhopes make them all. And remember, too, that Tudhope Carriages are guaranteed by the best known makers in Canada. KELLY & BEALS, Edmonton D. B. McLEAN, - Mannville

Medicine Hat, June 13.—Foreman of the R.N.W.M.P., from the Willow Creek O.P. Common to-day that the States has officially assured the government that it wishes to make the admission of German cattle into the country a condition against any other state willing to apply them to him if she so desired. He added that he was content with the board of trade and making the necessary arrangements.

Sir Edward Grey later stated the nature of which was able to disclose were provisions section three of the Repealing and questions the secretary said he hoped for Great Britain the hopes as Germany had done.

Auto Fatality. Indianapolis, Ind., June 10.—Women are dead and their sons were seriously hurt in an accident in the northern city this evening, when a truck and wrecked the Himestat.

The dead are Mrs. Love, aged 28 years, Mrs. Emma Gordon, and Indianapolis. Seriously Himes of Broad Pippin, Indianapolis. Mrs. K. E. daughter Mrs. B. K. E. apolis.

CANADIAN CATTLE

American Sheep Ranch sort to Violent Me

Make Sure of Success

AFTER spending all the time and

M. Great, chief of the fire department, said that the alarm came at 11:30, when he was in bed...

MINERS HAVE THE SAME STORY TO TELL

Evidence Before Coal Commission is Largely a Repetition—Men Want 8 Hour Day, Compensation Act And Bi-monthly Pay Day

Special Correspondence to the Bulletin.

Frank, June 6.—The miners well of suggestions and complaints is not dry yet. A lot of new material is being pumped out every day...

highest average wage at Bellevue was \$6.67 a day and at Lyle \$6.37 a day. The average wage was \$4.79 a day at Bellevue and \$5.20% at Lyle.

DEMAND APOLOGY AND INDEMNITY

Japanese Greatly Exercised Over San Francisco Affair. Making Political Capital Out of it.

Washington, D.C., June 9.—That the Japanese of the Pacific coast and the Progressives, a political party of the United States...

Shortage Cost

(Continued from Page 1.)

to handle the domestic coal when the demand for it was heavy. Coleman, June 11.—As to these mining regulations, Mr. Heathcote, mining inspector, had something to say in his evidence today.

LAYING OUT THE 14th BASE LINE

George Ross And Party Leave on Surveying Trip to the West.

Another big surveying party, headed by George Ross, official Dominion land surveyor, left the city yesterday for a surveying trip to the west.

SASKATCHEWAN CONFERENCE

Adopted Resolutions Re Liquor Traffic And Cigarette Habit.

Regina, Sask., June 10.—The Saskatchewan conference of the Methodist church concluded tonight. Important resolutions adopted were as follows: That the Laymen's association be reorganized...

SURE THING FOR FOSTER

Proposed That He Go Into West Toronto for Commons.

90 Head CATLE

HIGH GRADE SHORTHORN FOR SALE Apply to A. F. MOOD 2 Miles north of Gilpin F.O

UNDERTAKERS

(Next to Post Office) Moffat, McCoppen & Bull Red Cross Ambulance Phone 414

Read the Want Ads.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

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THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION

"The Gem Prince," stands for the Season 1907 at AUCTIONEER SMITH'S STOCKYARDS

Edmonton - - - - - Alberta

Northern Hardware Company

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS and perhaps a REFRIGERATOR

Wilson, Dewar & McKinnon 304 Jasper Ave. E. Telephone 330

VICTORIA HOTEL

Ommer Gouin, Proprietor.

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

Auctioneer Smith Office of The Seton-Smith Co., McDougall Ave. Edmonton, Alberta. P.O. Box 3.

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THABASCA LANDING

quest was held in Isaac Gage on Thursday, May 20th, to well to Mr. Romeo Farrell, of Revillon Bros. here, who was to accept a position in the Thabasca office, Edmonton.

GRAZING WAR IN IRELAND

Redmond Announces That Irish Party Will Fight the Government.

CANADIAN CATTLE SHOT

American Sheep Ranchers Resort to Violent Measures.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL OFFER TO GERMANY

London, June 11.—Foreign Secretary Grey informed the House of Commons today that the United States has officially assured His Majesty's government that it did not wish to make the administrative provisions of the German commercial agreement the basis for discrimination against any other state.

CALGARY OFFICERS IN TROUBLE

Policeman And Fireman Accused of Theft of Goods.

Auto Fatality

Indianapolis, Ind., June 11.—Two women are dead and three other persons were seriously hurt in an auto accident in the northern part of the city this evening when a trolley car struck and wrecked the auto of J. F. Himes.

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BREAKFAST FOOD BEING ANALYZED

By Government. Questionable Whether Change in Raw Material is Worth the Extra Cost.

Ottawa, Ont., June 10.—The inland revenue department has issued a bulletin in regard to breakfast foods. Some 90 samples were collected all over the Dominion, and a careful analysis has been made of these. Chief Analyst Macfarlane says: "The essential features of the claims made are placed on record, and it is impossible to avoid remarking on the different degrees of subdivision effected in their treatment that varies from 'rolling' to 'flaking'."

KILLED IN A SAW MILL

Young Man Met Terrible Fate in Peace River Mill.

Special to the Bulletin. Athabasca Landing, June 11.—E. E. Beagle and J. M. McCallum arrived here by boat from Dunvegan and Peace River Crossing last night. They report navigation very rough on Lesser Slave Lake. They state that the season is at least four or six weeks farther ahead than Dunvegan and Peace River. The late rains have risen the water in the Little River, making good boating, and the steamer Northern Light is now over all the rapids but two or her way to lake.

NEW IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK.

Handsome Building Being Erected on Corner of Jasper and McDougall.

The work on the big new Imperial Bank is now going along with a rush. Contractor W. H. Gardner expects to have the roof on and the whole building enclosed in about three weeks. There has been a great deal of tedious delay awaiting shipments of stone, and the stone workers have been delayed for weeks at a time on account of the dilatory methods of the railways in handling freight. Messrs. Sloba and Wheatley, the stone contractors, received two car loads of stone yesterday, and the balance is expected along any day now.

CASE DISMISSED.

At the Municipal Police barracks this forenoon Inspector Worsley dismissed the criminal charge of mischief brought against Telephone Menier by Frank Conlin, two Pembina Crossing neighbors. The former was charged with having shot a diseased horse which the latter had left at his stables.

Mine Inspector Gives Evidence.

Coleman, June 11.—District Mine Inspector Heathcote of Lethbridge told the coal commission this morning that he visited every mine in his district every two months and denied the report that he notified the

BUYERS CONTROL THE BEEF SITUATION COMPLETELY

Beef Commission Opens in Medicine Hat. Witnesses Declare Small Shippers are at Great Disadvantage Competing With Large Corporations.

Medicine Hat, June 10.—The first session of the beef commission was held here this afternoon. Mr. Alex Middleton of Coleridge representing Alberta, and Alex M. Campbell, of Argyle being present on behalf of the province of Manitoba. Mr. A. J. Craig of the Alberta department of Agriculture acted as secretary, and Hon. W. T. Finlay, Alberta minister of agriculture, was also present. Mr. P. J. Nolan of Calgary conducted the examination of the witnesses for the commission. The authority under examination is acting as read by Mr. Craig, after which a large number of witnesses were heard. All agreed that the extra cost of beef is due to the fact that the grain is brought into the condition of thin semi-translucent laminae. It is possible that this thinning out increases the digestion, but it is a question as to whether this change is worth the extra cost. It is worth the extra cost, however, to get at the price of these articles per pound owing to the indefinite and varying weights contained in the package, but it seems to amount to from 5 to 23 cents per pound. Since oatmeal or wheat flour is retained at from three to four cents it becomes a question as to how far the extra price is justified.

DOWN FROM PEACE RIVER

A Bulletin representative had a very interesting chat yesterday afternoon with H. H. Lampman, who came in on Sunday night from Dunvegan in the Peace River country, 600 miles north of here, and who is an old newspaper man, and is full of news from this district, and very enthusiastic over its resources and future.

For some years he was manager and editor of the Grand Forks Evening Times, but he has since the north drew its fascination over him, and in October last he deserted the editorial chair to go to the famous Peace River country, in the interests of the North British Development company.

He says the average Canadian has but little idea of the richness of his heritage, to be found in the resources of the great Peace River country, and but a small conception of its grandeur, beauty and fertility. He has travelled extensively over all portions of the United States, and while they all have their good features, they all have their bad. The Peace River District is the ideal habitat of the settler. A fault may be found in that it is away from the main centres of civilization, but that fault will soon be remedied once the richness of the country is more fully known. The land is not only rich in dimensions it is not necessary to use a great deal of land to produce a number of more than one Canada could easily find room. The soil is a black vegetable loam from 1 to 2 feet deep to 6 to 8 feet. Wherever this rich vegetable loam is found, the best crops of great profusion and quality have been produced. Mr. Lampman took a trip to the Dakotas and Minnesota, and took with him some samples of wheat. They are now on exhibit at St. Paul and classes of wheat are being shown there. The settlers have no trouble in disposing of their wheat, and last year all the wheat raised in the Peace River country was sold at 83 cents per bushel in the bins. The most of it was taken by the company away to Fort Vermillion, about 300 miles north of Peace River Crossing. He was not well acquainted with the Edmonton climate, but he knew the Peace River climate was better than that of the Dakotas, and although last winter was an exceptionally hard one, the thermometer at Dunvegan registered on the average 1 degree higher than

THE FRANK MINE CLOSED

Frank, June 7.—Lundbreck miners and operators have a hearing before the coal commission today. Lundbreck is a year old, mining in the foothills close to the entrance to the province. The mine there, which is owned by Breckenridge & Land, has been closed since April 17, and the reason given is that the cost of producing the coal is too high. Development work is proceeding, and as soon as some more capital is secured the mine will commence operation again. The miners seemed to be well satisfied with the conditions which had existed at the mine, though they advanced the usual arguments for an eight-hour day, a compensation act and examination of miners. Half the miners own their own homes. Company houses rent at about \$3 per month. The average monthly wage is about \$70. One miner contacted a man should not be asked to work underground at less than \$3.50 per day.

Manager White, of the Galbraith mine, near Lundbreck, which has now been developed, was able to enlighten the commission about mining conditions in Nova Scotia, as he had had some experience there. He spoke of the relief fund, which takes the place of a compensation act in that province. This fund is contributed to by the miners to the extent of 40c a month, and by the government and operators at so much for every ton hoisted. In cases of accident \$3 a week is allowed, and if death results the widow is provided for. Mr. White said the eight-hour law had been petitioned for, but the government had refused to pass it, as the miners were not unanimous. Nova Scotia mines work under a ten-hour day. Alex McCulloch, president of the Lundbreck Miners' Union, worked in the mines in Scotland for many years

GALICIANS AND ITALIANS FIGHT

Serious Quarrel Between the Two Parties Engaged in Grading Work on the C.P.R.

A riot, which has serious and nearly fatal results, took place at Lecheo on the Wetsaskin branch early on Monday morning. About three miles from that village two parties of Italians and Galicians were engaged at the grading work on the C. P. R. In the former party there were about two dozen men, and in the latter one dozen. Trouble arose between them, the Galicians refusing to board with the natives of Sunny Italy, and as a result had to tramp to Lecheo for lodging. The ill feeling continued to grow, and finally culminated in an open fight, in which an Italian attacked a Galician with a razor. Apparently in an attempt to slash the Galician across the throat, but missing his mark, made an ugly gash across the Galician's face just below the eyes. He afterwards made his escape.

SURVEY PARTY GOES NORTH

A. W. Pantan And Party Will Spend a Year in the Northland.

Mr. A. W. Pantan, Dominion land surveyor of Macleod, is in the north country. Mr. Pantan proceeds at the direction of the surveyor-general to run the fifth meridian line, which it up a short distance north of Athabasca Landing, and continuing the survey until it reaches the intersection of the meridian and the Peace River, a distance of nearly 300 miles.

Mr. Pantan, who is an old timer in the north country, has been conversant with conditions of western life and transportation, has made timely preparations for his northern trip. Last winter when shipping was good he sent supplies ahead, which are now cached at Moose Portage and Wabineau. He expects to be about until the end of the summer of 1908 and will therefore require considerable fodder and provisions to carry his party and himself over the winter.

Mr. Pantan, in addition to running the line of the fifth meridian, has instructions from the surveyor-general to run the country for 12 miles on both sides of the line, estimating the timber, soil, vegetation, and other resources. Not a few of the party who are familiar with western conditions and know something of the hardships that sometimes attend travel in the northern wilds. Mr. Pantan says the line he is to survey will form a basis for new surveys in that country. He anticipates in the near future a great flow of immigration into the north. He speaks in high terms of the summer season. He says the north is not subject to the cool nights that are found in lower latitudes in Western Canada, and that for that reason there is a summer period of phenomenal growth. He says the wild berries and fruit found there surpass the British Columbia cultivated fruit in flavor and juiciness. Mr. Pantan is thoroughly Canadian and believes that every square foot of Canadian soil is valuable and that more and more as settlement proceeds districts now thought to be unhabitable will be developed and become a source of wealth.

BLOOD POISON THROUGH STOCKING DYE.

Curious Case at Kingston. While attending to her household duties Mrs. A. Harrison, Place-des-Armes, Kingston, Ont., struck her ankle against a projection which inflicted a cut. She paid little attention to the wound at the time, but in a few days it became swollen and very painful. A medical man was consulted, and it was then found that the dye from her stocking had got into the wound and set up blood poisoning. Then began a trying period of pain, which, had it not been for Zan-Buk, might not even yet have been ended. Mrs. Harrison says: "The doctor ordered certain treatment, which I followed out; but the wound got no better, and refused to heal. It was most painful, and sometimes I could hardly bear to walk. I was almost in despair when a friend advised me to try Zan-Buk. It soon relieved the swelling and inflammation, and the pain—so acute before—got less and less until the ankle was quite easy. Then the wound began to heal, and a little more perseverance resulted in a complete cure."

Zan-Buk draws the pain and the poison from a wound at the same time. It heals ulcers, chafing sores, sore feet, various skin eruptions, pruritic itch, ringworm, scald sores, and sores due to blood poisoning. It is absolutely without equal. All sores are druggists sell at fifty cents, or post free from the Zan-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

EFFORTS TO SINK SHAFT.

W. E. Ross, the managing director of the mine, stated after the inquest that three efforts had been made to sink a new shaft, but all were prevented. A fourth effort was now being made.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A dark grey or black Scotch deer hound, four white feet, white chest, had collar on. Anyone returning same to Dr. Braithwaite, 510 Third street will be rewarded.

WANTED—A male teacher holding a first or second class certificate for Chipman P. P. School District No. 1473, duties to commence August 5, 1907. Salary \$55 per month. Personal applications preferred. W. C. POLLARD, Secy. Treas.

LOST—Two black mares weigh 2900, our brand S.H. front shoulder. Other white star in forehead. Sore shoulder. 2 three-year old colts, one dark grey, other light grey; all went together. \$10 reward. Barkdale Mine Boarding House, Parkdale, Alta.

LOST—Monday last, from the farm of J. A. Lockerie, Norwood, a bay horse, about 1050 lbs., branded J. R. or J. B. on left hip. \$10 reward for return.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED 15 miles south-east of Edmonton, near Beaumont, Alta., being east half section 36, township 50, range 24, west of fourth meridian, spruce log house 20 x 30, stables, well, wire fenced, large hay meadow. Best situated stock farm near Edmonton. Good terms. Correspondence invited. Andrew H. Allan, Box 743, Edmonton, Alberta.

LOST—One Red Mare, white star on forehead, branded "81" on right hind leg, white spots on back, also Dark Red Mare, about 2 years old now, white spot on face, two white hind feet; mane was cut when lost. These were lost over a year ago. Twenty dollars reward and all expenses paid—Polyp Cjutash, Shandrew, Alta.

YOUNG MAN, accustomed to milking, etc., requires employment on dairy farm. Apply D. Smith, General Delivery, Edmonton.

WORK wanted by young man on Ranch. Apply A. Smith, General Delivery, Edmonton.

STRAYED—On Tuesday night, from corner St. Albert and Stony Plain Roads, a Gray-Brown Mare, weighing 1,000 to 1,100, branded "40" on the right back leg. A reward to anyone who will bring her to No. 655 Sixth street.

PUBLIC PICNIC

at Coronation School House Between Horse Hills & Poplar Lake on Friday, June 21st. EVERYBODY WELCOME

Oil and Coal Lands

We have purchased from the Western Canadian Land Co., Ltd., several thousand acres north of Morinville, in the famous Elk Park Valley. Several coal mines are located in and adjoining our lands, and the Canadian Northern Railroad runs through the center of our block. The The American Canadian Oil Company have their oil-boring machinery on the ground and it will be in operation in a short time. They have already found tar-sand and gas and are certain of striking oil in large quantities. The soil is the richest on earth, level to gentle rolling, and adjoining lands are thickly settled with prosperous farmers. Drop in and see samples of coal and tar-sand.

Geo. T. Bragg, AGENT, ELK PARK LAND CO. C.P.R. BUILDING.

BLOOMER BROTHERS

CASH HARDWARE STORE
NORWOOD BOULEVARDE BOX 436
FARMERS LOOK !!
Commencing Saturday, June 15th, we open a new Hardware Business in our new store on Norwood Boulevard. Farmers are especially catered to. Splendid selection of ranges, granteaware and farmers' tools. Homesteaders complete outfits.
CALL AND SEE US IN PASSING
BLOOMER BROTHERS

Suits Every Taste

IF YOU HAVE BEEN DRINKING JAPAN TEA YOU WILL ENJOY

"SALADA" GREEN TEA

It Has a Most Delicious Flavor and is Absolutely Pure. LEAD PACKETS ONLY—40c, 50c, and 60c Per Pound—AT ALL CROCCERS

Public Auction

HORSES, CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ETC. Having received instructions from Messrs. A. & J. Cooper I will sell by Public Auction at their place, Sec. 30-1-26, six miles north of Lacombe and 4 1/2 miles south-west of Morningside, on TUESDAY, JUNE 25th At 10 o'clock sharp.

HORSES, 14 HEAD
1 black mare, 12 years old, 1100 lbs.; 1 black mare, 7 years old, 1300 lbs., in foal. 1 black mare, 5 years old, 1250 lbs. 1 black gelding, 13 years old, 1300 lbs. 1 bay gelding, 9 years old, 1600 lbs. 1 bay gelding, 12 years old, 1100 lbs. Saddle horse, 7 years old, 900 lbs. 1 bay gelding colt, 1 bay filly, 1 black gelding, 2 years old, 1 bay mare, 7 years old, 1150 lbs., with foal at foot. 1 grey mare, 8 years old, 1650 lbs., with foal at foot. 1 grey yearling filly. 1 grey 2 year old filly. 4 two-year-old colts.

CATTLE, 112 HEAD.
10 dairy cows with calves, 8 two-year-old steers, 2 year-old steers, 14 two-year-old heifers, 22 yearling heifers, 23 yearling steers, 23 cows, 1 pedigree shorthorn bull, 4 years old. Also the following pedigree shorthorn cattle, bred by James Riddoch, Morningside, and for which pedigrees will be furnished: 2 three-year old bulls, 2 two-year old bulls, 2 bulls.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
Binder, rake, 2 mowers, 2 breaking plows, 2 stable plows, 2 wagons, 3 sets both sleighs, disc, garden cultivator, Cockshutt seed drill, set 4 section harrows, feed chopper 10 inch plate, and buzz saw complete, 12 wood-bury horse power road scraper, grindstone, 4 wagons, wheel scales, cream separator, 3 sets double harness, set single harness, forks, spades, rifle and various household effects.

Free Lunch at Noon. Terms—All sums up to \$20.00 cash. Over \$20.00 six months credit on approved joint bankable notes with 8 per cent interest. S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer. Messrs. A. & J. COOPER Owners. As Messrs. Cooper have sold their farm everything will positively be sold. All articles must be settled for before removal.

THIS FREE BOOK WILL ASTONISH YOU

OUR BOOK "RURAL TELEPHONE" tells all about the telephone business—how to organize Rural Lines, how to organize a Telephone Exchange Company; gives examples of ordinances; outlines constitution and by-laws; instructs how to build Lines; cost of same; gives forms for rentals; contracts, selection of equipment and maintenance of lines. In fact, it tells you all and everything you want to know about organizing, installing and operating rural telephone systems. The instructions are simple and non-technical, and your help can do the work. This book was compiled and printed at a cost of more than \$1000 and could be easily reprinted for 2 cents a copy. If you are a progressive farmer you will find it worth many dollars to you. You will be astonished to learn how little it costs to establish a telephone system in your locality—no previous experience is this work necessary. We make and sell Rural Telephones. We are strictly independent manufacturers. We belong in the West or Manitoba. We refer you to any company and contract the lines in your neighborhood. We refer you to any bank in Chicago as to our financial responsibility and our methods of doing business. We want to get acquainted with you. Take the lead in your community and write for FREE book today. You won't regret it. Dept. 1. SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

RED DEER RACES

Red Deer, June 12.—The summer race meet at Victoria, Ont., is open to the public, and will close on Friday, June 14. The meet is being held at the Victoria Hotel, and will be held at 8 p.m. on Friday, June 14. The meet is being held at the Victoria Hotel, and will be held at 8 p.m. on Friday, June 14.

LACOMBE RACES

Lacombe, June 13.—A large number of horsemen have asked for their horses in Lacombe, June 20 and 21, the dates of the meeting, and it is arranged that a big lot of the best horses in the province will enter for the races. The meet will be held at the Victoria Hotel, and will be held at 8 p.m. on Friday, June 14.

Facilities at Calgary

Alberta's Yesterday morning was begun on the construction of two racing stables at Victoria, Ont., and it is arranged that this work being so high, the doing the work itself, and have the stables completed for the fair in July.

OPENING LACROSSE

Edmonton will see the game of the 1907 lacrosse season, also the initial contest in organized Alberta Lacrosse. Friday night, at Diamond, the Edmonton Capitals, a team organized by the Lacrosse Association, will play the first game of the season. The game will be held at 8 p.m. on Friday night, at Diamond. The game will be held at 8 p.m. on Friday night, at Diamond.

SPORTS

Fistic Festival at Calgary

Calgary, June 13.—Billy announces that he has secured a 27 1/2 auditorium in the city and has started in securing for a big amateur boxing night to be held here on any night. The main bouts will be in the following classes: Featherweight, eight-pound, welter, and light weight and heavyweight. The agreement of this affair and gold medal, value \$25, for each class.

Carpenters are at work down a good floor and stairs, and when alterations are made the building will be an ideal close until July the 15th. Weighing in will all be at 10 a.m. The last amateur exhibition held in Calgary was in Hall's opera house, no of the past, some three years ago, and provided a large number of entries at that time.

International Tennis

Vancouver, June 13.—The international lawn tennis will be held this year in the tournament, which is one of its kind held on the coast under the auspices of the Pacific International Tennis Club, and the best players from all cities will compete. The tournament is Monday, June 12 and following days until they are played off and the winner decided. At the same time Vancouver Lawn Tennis will hold its annual tournament.

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aste AN TEA YOU WILL ENJOY

DA

is Absolutely Pure Pound-AT ALL GROCERS

ction

ENTS, ETC. J. Cooper I will sell by six miles north of Lacombe

E 25th

are, 7 years old, 1900 lbs., 1 black gelding, 13 years old, 1 bay gelding, 12 years old, 1 bay gelding, 12 years old, 7 years old, 1150 lbs., 1650 lbs., with foal at foot, 1650 lbs., 4 two-year-old

rs, 2 year-old steers, 14 yearling steers, 28 cows, 1 mare, bred by James Riddoch, furnished: 2 bulls.

2 stubble plows, 2 wagons, 1 bushell seed drill, set 4 sec- zazz saw complete, 12 wood- axes, weigh scales, cream press, forks, spades, 120 to \$20.00 cash. Over \$20.00 notes with 8 per cent

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Lands

Free for all lots of pace (hotel keepers' purse) \$300 2.35 trot or pace \$200 1 mile novelty running, open \$25 or each quarter \$100 Half-mile pony race, running, 14.2 or under \$100 Quarter-mile pony race, running, 14.2 or under \$100

June 18th. Prizes: 2.17 trot or pace \$250 2.45 trot or pace \$150 6 furlongs, open running \$100 Half-mile bona fide farmers' trot or pace \$100 Half-mile dash, open running \$100

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Lacrosse Notes. The second game in No. 2 district will be at Calgary on June 22nd against Edmonton.

The All-Ontario team, which is en route for Australia, turned down offers for games at both Edmonton and Calgary. The local club offered to pay quite an attractive sum for the game and also expenses. The tourists, however, were pressed for time to fill engagements previously arranged.

Vancouver papers are complaining that the British Columbia referee have not been giving that city's team a square deal in the games played so far.

Says the Vancouver World: The brand of lacrosse being played here nowadays bears about the same relation to that of four years ago as thirty cents does to a dollar. And the Westminster outfit is not improving.

Bill Hanley, of Stratford, was elected captain of the All-Canadian A-crosse team, and in accepting the position exacted a promise from all the members of the team to abstain from the use of tobacco and intoxicants.

Every player on the Australian tourist team was at first required to put up \$200, but this was increased to \$250 when it was decided that England should be taken in, too.

John White, the big Indian defense player, is turning out with Cornwall. It is stated he gets \$25 a game.

There will be little danger of any of the British Columbia teams getting the Mitro cup fever just because they might happen to beat Miller's Australian tourists, says the Vancouver World.

OPENING LACROSSE. Edmonton will see the opening game of the 1907 lacrosse season, and also the initial contest in the newly-organized Alberta Lacrosse League.

Friday night, at Diamond park, when the Edmonton Capitals and Stratfordians will cross sticks. The game will be started with all the frills becoming such an occasion. Lieut-Governor Puleya will face the ball at 7 o'clock and W. Washburn, of Lethbridge, one of the official referees appointed

SPORTING NEWS

Fistic Festival at Calgary. Calgary, June 13-Billy Stinson announces that he has leased Stinson's auditorium for July 25th and has started in securing entries for a big amateur boxing carnival to be held here on July 25th, open to all amateurs residing in Western Canada.

The main bouts will be in the following classes: Featherweight, bantam, lightweight, welterweight, middleweight and heavyweight. The management of this affair are giving a gold medal, value \$25, for competition in each class.

Carpenters are at work putting down a good floor and arranging seats and when alterations are completed the building will be an ideal one for such a purpose.

The entries for the events will not close until July 5th, and the weighing in will all be at the rink-side. The last amateur event of this kind held in Calgary was pulled off in Hull's opera house, now a thing of the past, some three years ago, and proved a great success, as the numbers of entries at that time surprised the management.

International Tennis. Vancouver, June 13-The big international lawn tennis tournament will be held this year in Vancouver.

The tournament, which is the largest of its kind held on the coast, is held under the auspices of the North Pacific International Tennis association, and the best players from all the countries will compete. The date set for the tournament is Monday, August 12, and following days and events are played off and the winners finally decided. At the same time the Vancouver Lawn Tennis club will hold its annual tournament.

LACOMBE RACES. Lacombe, June 13-A large number of horsemen have asked for stability for their horses in Lacombe on June 20 and 21, the dates of the big race meeting, and it is apparent that a big lot of the best horses in the country will enter for the races.

The management have secured reduced railway rates for the dates of the meeting, fare and a third for the round trip. Arrangements have also been made to hold the Stettin training p.m., which will make it convenient for people living along the coast line.

Racing Stables at Calgary. Alberta: Yesterday morning work was begun on the construction of the two racing stables at Victoria Park.

Owing to the tenders received for this work being so high, the city is doing the work itself, and hopes to have the buildings completed in time for the fair in July.

RED DEER RACES. Red Deer, June 12-The annual summer race meet of the Red Deer Driving association opens tomorrow and will close on Friday. Close to \$1,400 is hung up in prizes and large fields are assured in all the classes.

Dr. Crogg, of Calgary, has twenty horses stabled at the track and numerous other outsiders have their steeds here. The program is as follows: June 18th. Prizes: 2.17 trot or pace \$250 2.45 trot or pace \$150 6 furlongs, open running \$100 Half-mile bona fide farmers' trot or pace \$100 Half-mile dash, open running \$100

June 19th. Free for all lots of pace (hotel keepers' purse) \$300 2.35 trot or pace \$200 1 mile novelty running, open \$25 or each quarter \$100 Half-mile pony race, running, 14.2 or under \$100 Quarter-mile pony race, running, 14.2 or under \$100

BASEBALL LEAGUE MEETS. Calgary Herald: A meeting of the board of control of the Western Canadian baseball league was held in President Bruce Robinson's rooms. Representatives were present from all the clubs as follows: Calgary, H. Latimer; Edmonton, F. J. Field; Medicine Hat, James Fleming; Lethbridge, J. Morrison.

The two protests entered by the Lethbridge club were not dealt with at all for the reason that Lethbridge's representative was Mr. Morrison, who is their team manager. He was authorized to act for his club but other members of the board thought that it would be better to wait and discuss these later on as Morrison would be much prejudiced, and they will come up when another representative is at the meeting.

The two protests are: That in Medicine Hat on May 31, the pitcher of the Medicine Hat-Calgary last at the plate hit Driscoll called a foul; next ball hit for two bases.

The other one is that on May 27 at Lethbridge, Knowlton failed to call a block ball.

Several other matters came up and were attended to. There was also some discussion on the question as to whether the different teams were keeping within the salary limit and it was moved and seconded that action be taken to see that this was done by all the clubs. The referee club secretaries will have to sign affidavits to the effect that they are not paying more than the limit.

LACROSSE PRACTICE. Weather permitting, every member of the Capital Lacrosse club is requested to be on hand at the Second street grounds for practice this evening. A meeting of the executive committee will be held after the practice at the Bennett cigar store.

ONE GAME IN WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE. Rain Prevents at Lethbridge-Hat and Calgary Tie.

There was only one contest in the Western Canada Lacrosse League yesterday, and it only went five innings and ended in a tie.

The Edmonton-Lethbridge struggle was called off on account of rain, and the same shower checked the game at the end of the fifth with the score two all. Thus the standing of the teams remains unchanged. The game at the Hat had all the earmarks of being a royal battle between the pitchers. Although only five innings were played, Hollis had struck out seven men, and Barnstead five,

and each had only allowed one hit. The numerous errors are due to wet grounds, rain having fallen a few hours previous to the game. The score: Calgary.....10001-2 1 4 Medicine Hat.....00110-2 1 4 Batteries: Barnstead and Quinn; Hollis and Benny. Umpire: McGuicken.

HAT BEATEN AT LACROSSE. Medicine Hat, June 13-The All-Ontario lacrosse team easily trimmed Medicine Hat yesterday noon 4 to 1. Only a fair crowd turned out for the game.

ABOLISH SPIT BALL. New York, June 12-Fleider Jones wants the "spit ball" abolished. He says: "Two years ago, when I made my first kick against the spit ball, Chesbro and Howell were practically the only spit ball pitchers. Now in the American league, Cleveland has Walsh and Smith; Cleveland has Lieberhart, Berger and Rhodes; Philadelphia, Dyett; New York, Orth and Brockett; Boston, Winter and Pruitt; Detroit, Mullin and Willett, and St. Louis, Howell and Morgan. By another year there may be twice as many, and it would be no surprise to see all the pitchers within a few years using this delivery, which injures the game. Now is the time to act. Let the league instruct its umpires to call a ball every time a pitcher uses saliva, and this delivery will be killed in short order. Then we will see a stop put to star pitchers being made of twirlers who have nothing but plenty of moisture."

BASEBALL SHORT STUFF. Buck Freeman, who was let out by Boston Americans to Minneapolis has made six home runs in the last four weeks.

Vancouver's percentage in the Northwestern league is a nice even 100. The team has lost 34 and won 4 games.

Pitcher Osborn, of Spokane, announced that he will never wear a uniform for that city's team again, and Vancouver will endeavor to assure him for the balance of the season.

The most sensational game thus far this season was at Hartford, Conn., Monday, when Trinity college and Wesleyan played a nineteen inning tie game. The score was 23, and the College twirler never gave a base on balls.

Lajoie of Cleveland and Wallace of St. Louis, each with an average of .450, are tied for the American league batting championship. It is rather singular that such formidable batsmen as Stone of St. Louis, Knicker of New York, and Davis and Murphy of the Athletics, are below the .225 mark.

News: The Lethbridge boys have a new mascot, a young badger, which Schuch and Bues captured recently while walking in Athletic park. Schuchy chanced the animal which took refuge in an empty mail box, to its undoing. The captors brought it to the Dallas and put it in a box where it was inspected by a large crowd. It is proposed to tame the handsome young rascal, and invest in a collar and chain.

Albertan: The Calgary baseball fan will never again doubt in the ill luck of the number twelve. When he had twelve men in uniform we were getting along in the very best kind of a way. But when he had twelve men at friend Merritt came along and made thirteen out of the deal. That spoiled it all. Never won a game during the procession. But then they let Driscoll go and you know what happened.

FOOTBALL. Weather permitting, Edmonton will play the number eleven team in an inter-city league game tonight at 7.15. Both teams are playing in great form, and whichever way the victory goes the margin will be short.

All Saints' line-up for the Caledonian Reserve contest on Friday night will be Marshall, Niblett, Garrett, Challen, Howland, Herrick, Magee, Fidler, Allen, Marsden, Shell, with Yates and Tyler as reserves. Be there with the goods, boys.

The Edmonton city team for tonight's clash with the Caledonians will be chosen from: Slade, Allan, Short, Glanville, Neilson, Stockdale, Jepson, Smith, Christie, Musket, Deeton, Woodyard.

WORKS HAD BAD INNINGS. Medicine Hat, June 11-Last night's contest with Calgary ended in a tie, the game having to be called at the end of the eighth with the figures 5-5. Calgary took Pitcher Works' measure in the third, when they landed all their runs, but could not touch him safely afterwards.

Shine was a mystery to the leaders up till the sixth, when he weakened a bit, allowing the Hatters to score four. The score: Calgary.....00500000-5 7 4 Medicine Hat.....00010400-5 8 3 Batteries: Shine and Quinn; Works and Benny. Umpire: McGuicken.

LACROSSE. Tourists at Bat Moose Jaw. Moose Jaw, June 11-The lacrosse game between the touring representatives of All Canadians and Moose Jaw was one of the fastest ever played here, and was won by the visitors by a score of 4-1. The game was fast and clean throughout. The attendance was 1,000.

NEW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE. Presbyterians Will Establish in British Columbia Next Year.

Montreal, Que., June 12-Dr. Somerville, of Toronto, who has been interim treasurer of the Presbyterian church board of trustees, western section, has been selected by the committee of the assembly on the treasurer for the post of permanent treasurer. This decision is practically certain to be accepted by the assembly, in addition to which the committee will recommend the appointment of a field officer to visit the congregations with a view to promote the schemes of the church.

The name of Rev. A. Gaudon, of Toronto, has been mentioned for the office.

After a long discussion the assembly approved the establishment of a theological college in British Columbia to open session in the summer of 1908. In response to a resolution from the west it was decided to appoint a special mission superintendent for British Columbia. At present the superintendent has charge of both the Alberta and British Columbia missions.

Principal Scrimger announced that Dr. R. E. Weston would accept the chair of apologetics in Montreal Presbyterian college. Principal Scrimger expressed his great regret that he was entirely unprepared when he had made certain remarks regarding an honorable member of the assembly (Dr. S. Edwards), and so unpleasant episode ended.

NICARAGUANS CAPTURE A TOWN. Managua City, June 11-Nicaraguans and Salvadorans are at war. Late this afternoon Dr. Manuel Dolgado, minister to Mexico from Salvador, received the following telegram from President Figueroa:

"San Salvador, June 11-This morning the revolutionists captured the port of Amojaca. They were commanded by Gen. Manuel Rivas, and came from Corinto on the gunboat Montomonte armed by the president of Nicaragua. In this manner Zelaya complies with the treaty of peace of Amapaala, which was entered into with the intervention of the American government. The nearest Salvadoran troops were at Sonaguate about 45 minutes by rail. It is believed that Salvadoran troops have been rushed to the captured port, and that a second battle has already been fought. It is thought that the bombardment of Amojaca is the beginning of the great struggle in Central America which has been so long delayed. We are sure that the forces of San Jose de Guatemala, which is believed to be Zelaya's objective. In case this supposition proves true, the forces of Amojaca will have to fight for a strong revolutionary party will help the Nicaraguans in each republic."

Midshipmen's Cases Found. Norfolk, Va., June 11-Eleven men of the United States navy, comprising six midshipmen and five seamen, were found by the Discovery at the position grounds shortly after midnight on a launch of the battleship Iowa. We are sure that the men on board, his gone to the bottom of Hampton Roads. They were Midshipmen Philip H. Field, of Denver, Colo., Wm. H. Stevenson, Newbern, N.C., Franklin H. Holden, and with poor support, H. Holden, Portage, Wis., Henry Cal Murfin, Jr., R. Jackson, Ohio, Walter Carl Ulrich, Baltimore, Md., Six men of the U.S. Navy, New York, Jesse Conn, Louisville, Ky., F. R. Plumber, Mahlon, Missoula, Mont., and one of the U.S. Navy, Geo. W. Hall, Neenah, Wis. A box belonging to the fireman of the launch was found floating near here.

The launch was as it pulled out from the position pier, officers of the fleet have given up similar cases ever seeing the men. Tonight it was stated authoritatively that the navy officials have given up the hope of recovering the launch and that the arrest of the crew of the steamer was expected to be made.

The accident caused great excitement. An investigation has been ordered, bearing on the Admiral Evans. At midnight the following information was received from the flagship Connecticut, bearing on the launch in Hampton Roads last night: "Launch from the Minnesota lost about 12.30 a.m. this morning while returning from the position pier. Six midshipmen and the launch crew of five are thought to have been drowned. Capses of two midshipmen were seen floating in the harbor tonight. No survivor to give absolute details. Opinion held that launch was run down by a steamer."

MONTREAL WEDDING. Montreal, June 12-The wedding took place today at St. James Church of Miss Wainwright, daughter of William Wainwright, of Montreal, to Arthur Reginald, son of T. B. and Mrs. Reginald, of St. Stephen, N.B. Canon Ellegood performed the ceremony.

NEW YORK WHEAT. New York, June 12-Wheat, receipts 101,900, exports 207,079, sales 4,300,000. Wheat opened easier under unsatisfactory cables, foreign selling and favorable crop news. Rallied on export sales of Manitoba wheat, broke sharply to a new low record and closed weak, 2 1/2 to 2 7/8 net lower; July 97 7/8 to 1.02 1/8, closed 98 7/8; September, 99 1/4 to 1.02 1/4, closed 99 3/8; December, 1.00 3/4 to 1.04 1/8, closed 1.01 1/4.

MONEY MART. New York, June 12-Noon money on call unquoted, prime mercantile, New York 5 to 5 1/2 per cent, exchanges 298 7/8 to 607.

London, June 12 (4 p.m.)-Consols for money 83 7/8, consols for account 84; bar silver steady 30 13/16d. per ounce; Money 3 to 3 1/4 per cent. Discount rate short bills 5 to 5 1/2 per cent, three months 3 5/8 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT. Liverpool, June 12-Closing wheat spot firm; No. 2 red western winter 7s.; No. 1 California 7s. 1d.; futures discount rate short bills 5 to 5 1/2 per cent, three months 3 5/8 per cent.

STRAY-BIRD REWARD. One iron grey mare, one bay shagule colt, branded C. P. on left shoulder, last seen at Bat Creek on Wednesday. Apply Chas. Parades, Lamour.

CROP PROSPECT IS GOOD

Brandon, June 11-Mr. James Murray, the new superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm here, has no fear that the backwardness of the season will militate against the production of a heavy wheat crop in the Canadian west this year. He is particularly well informed with reference to conditions in Manitoba on account of the position which he now holds. He has recently given up an important place in the department of agriculture at Regina, and he is therefore thoroughly familiar with the situation in that province. Mr. Murray finished the following statement to The Globe recently:

"The tardiness of the spring has unfortunately given rise to all sorts of surmises regarding the probabilities of a good wheat crop. While it may be admitted that there is ground for some misgivings, it would appear that too much prominence has been accorded the possibilities of a short crop, and entirely too little to the rational consideration of conditions as they exist in comparison with those of previous years. During the past winter we had an unusually heavy snowfall, a condition that in itself was anything but detrimental. Very Cold April. The month of April was the coldest that had been experienced for many years; the snow was late in going, and it was impossible to go on the land as early as was ordinarily the case. At present, it is true, there is little sign of growth in our trees, and the grass is not nearly so forward as in an average year. Throughout May the temperature has not been favorable for rapid growth; in fact there have been few nights in which the thermometer did not register frost. In spite of these conditions there is ample reason to look forward to the harvesting of a good crop.

Moisture Plentiful. The heavy fall of snow, melting gradually as it did this year, was sufficient to fill the soil with a plentiful supply of moisture, and very little of the water ran off. The land which had been summer fallowed-and there is always a large area prepared for fall wheat in this way, particularly in Saskatchewan-has an abundant supply of moisture. This store of moisture is most essential to a healthy start of the crop, and its absence very often means a poor growth for several weeks, or until the June rains come. The cold weather has effectively held the early growth in check, but early growth is frequently more detrimental than otherwise. Warm weather early in the season brings the grain up early, when it has a weak and often a shallow root, and freezing back to this time is a severe tax on the vitality of the young plant. This is more particularly the case when a poor quality of seed is sown, as the seed has not sufficient vitality left to send out another strong shoot.

"Wheat sown in the first half of May is now strongly rooted and well above the ground in nearly all cases-in the best possible condition to succeed now that more favorable weather prevails. An examination of wheat sown about the 17th would be a surprise to many, as the root growth is unusually strong and deep, in a condition to draw on the supply of moisture.

Period of Growth Required. "Experiments conducted on the experimental farm over many years show that Red Fife wheat requires from 110 to 135 days to mature. Fully 90 per cent of the wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is of this variety.

Following are the figures for the past seven years: "1900-Sown April 17th; harvested 123 days. "1901-Sown May 3; harvested August 23-125 days. "1902-Sown May 6; harvested August 28-120 days. "1903-Sown April 23; harvested 123 days. "1904-Sown May 4; harvested September 7-126 days. "1905-Sown April 10; harvested August 29-141 days. "1906-Sown April 24; harvested August 17-115 days.

"The average length of time required to mature during this period was 123 days. It is worthy of note, however, that in the years when seeding was completed earliest a longer time elapsed between the date of sowing and the date of maturity. The record of the farm shows also that usually when seeding was completed early and the grain made a good start, it was cut back by the late frost. In 1902 seeding was completed on the experimental farm on May 16, but the grain made little progress until late in June. In 1900 the wheat was sown as early as April 18, but there was a heavy frost on June 8, and the spring was an unusually dry one, no rain falling until June 25. The growth started early, but it was set back by the frost, and little progress was made until after the middle of June. The resultant crop was only 21 bushels and 20 pounds per acre, one very much below the average on this farm.

Late Sowing Profitable. "For many years an interesting series of experiments were conducted in sowing wheat at different dates, and while the results varied somewhat with different seasons, the highest yields were almost always obtained from grain sown ten days to two weeks after the time when the land could first be worked. The earliest sown wheat frequently lay in the ground for some time before starting growth, and when it did germinate the growth was irregular, and the crop therefore uneven. The earliest sown plots were usually thinned, stooled more persistently, hence did not ripen as uniformly or as early as the later-sown crops.

Condition of Soil Important. "These illustrations are sufficient to show that a successful crop depends so much upon the time the seed is sown as upon the condition of the soil at the time of sowing, and on the weather conditions later in the season. It is true that most of the wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan has been sown at a later date than usual this year, but it has been sown for the most part in soil well prepared. Furthermore, the seed sown this year has been of uniformly better quality than in many previous years. This is largely due to the campaign conducted during the past few years in favor of better seed and to the good average quality of the wheat crop last year. Strong, vigorous seed becomes much more firmly rooted than inferior seed, and is in a position to make better headway.

"Considering all the conditions, there is, in my opinion, little ground for apprehension, much less alarm. The wheat in many districts has been sown for over a week, and is progressing favorably, and with favorable conditions from now on and a fall no earlier than we have had for several years there should be no difficulty in getting a large crop harvested in good condition."

The statistics of the Experimental Farm, showing an average of 123 days for the growth of Red Fife wheat, indicate the rule; but there are some important exceptions. A few years ago wheat raised near Regina ripened and was cut 36 days after seeding. It was shown at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and took first prize in a host of exhibits. Everything depends upon the weather which follows seeding. At the present time the weather conditions are excellent, and farmers are hoping that the sunshine of the past few days will continue for a few weeks at least.

BRUCE OLD BOYS. A meeting of the Bruce Old Boys' association was held last night in the Young Liberal club rooms to complete arrangements for the reunion of former residents of that county in Edmonton during the week of the fair July 1, 2, 3, 4. A large number were out and several members added to the association.

The association will have a tent on the occasion at the same newspaper published in Bruce county will be on file in the tent the week of the fair. A visitors' books will be there for the signatures of all Bruce people. The tent will be in charge of a reception committee and light refreshments will be served.

On the evening of the 3rd of July a formal reception will be tendered by the Edmonton association to all Bruce people in the city and visiting the same at fair time.

Circular letters have been prepared and will be sent to every person in the west known to come from the county, inviting them to Edmonton and advertising the Edmonton industrial exhibition at the same time. Letters will be sent to every newspaper in the province asking them to give publicity of the gathering in Edmonton on the occasion mentioned.

GREAT ATTENDANCE ASSURED. Regina, Sask., June 11-The local committee of arrangements for the big provincial banquet to Premier Scott on the 21st inst., are being deluged with letters from all parts of the province, written by prominent Liberals and secretaries of associations stating their intention of being present. At a meeting of the committee held last evening over 100 such letters were read, conveying word of parties, who were coming, ranging in numbers all the way from an individual to groups of 50, who were arranging for private cars. Present indications are that the number attending the banquet held last evening will far exceed the expectations of the local committee.

Shaughnessy Comes West. Winnipeg, June 12-Second Vice-President Whyte of the C. P. R. has received an intimation that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R. Company, will come to Winnipeg on Friday or Saturday. It is the customary visit of inspection and it is expected Sir Thomas will remain some time in the city.

Homestead Rush at Prince Albert. Prince Albert, June 11-The rush for homesteads there continues unabated and the crowd of applicants is even larger than at first. Some of those who filed today were 24 hours in line, engaged most of the time in a strenuous crush for positions.

Parry Sounder's Re-union Picnic AND GRAND Celebration

AT LAMONT ON Thursday, June 20th

A splendid programme, consisting of Baseball, Football, Horse Races, Foot Races and Tug-of-War, will be given during the day and a fine old time concert in the evening.

These engines are made in the following styles and are stationary or portable. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse power. Vertical, 2 and 3 horse power. It will pay you to know these things. Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

For fuller particulars see large bills. Good time guaranteed; everybody welcome. Lamont, that's where they keep ho buffaloes. J. H. SHEDDEN, Secretary. DR. ARCHER, President.

How many times during a year would you be willing to pay 5 cents an hour for a reliable power?

A good many times, no doubt. For shredding fodder, grinding feed, sawing wood, husking or shelling corn, churning, pumping water, separating cream, grinding tools, etc. A good many times indeed, and when you want it you want it without delay. An I. H. C. gasoline engine will furnish such power-a 3-horse engine, for instance, will furnish power equal to that of three horses at a cost of five cents an hour, and it will be ready to work as long as you want it, and you don't have to start a fire-not even strike a match-to start an I. H. C. gasoline engine. how strong and durable they are. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED.)

