

8% PROPERTY

R. F. C.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES PURCHASED

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

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

W. D. Boyd's

HERE the little child's Chocolates darts.

colates

W. D. BOYD CANDY CO. WINNIPEG

BUILDS TO CURE

RUBINE

ED AT THE ALTAR. Side-to-be Waited at Her Bed No Swain Came.

ATTENDS RACES. King at Kiel Bay, Where Ships Assemble.

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

RIOR MURDER. Cause in Paris by 3rd Seller's Death.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO. 267 JAMES AVE., EST.

SEMI-WEEKLY

VOLUME V.

CONDITIONS 100 PER CENT. BETTER

Crop Prospects at End of June Are Better Than Any Since 1895.

Western Associated Press. Winnipeg, July 27.—Some of the old timers admit that the close of this month sees better crop prospects all through the prairie west than they have ever known with the possible exception of the phenomenal crop of 1895.

Charged With Cutting Beams. Harry Rawley, Ont. farmer, 27, preliminary hearing of Don Robt. for cutting the St. John's railway bridge.

Falls Off Bridge and Drowns. West. William, Ont. farmer, 27, preliminary hearing of Don Robt. for cutting the St. John's railway bridge.

EARL GREY SYMPATHIZES. City of Three Rivers Will Soon Be Rebuilt.

Tragic Death of a Clown. Columbus, O., June 26.—Charles Beach, aged 78, for years a well known circus clown, committed suicide yesterday by burning.

Good and Bad Farming. Growth has now reached a stage where the difference between good and bad farming is clearly manifest.

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

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO. 267 JAMES AVE., EST.

The Edmonton Bulletin

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1908

TO EXTEND AREA FOR PRE-EMPTION

Hon. Frank Oliver's Land Bill Makes Good Progress on the Second Reading.

Ottawa, June 26.—Good progress was made today in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Land Bill. The pre-emption clause was allowed to stand at the first reading that the area might be enlarged.

Charged With Cutting Beams. Harry Rawley, Ont. farmer, 27, preliminary hearing of Don Robt. for cutting the St. John's railway bridge.

Falls Off Bridge and Drowns. West. William, Ont. farmer, 27, preliminary hearing of Don Robt. for cutting the St. John's railway bridge.

EARL GREY SYMPATHIZES. City of Three Rivers Will Soon Be Rebuilt.

Tragic Death of a Clown. Columbus, O., June 26.—Charles Beach, aged 78, for years a well known circus clown, committed suicide yesterday by burning.

Good and Bad Farming. Growth has now reached a stage where the difference between good and bad farming is clearly manifest.

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

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO. 267 JAMES AVE., EST.

FAIR WOUND UP IN RAIN DOWNPOUR

Despite Rain, Attendance on Last Day Was Good—Races Exciting.

The bright sunshine and warm summer weather which greeted the fair on Friday and the last day's races were pulled off in pouring rain with several inches of mud and water on the race track.

COMPOSITE REGIMENT TO GO FROM THE WEST

To the Tercentenary Celebrations at Quebec—The Alberta Division Will Be Sent 35 Men—No Pay Will Be Allowed—Expenses Will Be Paid By Government.

Ottawa, June 26.—A composite regiment to represent the three military districts west of the Great Lakes to the centenary of the formation of the Dominion of Canada, will be sent to Quebec.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE AT DULUTH

Consolidated Elevator Company's Elevator "D" Destroyed With Great Quantities of Grain.

Duluth, June 26.—Fire, which will entail a large property loss of \$1,000,000, raged on the waterfront today. The fire broke out in elevator D, of the Consolidated Elevator Company's group of four elevators. The building is one of a group of four elevators. The building contained 30,000 bushels of wheat, 80,000 of flax and 7,000 bushels of barley.

ELECTION METHODS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Elaborate in Fargo Said to Have Been Adopted by Court Practices—Terminally Hall.

Fargo, June 27.—Sensational court proceedings are being held in the first ward of the City of Fargo, where National Committeeman Jas. Kennedy, boss of Fargo and Cass County, is on trial for alleged election frauds.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

Probably the race that was looked forward to most eagerly yesterday was the free-for-all trot or pace. There were five entries for this race and a hard contest was expected between Lordward, owned by J. W. Clark, and Edouard and Little Payne, owned by H. B. Harrison, of Winnipeg.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE

Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

REVENUE FROM INDIAN RESERVE. Ottawa, June 26.—The auction sale of Indian reserve land place yesterday. Eight parcels sold for \$871,500, and at the lowest estimate it is expected that, including crown dues, the revenue from timber will yield \$1,071,500.

TWO REPORTS ON HODGINS' CHARGES

Majority Report Shows That Charges of Wrong Doing Were Withdrawn.

Ottawa, June 26.—The majority report of the committee which inquired into the charges against Major Hodgins, was laid on the table of the House this morning by Victor Geffroy, chairman of the committee, and was signed also by E. M. MacDonald and E. B. Carvell. The Conservative members of the committee, S. Barker and Houghton Leanos presented a minority report.

The majority report first reviews the charges brought by Major Hodgins and the course of the inquiry and shows how Major Hodgins withdrew from his original position and frankly admitted that the only question which he had in mind was to get a commission in the N.T.R. commission had in any way attempted to influence Sir Wilfrid.

The report states that he then withdrew any imputation he may have made upon the commissioners in regard to improper interference with engineers or that he had personally asked Sir Wilfrid for an investigation which had been refused, or that Chairman Parent of the N.T.R. commission had in any way attempted to influence Sir Wilfrid.

The report points out that since the charges had been withdrawn the question of classification was a technical one, which Major Hodgins did not wish to present to the commission, claiming that the board of arbitration was the proper tribunal to determine whether or not there was an issue in this matter. The inquiry could not be continued in the House's interest and the case was brought to a close.

CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

C. P. R. Conciliation Board Closes Its Moose Jaw Sitting.

Moose Jaw, June 25.—The conciliation board completed its sitting here this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The board met again in the court house in Winnipeg Thursday morning for the purpose of disposing of the matter in fact little new was brought out. The complaints being principally of land shop conditions. The board admitted the charges were improved and were much better now than a year or two ago. The objections which were made were, dry pits, improper heating, smoke filling the round house, water dripping from the ceiling, lack of necessary facilities for handling engines in the back shop, lack of doors between round house and back shop. It was also made evident that the men do not get along well with Foreman Bates, a bitter feeling among them toward him seems general. Some violations of the schedule was shown. It was maintained that Nield had been unjustly dismissed and there were other minor grievances in the treatment of the men. Among the witnesses were several who had left the C. P. R. employ and in spite of bad conditions they described had returned or desired to. At the conclusion of the board's evidence today C. E. R. Solicitor McVety suggested that the company be given an opportunity to present rebuttal evidence, to which Hall, a member of the board, replied: "Nothing has been presented by the men needing rebuttal."

Amelioration For Russian Jews.

London, June 26.—In the course of the meeting at Reval between the King and the Czar, the Jewish Chronicle understands an intimation was conveyed that a measure for the amelioration of the condition of the Jews in the Russian Empire had been for some time in contemplation. "We believe," adds the Chronicle, "that Prince Minister Stolypin is engaged upon active consideration of such a measure which will probably take the form of a considerable remission in the present laws regarding Jewish settlements."

Ran Into Open Train.

Minneapolis, June 25.—A St. Paul fast freight train crashed into the Hagenbeck & Wallace circus train at the foot of Chestnut street early this morning, seriously injuring three and slightly injuring twenty others.

REGINA ARCHITECTS TO SUE.

The City for \$44,000 in Connection With Hospital Competition.

Regina, June 25.—At a meeting of the Regina Architectural club held yesterday, it was decided at once institute proceedings against the city in eight cases for breach of contract in regard to the recent competition for the proposed general hospital. In each case damages to the extent of \$5,000 are to be claimed, making a grand total of \$40,000.

The present situation arises from an invitation from the city to all local architects to enter a competition which the city agreed to select three plans of those submitted, the designer of the one placed first to receive the commission on the work at 5 per cent, the second \$200, and the third \$100.

The architects in due course submitted plans and the council proceeded with the judging, having the plans on exhibition in the council chamber. The Medical association were called in to advise and recommended three plans. The architects next received notification that the council would come to any decision and asking that the plans sent in be removed, and shortly afterwards a new competition was advertised. The architects then addressed a letter of protest to the council which, it is claimed, did not receive any consideration.

The next step taken by the architects was the engagement of Macdonald, Brown, Thom & Frame, in whose hands their case was placed and who notified the council that they had been instructed by the eight architectural firms to proceed against the city. The architects have notified the city that they will not submit plans in the second competition and have asked that the terms of the first competition be carried out as they stated in the original advertisement. The city has refused to do so.

TO GO TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Attorney-General of British Columbia Refuses to Accept Court's Decision.

Vancouver, June 25.—Attorney-General Bowers announced today that he declined to accept the finding of the majority of the full court of appeal in the case of George A. Walker, in which Chief Justice Hunter and Judge Clement gave Walker a new trial, while Judge Morrison strongly dissented.

Bowers therefore proposes to appeal to the Privy Council immediately by means of a writ of certiorari. In the meantime no attempt will be made to bring on a second trial of Walker, now confined here in custody on a twenty thousand dollar bail bond. The chief point of appeal is the argument that the commissioning of a criminal act of any kind, including abortion, to be committed in a foreign country, is an offence in Canada. The full court decided that it was not. Bowers declares if this is a fact, then all kinds of crime could be hatched in this country and committed in Seattle.

Warden-Gilmour III.

Toronto, June 25.—Warden Gilmour, of the central prison, is criticized in the Toronto press, and a subsequent operation.

Taft to Go Into Training.

New York, June 26.—Taft may pass his summer at the residence of William Muldoon's hygiene institute at White Plains. It is said Taft will confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root at Oyster Bay on Saturday as to whether he should take a course of training. Both the president and Root have been through it.

Insane Woman's Terrible Deed.

Ida Grove, Iowa, June 26.—While temporarily insane, Mrs. August Johnson, wife of a prominent farmer, drowned her four little children in a cistern near her home. The husband was in the field at the time. Neighbors called at the house and found the woman trying to choke herself. It is believed the husband will lose his mind.

Sleeper Arrives at Willmetstead.

Willmetstead, Canada, June 26.—Jacob Sleeper, secretary of the American Legation in Venezuela, and his wife, Mrs. Frances Sleeper, arrived yesterday on board the United States gunboat Marietta.

Revolutionists in Mexico.

Laredo, Texas, June 26.—Two hundred armed mounted men, believed to be revolutionists, yesterday attacked and captured the town of Viesca, in the state of Coahuila, Mexico. Three persons were killed and several wounded in the fighting. The telegraph wires were cut, railroad lines torn up and bridges burned. Three train loads of goods left the city of Mexico last night for the scene and one train of soldiers is also leaving Saltillo, the capital of the state.

THE ROYAL HONORS.

London, June 26.—Royal honors were today conferred on the following Canadians: Chief Justice of Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick; Privy Councilors, Chief Justice Falconbridge of Toronto, and Chief Justice Taschereau of Montreal; knight bachelor, W. F. King, astronomer, Ottawa; companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, G. Bond, in the decorations of the Imperial service order appears the names of G. N. Babington, knight bachelor, W. F. Bond is now in San Bernado, Chile; G. D. Taylor, journal's clerk, Ottawa.

SPANISH STEAMER RUNS ON A ROCK

Many Passengers Cling to Wreckage and Are Rescued From the Shore.

Corunna, Spain, June 26.—A Spanish steamer went on the rocks near Muros in a fog yesterday and was sunk. Seventeen women are believed to have been drowned and out of 195 persons comprising the passengers and crew only 62 have been accounted for. The ship sank in the same spot where the Cardinal Chanoes went to the depths in 1860, and where many other vessels have met destruction.

When the liner struck, the passengers and the crew took to the boats, but the heavy seas capsized them or battered them against the sinking vessel. Fishermen picked out from Vera Cruz point and landed forty-seven persons, two of the rescued dying after arriving at Muros. It is impossible to obtain details but it is believed that many men and women are afloat on the wreckage. A large number of those picked up by fishermen were found clinging to the disabled boats and portions of the wreckage separated from the vessel as it went down. An uncharted rock is responsible for the disaster. The ship had run on a rock but the captain, being familiar with the coast, did not see it until it was too late to avoid it.

ATTEMPT ON CARDINAL'S LIFE.

A Petard Exploded Within the Cathedral at Rome.

Rome, June 25.—While Cardinal Agostino Richelmy, archbishop of Turin, was celebrating mass in the cathedral today in honor of the feast of St. John, the city's patron saint, a petard exploded within the building, making a terrific din. The congregation which was composed mostly of women, was thrown into a state of panic and a wild rush to the doors. Many persons were thrown down and trampled upon, some thus receiving serious injuries. Nobody was wounded by the explosion. It is believed that the author of the outrage is a priest who has been expelled from the cathedral. Richelmy, to whom the pope has telegraphed congratulations upon his escape.

YUKON EDITOR DENIES THE PRINGLE CHARGES

Dr. Pringle Challenged to a Debate Upon the Public Platform—Holds a Quiet Afternoon on Estimates.

Ottawa, June 25.—The House spent a quiet afternoon in supply on the Nova Scotia estimates, but incidentally there was a discussion on the use of Canadian cement. It is provided that Canadian cement is to be used in all public works. The editor of the Yukon, Mr. Pringle, has been charged with the use of Canadian cement in the construction of the Yukon. He has denied the charge and has challenged Dr. Pringle to a debate upon the public platform. He held a quiet afternoon on estimates.

Reviews New Companies.

Winnipeg, June 24.—The Cathedral City across the Red River is on gala today in celebration of the feast of St. Jean Baptiste, the patron saint of the French Canadians. Headed by His Grace, Archbishop Langevin the clergy in full vestments paraded this morning in the streets, accompanied by bands and flags. Tonight musical festivities winding up with fireworks.

New Trial Awarded.

Victoria, B.C., June 24.—The Court of appeals today awarded a new trial in the case of Walkem, convicted of counselling an abortion on Blanche Bond. Among the questions is the jurisdiction of the court, as the abortion occurred in Seattle. Blanche Bond is now in San Bernado, Chile. The court recently sent a confession, that certain of her essential statements against Walkem were false.

Another Assassination.

Vladivostok, Russia, June 24.—Col. Galbraith, of the chief military circuit was assassinated here today.

STANLEY CUP SERIES.

Ottawa, June 26.—The next series for the Stanley cup will take place between the present holders, the Wanderers of Montreal, and Edmonton, champions of the Inter-Provincial Hockey League of Alberta and Saskatchewan. This was settled at a conference between Ald. Foran, Stanley cup trustee, and J. A. McKinnon, Edmonton manager. The latter has left again for the West. The games will take place in Montreal, probably the first week in January.

CONDITIONS WERE UNSATISFACTORY

Machinists Give Evidence Before Conciliation Board—Trouble With Unions.

Moose Jaw, June 24.—The conciliation board sat only an hour today, as only four witnesses were ready to give evidence. Roger Nannorff said he had been urged by a companion named Wilson, who said he was in touch with the company, not to give up his membership in the A. S. E., as the company aimed at crippling the International. He had trouble in getting the union scale of pay, but got it after two months. He spoke of three other men being wet floors, dirty pits and smoke in the factory.

LICENSE INSPECTOR DEVL EXPLAINS LAW

Declares Attorney-General's Department Does Not Reserve Right to Revoke Licenses in Convictions Under Liquor License Act—Reason There is No Appeal.

The statements in this letter are entirely misleading and inaccurate. The existing law in Alberta in this connection is the same as that passed for the North-West Territories in 1907. In this province, however, and as was shown in the Legislature last session, there has not yet been one case of a person being convicted of an offence under the Liquor Act but to any person imposed under any statute. The Attorney-General's department reserves to itself no right whatever to revoke licenses of liquor traffic. The revocation of licenses is a prerogative that pertains only to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council here, as in every province of Canada, and refers not only to the Liquor Act but to any statute which provides for the revocation of licenses. The Attorney-General's department has no right to revoke licenses of liquor traffic. The revocation of licenses is a prerogative that pertains only to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council here, as in every province of Canada, and refers not only to the Liquor Act but to any statute which provides for the revocation of licenses.

WHY ARE THERE NO APPEALS ALLOWED IN THE CASES OF "BLIND PIGS"?

Why are there no appeals allowed in the cases of "blind pigs"? The inspector was asked. The answer was that the law is not so framed. The measure is a remedial one, and is not intended to be a punishment. The measure is a remedial one, and is not intended to be a punishment. The measure is a remedial one, and is not intended to be a punishment.

BRAZIL INCREASING NAVY.

Has Ordered Several New Battleships and Destroyers—Is Alarmed.

Washington, D.C., June 24.—Confidential reports have been received at the navy department warning the United States government that Brazil is secretly having built several battleships for Japan, Commander W. S. Sims, who is the United States naval attaché at Paris, was told unofficially to keep close watch on the plans of the Brazilian navy. A cable dispatch from Berlin that thirty battleships were being built in England for Brazil has given rise to several alarming reports, despite the fact that the number indicates exaggeration. The report from Berlin, as far as inside information seemed to indicate, is based on the confidential plans for British shipbuilders. They aver that they received orders to begin extensive additions to the Brazilian navy. Why the Brazilian navy should be so anxious to increase its strength is little understood in diplomatic quarters, and for this reason a general investigation of the order for battleships, cruisers and other war craft was begun.

REVENUE AYRES, JUNE 23.

Reliable authority that Brazil has placed orders with British shipbuilders for twenty-seven warships, including three battleships of the Dreadnought type, with the stipulation that all the vessels be delivered by September 1, 1909. Brazil has also bought from the Krupp foundry in Germany, 125 battery guns, twenty-five of which have already been delivered.

Another Assassination.

Vladivostok, Russia, June 24.—Col. Galbraith, of the chief military circuit was assassinated here today.

TEHRAN IS IN A STATE OF SIEGE

Seventy Cossacks Killed Yesterday in the Bombardment of the Persian Capital.

Berlin, June 25.—The statement that seventy Cossacks were killed in Teheran yesterday, that the bombardment demolished the parliament buildings in the capital and that the Kurds were ravishing women and pillaging the country near Urumiah, is contained in the dispatches to Lokal Anzeiger today from Teheran. Another dispatch says that the Persian government has declared a state of siege, and that the bazars throughout the country have been closed.

PRaise FOR CLEVELAND.

Death of Ex-President Made the Subject of Comment Throughout the World.

New Haven, Conn., June 25.—Secretary Taft was profoundly affected when informed of the death of Grover Cleveland, and said "Cleveland was a great American, a man in whom the nation had just cause for pride. Of broad statesmanship, wonderful capacity to grasp situations, indomitable courage, he carried out the plans which he deemed for the best interests of the country. While recently not taking an active part in public affairs, his influence for what he regarded as right policies has been powerful and will be felt for many years to come. The country can ill afford to lose men like Grover Cleveland."

London Papers on Cleveland.

London, June 25.—The London morning papers print extended memoirs and portraits of Cleveland, the Daily Telegraph devoting six columns to this purpose. Some editorials are also published on the death of former President Cleveland, of the United States, and the majority of these make good use of the material. The papers also published on the death of Cleveland, of the United States, and the majority of these make good use of the material.

Comment of Berlin Journals.

Berlin, June 24.—Although most Berlin newspapers confine themselves to publishing a record of Cleveland's career, several of them pay high tribute to him in their editorial columns.

CLEVELAND'S FUNERAL TODAY.

Will Be Without Pomp and Ceremony—Roosevelt Will Attend.

Princeton, June 24.—The funeral of Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States, who died this morning, will be held in Westland, where Cleveland resided since leaving Washington, on Friday afternoon. President Roosevelt announced today that he would come from Oyster Bay to attend. Scores of distinguished men, including five surviving members of Cleveland's cabinet, will be among the mourners. The ex-president will be buried in a plain little cemetery in the heart of the college town, next to the ivy covered grave of his daughter, Ruth. If Mrs. Cleveland has her way there will be no pomp and little ceremony. Mrs. Cleveland is leaving the shock today.

New Civic Salary System.

Toronto, June 24.—Auditors Vincent and Barber have presented a report on a system of book-keeping in the city hall, and advise starting clerks at \$200 per year, and grading them into thirteen classifications. The most notable recommendation is that the heads of departments be paid from \$2,500 to \$10,000 per year. Mr. Coady, city treasurer, is now the highest paid city servant and he only draws \$7,000.

THE

The fabled magician has wand over many districts within the past few years greater transformations have made than in the Vegreville. The nature of this transformation is the usual one in a new process of causing a town to spring into existence as a smoking mirage, rounding it with the electric lighted agricultural lands.

The Vegreville district, a line of the Vermilion valley and miles east of Edmonton, is an unobtainable to the imagination of tradition and its history. The nature of this transformation is the usual one in a new process of causing a town to spring into existence as a smoking mirage, rounding it with the electric lighted agricultural lands.

A Scene that is Fast

will one will hardly realize that three years ago the place yet came under the scrutiny of the agent of the C. N. R. through the district in question and it was then that Vegreville into existence. So rapidly was developed from a mere railway construction camp that after a few weeks, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, an adman writer who visited the western town, wrote a de article in Canadian Life and Record under the caption, "The Vegreville." He stated that "Vegreville" was "the most remarkable of the other towns have been built by the line, have been named by the post, pathfinders, have projected cities beyond the best dreams of the builders, but village stands in a plain slow, a few miles from the main station, a splendid place in a lovely occupation of a life time has changed in a day. Here you find an old-fashioned town, common in a young town, but that is squarely and solidly built on a foundation of reality, which has been done in so short a time.

HOLLAND IS NOW AFTER CASTRO

Dutch Ships Were Seized and Cargo Must Settle.

London, June 26.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at the Hague, learns that Holland has made a claim against Venezuela for redress for the seizure of Dutch ships and mails. A recent despatch from Willemstad stated that two Dutch sloops, the Marjona and the Carmita, plying between Aruba, a Dutch island near the coast of Venezuela, and Curacao, were detained by a Venezuelan sloop on the high seas off Lavan de Coro, a point of Venezuela. The sloops were stopped by shots from the Venezuelan vessel and forced to go to Curacao, where they were detained for two days. All letters, the despatch stated, except those in mail bags on board the sloops, were detained by the Venezuelan authorities.

Cholera Among Philippine Troops.

Manila, June 26.—Cholera has broken out among the troops at Camp Greig. Three scouts and one civilian have died from the disease. The Philippine scouts have been struck by the cholera outbreak in the province of Pangasinan, on the island of Luzon, is very serious. Ninety cases have been reported in the last 24 hours, sixty of which have proved fatal.

A Lookout Point.

Four miles east of Vegreville high ridge, from the summit of one may become acquainted with surrounding district. Running east and south through the town is a winding course of the great Vermilion river, which is a guarantee of the fertility of the land lying to banks. Away to the north, a distance of about 40 miles, is the great katchewan river, to the west is a lake and to the east Birch lake, of which are good sized bodies of water.

The Fertility of the Soil.

Within those rough outlines of the most fertile areas that the soil through uniform rich black loam, from decayed vegetation for those years. It ranges in depth from inches to three feet. The subsoil is generally clay, although in some a gravel and sand subsoil is the loam is especially rich in nitrogenous elements of plant life while the heavy clay gives strength to the soil and renders it practically exhausted. For the grain grown in the Vegreville district exceptional inducements. Who the finest quality is produced in course of grain, oats, barley, etc. profitable returns. Actual yields to 40 bushels per acre and oats 75 to 100 bushels. At present one-fifth of the land is under cultivation and the percentage is increasing.

The Climatic Condition.

A district is judged by its climate.

Stephens' Emulsion

Give Him Stephens

Just see that your painter uses Stephens' Paint on your house. It means a handsomer, more lasting job. We are the Western Paint Specialists. We've been on the ground for twenty-six years. Are best familiar with Western conditions. We've seen the have the tremendous Western climatic extremes have played with ordinary paint. And we've also had the pleasure of perfecting a paint—Stephens' Paint—of such phenomenal elasticity that it successfully withstands the really tropical heat and the severe Arctic cold of the peculiar Western climate. Throughout the West you hear people talking about the durability of Stephens' Paint. It sure is the most lasting—gives greatest returns for the money.

The dealer mentioned below will gladly give you our interesting Free Booklets and color cards.

THE LUNDY McLEOD CO.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

THE

The fabled magician has wand over many districts within the past few years greater transformations have made than in the Vegreville. The nature of this transformation is the usual one in a new process of causing a town to spring into existence as a smoking mirage, rounding it with the electric lighted agricultural lands.

The Vegreville district, a line of the Vermilion valley and miles east of Edmonton, is an unobtainable to the imagination of tradition and its history. The nature of this transformation is the usual one in a new process of causing a town to spring into existence as a smoking mirage, rounding it with the electric lighted agricultural lands.

A Scene that is Fast

will one will hardly realize that three years ago the place yet came under the scrutiny of the agent of the C. N. R. through the district in question and it was then that Vegreville into existence. So rapidly was developed from a mere railway construction camp that after a few weeks, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, an adman writer who visited the western town, wrote a de article in Canadian Life and Record under the caption, "The Vegreville." He stated that "Vegreville" was "the most remarkable of the other towns have been built by the line, have been named by the post, pathfinders, have projected cities beyond the best dreams of the builders, but village stands in a plain slow, a few miles from the main station, a splendid place in a lovely occupation of a life time has changed in a day. Here you find an old-fashioned town, common in a young town, but that is squarely and solidly built on a foundation of reality, which has been done in so short a time.

HOLLAND IS NOW AFTER CASTRO

Dutch Ships Were Seized and Cargo Must Settle.

London, June 26.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at the Hague, learns that Holland has made a claim against Venezuela for redress for the seizure of Dutch ships and mails. A recent despatch from Willemstad stated that two Dutch sloops, the Marjona and the Carmita, plying between Aruba, a Dutch island near the coast of Venezuela, and Curacao, were detained by a Venezuelan sloop on the high seas off Lavan de Coro, a point of Venezuela. The sloops were stopped by shots from the Venezuelan vessel and forced to go to Curacao, where they were detained for two days. All letters, the despatch stated, except those in mail bags on board the sloops, were detained by the Venezuelan authorities.

Cholera Among Philippine Troops.

Manila, June 26.—Cholera has broken out among the troops at Camp Greig. Three scouts and one civilian have died from the disease. The Philippine scouts have been struck by the cholera outbreak in the province of Pangasinan, on the island of Luzon, is very serious. Ninety cases have been reported in the last 24 hours, sixty of which have proved fatal.

A Lookout Point.

Four miles east of Vegreville high ridge, from the summit of one may become acquainted with surrounding district. Running east and south through the town is a winding course of the great Vermilion river, which is a guarantee of the fertility of the land lying to banks. Away to the north, a distance of about 40 miles, is the great katchewan river, to the west is a lake and to the east Birch lake, of which are good sized bodies of water.

The Fertility of the Soil.

Within those rough outlines of the most fertile areas that the soil through uniform rich black loam, from decayed vegetation for those years. It ranges in depth from inches to three feet. The subsoil is generally clay, although in some a gravel and sand subsoil is the loam is especially rich in nitrogenous elements of plant life while the heavy clay gives strength to the soil and renders it practically exhausted. For the grain grown in the Vegreville district exceptional inducements. Who the finest quality is produced in course of grain, oats, barley, etc. profitable returns. Actual yields to 40 bushels per acre and oats 75 to 100 bushels. At present one-fifth of the land is under cultivation and the percentage is increasing.

The Climatic Condition.

A district is judged by its climate.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.) DAILY—Delivered in City, 84 per year. By mail, per year, 83. By mail to United States per year \$6. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscribers in the United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd., DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1906.

ALBERTA'S LABOR LEGISLATION.

Legislation always offers a promising field for critics. Laws for the protection of the workman are in a state of evolution, and the question with legislators is how far they should go in which must be regarded more or less as class legislation. The Alberta Legislature has made rapid progress in this particular. Their Eight Hour Law and Workmen's Compensation Act of last session are right in the forefront of legislation of this class in Canada. The Workmen's Compensation Act is in many particulars superior to that of British Columbia, where years of labor agitation had secured what was deemed a very fair advance in such legislation.

When this legislation was before the Alberta Legislature, two representatives of labor were present, Messrs. C. H. Richardson and Donald McNab. These men were appointed by the District Convention held in Lethbridge, to attend the session in the interests of their fellow workmen. At the close of the session they presented a report of their work and what the Alberta Legislature had done for the workman. That report is a very candid review of the case. It was published in the District Ledger, of Vegreville, B.C., and should be of very great interest to the public, and especially to all friends of advanced labor legislation in Alberta. The report reads as follows:

"To the Officers and Members. "Gentlemen,—Your Legislative Committee having completed its labors in connection with the third session of the first legislature of Alberta, begs to report as follows:

"In pursuance of instructions from the District Convention held in Lethbridge in December, we arrived in Edmonton on January 10th, for the purpose of attending the session of the Legislature and endeavoring to secure legislation in the interests of the miners and workmen of the province. Upon our arrival here we found the cabinet already in the city preparing for the session and several of the members already here. We proceeded at once to make appointments with the members of the Cabinet, and in several interviews with the Premier, the Minister of Public Works, the Attorney-General, laid before them in a general way the outline of the legislation which we wished to get through at this session.

"In this connection it should be pointed out here that the Minister of Public Works had already pledged the Government to an Eight Hour Law for coal miners and a Workmen's Compensation Act. Our first endeavor was to find out specifically what the nature of these two acts was to be, in order that we might be in a position to put in any applications for changes in principle or alteration in effect before the bills go before the House. In this respect we succeeded beyond our expectations, and we found the Government frank and open to discuss the measures with us at the very commencement.

"We were assured that the Eight Hour Law would be a baneful one, and that the Compensation Act would be on the lines of the Act now in force in the Province of British Columbia. At a date which, for constitutional reasons we are not permitted to give, we were furnished with a copy of the Eight Hour Law, and with this in our possession we were in a position to start work along the lines in which it would be expected that a lobbyist would work in order to secure the legislation desired from a legislative body.

"The early part of the session we spent in making the acquaintance of the members of the Legislature, and in discussing the merits of the bills, and the absolute necessity of an Eight Hour Law as well as the advantage to the Province as a whole of the Compensation Act, and the other labor legislation which we hope to have brought in.

"With all due respect to the members, we have to report that we found many of these allegations unfounded, and that the class of legislation which, generally speaking, comes under the name of labor legislation. This will be easily understood when it is remembered that many of the constituencies in this province are purely agricultural constituencies, in which the labor question has never been a factor in politics, or for that matter, of practical interest. All of these, however, we found to be of an open mind and ready to discuss with us the principles and details of any of the Acts which we hoped to get before the House. In endeavoring to familiarize them with the principles and workings of these Bills we had the assistance of several private members, particularly of W. C. Simmonds, the member for Lethbridge, and John R. Boyle, the member for Sturgeon, who gave us their most hearty cooperation throughout the entire session. The speaker, Chas. Fisher, we also found to be an ardent supporter of the legislation which we desired, but his position as Speaker naturally precluded his taking any active part on the floor of the House.

"The original draft of the Eight Hour Law we found to be satisfactory, except in one respect. A clause was found incorporated in the original draft which read as follows:— (1) The time fixed by this Act as to the hours of work in a mine may in a mine may be below ground for the purposes of work and of going to and from the mine, but shall not exceed more than sixty days in any calendar year by more than twenty minutes, and on any day in which an extension of time is made in accordance with this Act, the time so extended shall be substituted for the purposes of this Act as respects that mine for the time as fixed by this Act.

"The effect of these clauses, had they been included in the Act, would, in our opinion have been to nullify the whole Act as it appears they would have made it impossible to secure a satisfactory result, and we were only having to claim that the day on which the complaint was laid was one of the 'sixty' mentioned in the Act. We may as frankly state our skepticism of this clause made us skeptical of the whole Act. However, when the clause was pointed out to him, the Minister of Public Works, we found that he was not at all disposed to give up the clause, and this was done before he got into the House at all. As an expedient to get the bill through, it was agreed that a similar clause be incorporated in the bill which is before the British House at the present time.

"The important clause having secured the elimination of this clause will be recognized by your officers and members as a gain, and we are glad to say that the bill, with this alteration, met with our entire approval, and was enacted into law absolutely without dissent. The date on which the Act goes into force, namely, the 31st day of March, 1907, was not satisfactory to us, and we were not the only people before the Government with representations. The miners were also present, and they made representations to the effect that the date mentioned was not a desirable one, and that it would not be fair to them to ask them to work under such conditions as they had made on the present basis. At the finish we were compelled to concede this point, but considered that we cannot say pretty well on the whole.

"The speech made by the Minister of Public Works, in the introduction of this bill, needs no further comment here as it has already been published in the District Ledger, and no doubt has thereby come to the attention of the members.

"The Workmen's Compensation Act, as brought into the House, was drafted partly from the British Columbia Act and partly from the British Act. In many important respects it was a better act than the one now in force in British Columbia. In interviewing the Government in regard to it, we had secured promises of many important alterations from the original draft. Just about this time after the Act had passed its second reading, and before it came to the committee of the whole where the alterations are generally made, we met with what might be described as cross-currents. A delegation headed by John F. Leheny, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Alberta, Council of Calgary, appeared before the Government and a caucus of the members and attacked the rough draft of the Bill in such a manner as to create a serious doubt in the minds of many of the members as to whether the bill was what was wanted or whether it would be in any way satisfactory to the workmen of the Province. These members took the ground that if the Bill was not satisfactory to the workmen of the Province, it certainly could not be satisfactory to the employers, and that to pass it would only put the government in a hole.

"Messrs. Leheny and Howell further embarrassed the situation by holding public meetings of protest in Edmonton and generally 'kicking up a stink,' so to speak.

"These circumstances did not make the work of your delegates any easier, and the bill was twice put back in committee at the whole, once in order that the group of members who were afraid of the bill on account of the agitation might have an opportunity to look into it further and consult their constituents, and the second time at our own request. For a time the situation looked so precarious that we deemed it advisable to withdraw the bill from the House. Mr. Frank Sherman came to Edmonton at once, as we felt sure that by his aid the situation would be cleared up. He was satisfied that as far as the largest body of organized workers in the province were concerned, it was not desired that the bill be thrown out.

"Upon Mr. Sherman's arrival on the 25th, a conference was held with the Government and the bill got over again. "On Monday, the 26th, the bill was taken up in committee of the whole and passed. Mr. Sherman was given a seat on the floor of the House, and while he took no part in the debate, was consulted by the members from Lethbridge, and John R. Boyle, the member for Sturgeon, who gave us their most hearty cooperation throughout the entire session. The speaker, Chas. Fisher, we also found to be an ardent supporter of the legislation which we desired, but his position as Speaker naturally precluded his taking any active part on the floor of the House.

"The bill as finally passed contained some very important changes from the original draft, although not those that were asked for by your delegates. Some of these changes are worth pointing out in detail. Clause 2, known as the 'forty-foot clause,' was out to thirty feet, that is to say, in the original draft the Alberta bill copied the British Columbia Act in the respect that unless a building were to be of forty feet in height compensation could not be recovered by an injured workman. Your delegates succeeded in getting this clause changed to thirty feet. In the British Columbia Act where the death or injury can be proven to be directly attributable to the serious or willful misconduct or neglect of the workman, no compensation can be recovered. The same clause was incorporated in the original clause of the Alberta Act. Your delegates succeeded in having this clause changed so that in any case where the result was death or permanent disablement compensation might be recovered. The original draft fixed the compensation at \$1,500 in case of death. This is the amount named in the British Columbia Act, and we succeeded in getting this raised to \$1,800. In the case of a workman who had no dependents, the original draft also fixed the B. C. Act named \$100 as the amount recoverable for funeral expenses. This was raised to \$200.

"The original draft provided that under 21 years of age, the amount recoverable for injury in the original draft and in the B. C. Act was \$1,000. The Act as finally passed is, we believe, a workable Act, and one which will go a long way towards protecting the lives of the workmen in their employ.

"On Tuesday, the 26th, the Compensation Act finally passed, and this cleared the Government of the legislative except for amendments to the statute laws. These amendments were taken up in the last hours of the session, and under this your delegates succeeded in getting some important legislation. The Compensation Act was amended so as to provide that no boy under sixteen years of age shall be employed below ground, but boys already employed shall not be affected by the Act.

"Amendments were secured requiring the operators of a mine, when requested by the miners to pay the wages of the check weigher direct from the office and collect from the miners their proportionate share of the cost, and to require to furnish wash houses where more than twenty men are employed, and in all mines the law now requires that proper lighting apparatus shall be furnished for the thawing of explosives.

"The most important amendment was with regard to the supply of timber to miners. The law now provides that the operators shall furnish timber in such working places, and in no case farther away than the nearest crosscut or other convenient place in the vein or drift, and the supply must be constant.

"It is also now compulsory for the management to furnish clay for the purpose of lamping. In the case of a pit committee making a report which apprehends danger in any part of a mine, it is now the law that the company is required to furnish a copy of the report to the inspector immediately. Hereafter, when an inspector makes an inspection of any mine he is required to put a synopsis of his report in a conspicuous place at the mine.

"Hereafter the companies are required to keep books for the purpose of recording the date of payment of all bosses, etc., and these books are to be open to the inspection of the miners, or anyone delegated by them for that purpose. Amendments were also passed requiring regulations with regard to safety lamps, tenders of safety lamps, shot lighting, and the inspection of mines for gas within a specified time previous to the men going on shift, and hereafter danger from gas is reported or apprehended.

"An endeavor was made to have a clause inserted in the Act requiring companies to make cash payment, but the Minister of Public Works took the ground that as this was a contentious matter and that as the Government had already done considerable in the way of labor legislation at this session, that he could not see his way clear to bring in such an amendment at this session. "The House prorogued on Thursday, March 29th. "We submit the foregoing report hoping that the results of our efforts will meet with your approval. "Fraternally Yours, "C. H. RICHARDSON, DONALD McNAB.

"The original draft of the Eight Hour Law we found to be satisfactory, except in one respect. A clause was found incorporated in the original draft which read as follows:— (1) The time fixed by this Act as to the hours of work in a mine may in a mine may be below ground for the purposes of work and of going to and from the mine, but shall not exceed more than sixty days in any calendar year by more than twenty minutes, and on any day in which an extension of time is made in accordance with this Act, the time so extended shall be substituted for the purposes of this Act as respects that mine for the time as fixed by this Act.

"The effect of these clauses, had they been included in the Act, would, in our opinion have been to nullify the whole Act as it appears they would have made it impossible to secure a satisfactory result, and we were only having to claim that the day on which the complaint was laid was one of the 'sixty' mentioned in the Act. We may as frankly state our skepticism of this clause made us skeptical of the whole Act. However, when the clause was pointed out to him, the Minister of Public Works, we found that he was not at all disposed to give up the clause, and this was done before he got into the House at all. As an expedient to get the bill through, it was agreed that a similar clause be incorporated in the bill which is before the British House at the present time.

"The important clause having secured the elimination of this clause will be recognized by your officers and members as a gain, and we are glad to say that the bill, with this alteration, met with our entire approval, and was enacted into law absolutely without dissent. The date on which the Act goes into force, namely, the 31st day of March, 1907, was not satisfactory to us, and we were not the only people before the Government with representations. The miners were also present, and they made representations to the effect that the date mentioned was not a desirable one, and that it would not be fair to them to ask them to work under such conditions as they had made on the present basis. At the finish we were compelled to concede this point, but considered that we cannot say pretty well on the whole.

"The speech made by the Minister of Public Works, in the introduction of this bill, needs no further comment here as it has already been published in the District Ledger, and no doubt has thereby come to the attention of the members.

"The Workmen's Compensation Act, as brought into the House, was drafted partly from the British Columbia Act and partly from the British Act. In many important respects it was a better act than the one now in force in British Columbia. In interviewing the Government in regard to it, we had secured promises of many important alterations from the original draft. Just about this time after the Act had passed its second reading, and before it came to the committee of the whole where the alterations are generally made, we met with what might be described as cross-currents. A delegation headed by John F. Leheny, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Alberta, Council of Calgary, appeared before the Government and a caucus of the members and attacked the rough draft of the Bill in such a manner as to create a serious doubt in the minds of many of the members as to whether the bill was what was wanted or whether it would be in any way satisfactory to the workmen of the Province. These members took the ground that if the Bill was not satisfactory to the workmen of the Province, it certainly could not be satisfactory to the employers, and that to pass it would only put the government in a hole.

"Messrs. Leheny and Howell further embarrassed the situation by holding public meetings of protest in Edmonton and generally 'kicking up a stink,' so to speak.

"These circumstances did not make the work of your delegates any easier, and the bill was twice put back in committee at the whole, once in order that the group of members who were afraid of the bill on account of the agitation might have an opportunity to look into it further and consult their constituents, and the second time at our own request. For a time the situation looked so precarious that we deemed it advisable to withdraw the bill from the House. Mr. Frank Sherman came to Edmonton at once, as we felt sure that by his aid the situation would be cleared up. He was satisfied that as far as the largest body of organized workers in the province were concerned, it was not desired that the bill be thrown out.

"Upon Mr. Sherman's arrival on the 25th, a conference was held with the Government and the bill got over again. "On Monday, the 26th, the bill was taken up in committee of the whole and passed. Mr. Sherman was given a seat on the floor of the House, and while he took no part in the debate, was consulted by the members from Lethbridge, and John R. Boyle, the member for Sturgeon, who gave us their most hearty cooperation throughout the entire session. The speaker, Chas. Fisher, we also found to be an ardent supporter of the legislation which we desired, but his position as Speaker naturally precluded his taking any active part on the floor of the House.

"The bill as finally passed contained some very important changes from the original draft, although not those that were asked for by your delegates. Some of these changes are worth pointing out in detail. Clause 2, known as the 'forty-foot clause,' was out to thirty feet, that is to say, in the original draft the Alberta bill copied the British Columbia Act in the respect that unless a building were to be of forty feet in height compensation could not be recovered by an injured workman. Your delegates succeeded in getting this clause changed to thirty feet. In the British Columbia Act where the death or injury can be proven to be directly attributable to the serious or willful misconduct or neglect of the workman, no compensation can be recovered. The same clause was incorporated in the original clause of the Alberta Act. Your delegates succeeded in having this clause changed so that in any case where the result was death or permanent disablement compensation might be recovered. The original draft fixed the compensation at \$1,500 in case of death. This is the amount named in the British Columbia Act, and we succeeded in getting this raised to \$1,800. In the case of a workman who had no dependents, the original draft also fixed the B. C. Act named \$100 as the amount recoverable for funeral expenses. This was raised to \$200.

"The original draft provided that under 21 years of age, the amount recoverable for injury in the original draft and in the B. C. Act was \$1,000. The Act as finally passed is, we believe, a workable Act, and one which will go a long way towards protecting the lives of the workmen in their employ.

"On Tuesday, the 26th, the Compensation Act finally passed, and this cleared the Government of the legislative except for amendments to the statute laws. These amendments were taken up in the last hours of the session, and under this your delegates succeeded in getting some important legislation. The Compensation Act was amended so as to provide that no boy under sixteen years of age shall be employed below ground, but boys already employed shall not be affected by the Act.

"Amendments were secured requiring the operators of a mine, when requested by the miners to pay the wages of the check weigher direct from the office and collect from the miners their proportionate share of the cost, and to require to furnish wash houses where more than twenty men are employed, and in all mines the law now requires that proper lighting apparatus shall be furnished for the thawing of explosives.

"The most important amendment was with regard to the supply of timber to miners. The law now provides that the operators shall furnish timber in such working places, and in no case farther away than the nearest crosscut or other convenient place in the vein or drift, and the supply must be constant.

"It is also now compulsory for the management to furnish clay for the purpose of lamping. In the case of a pit committee making a report which apprehends danger in any part of a mine, it is now the law that the company is required to furnish a copy of the report to the inspector immediately. Hereafter, when an inspector makes an inspection of any mine he is required to put a synopsis of his report in a conspicuous place at the mine.

"Hereafter the companies are required to keep books for the purpose of recording the date of payment of all bosses, etc., and these books are to be open to the inspection of the miners, or anyone delegated by them for that purpose. Amendments were also passed requiring regulations with regard to safety lamps, tenders of safety lamps, shot lighting, and the inspection of mines for gas within a specified time previous to the men going on shift, and hereafter danger from gas is reported or apprehended.

"An endeavor was made to have a clause inserted in the Act requiring companies to make cash payment, but the Minister of Public Works took the ground that as this was a contentious matter and that as the Government had already done considerable in the way of labor legislation at this session, that he could not see his way clear to bring in such an amendment at this session. "The House prorogued on Thursday, March 29th. "We submit the foregoing report hoping that the results of our efforts will meet with your approval. "Fraternally Yours, "C. H. RICHARDSON, DONALD McNAB.

"The original draft of the Eight Hour Law we found to be satisfactory, except in one respect. A clause was found incorporated in the original draft which read as follows:— (1) The time fixed by this Act as to the hours of work in a mine may in a mine may be below ground for the purposes of work and of going to and from the mine, but shall not exceed more than sixty days in any calendar year by more than twenty minutes, and on any day in which an extension of time is made in accordance with this Act, the time so extended shall be substituted for the purposes of this Act as respects that mine for the time as fixed by this Act.

"The effect of these clauses, had they been included in the Act, would, in our opinion have been to nullify the whole Act as it appears they would have made it impossible to secure a satisfactory result, and we were only having to claim that the day on which the complaint was laid was one of the 'sixty' mentioned in the Act. We may as frankly state our skepticism of this clause made us skeptical of the whole Act. However, when the clause was pointed out to him, the Minister of Public Works, we found that he was not at all disposed to give up the clause, and this was done before he got into the House at all. As an expedient to get the bill through, it was agreed that a similar clause be incorporated in the bill which is before the British House at the present time.

"The important clause having secured the elimination of this clause will be recognized by your officers and members as a gain, and we are glad to say that the bill, with this alteration, met with our entire approval, and was enacted into law absolutely without dissent. The date on which the Act goes into force, namely, the 31st day of March, 1907, was not satisfactory to us, and we were not the only people before the Government with representations. The miners were also present, and they made representations to the effect that the date mentioned was not a desirable one, and that it would not be fair to them to ask them to work under such conditions as they had made on the present basis. At the finish we were compelled to concede this point, but considered that we cannot say pretty well on the whole.

"The speech made by the Minister of Public Works, in the introduction of this bill, needs no further comment here as it has already been published in the District Ledger, and no doubt has thereby come to the attention of the members.

"The Workmen's Compensation Act, as brought into the House, was drafted partly from the British Columbia Act and partly from the British Act. In many important respects it was a better act than the one now in force in British Columbia. In interviewing the Government in regard to it, we had secured promises of many important alterations from the original draft. Just about this time after the Act had passed its second reading, and before it came to the committee of the whole where the alterations are generally made, we met with what might be described as cross-currents. A delegation headed by John F. Leheny, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Alberta, Council of Calgary, appeared before the Government and a caucus of the members and attacked the rough draft of the Bill in such a manner as to create a serious doubt in the minds of many of the members as to whether the bill was what was wanted or whether it would be in any way satisfactory to the workmen of the Province. These members took the ground that if the Bill was not satisfactory to the workmen of the Province, it certainly could not be satisfactory to the employers, and that to pass it would only put the government in a hole.

"Messrs. Leheny and Howell further embarrassed the situation by holding public meetings of protest in Edmonton and generally 'kicking up a stink,' so to speak.

"These circumstances did not make the work of your delegates any easier, and the bill was twice put back in committee at the whole, once in order that the group of members who were afraid of the bill on account of the agitation might have an opportunity to look into it further and consult their constituents, and the second time at our own request. For a time the situation looked so precarious that we deemed it advisable to withdraw the bill from the House. Mr. Frank Sherman came to Edmonton at once, as we felt sure that by his aid the situation would be cleared up. He was satisfied that as far as the largest body of organized workers in the province were concerned, it was not desired that the bill be thrown out.

"Upon Mr. Sherman's arrival on the 25th, a conference was held with the Government and the bill got over again. "On Monday, the 26th, the bill was taken up in committee of the whole and passed. Mr. Sherman was given a seat on the floor of the House, and while he took no part in the debate, was consulted by the members from Lethbridge, and John R. Boyle, the member for Sturgeon, who gave us their most hearty cooperation throughout the entire session. The speaker, Chas. Fisher, we also found to be an ardent supporter of the legislation which we desired, but his position as Speaker naturally precluded his taking any active part on the floor of the House.

"The bill as finally passed contained some very important changes from the original draft, although not those that were asked for by your delegates. Some of these changes are worth pointing out in detail. Clause 2, known as the 'forty-foot clause,' was out to thirty feet, that is to say, in the original draft the Alberta bill copied the British Columbia Act in the respect that unless a building were to be of forty feet in height compensation could not be recovered by an injured workman. Your delegates succeeded in getting this clause changed to thirty feet. In the British Columbia Act where the death or injury can be proven to be directly attributable to the serious or willful misconduct or neglect of the workman, no compensation can be recovered. The same clause was incorporated in the original clause of the Alberta Act. Your delegates succeeded in having this clause changed so that in any case where the result was death or permanent disablement compensation might be recovered. The original draft fixed the compensation at \$1,500 in case of death. This is the amount named in the British Columbia Act, and we succeeded in getting this raised to \$1,800. In the case of a workman who had no dependents, the original draft also fixed the B. C. Act named \$100 as the amount recoverable for funeral expenses. This was raised to \$200.

"The original draft provided that under 21 years of age, the amount recoverable for injury in the original draft and in the B. C. Act was \$1,000. The Act as finally passed is, we believe, a workable Act, and one which will go a long way towards protecting the lives of the workmen in their employ.

"On Tuesday, the 26th, the Compensation Act finally passed, and this cleared the Government of the legislative except for amendments to the statute laws. These amendments were taken up in the last hours of the session, and under this your delegates succeeded in getting some important legislation. The Compensation Act was amended so as to provide that no boy under sixteen years of age shall be employed below ground, but boys already employed shall not be affected by the Act.

"Amendments were secured requiring the operators of a mine, when requested by the miners to pay the wages of the check weigher direct from the office and collect from the miners their proportionate share of the cost, and to require to furnish wash houses where more than twenty men are employed, and in all mines the law now requires that proper lighting apparatus shall be furnished for the thawing of explosives.

"The most important amendment was with regard to the supply of timber to miners. The law now provides that the operators shall furnish timber in such working places, and in no case farther away than the nearest crosscut or other convenient place in the vein or drift, and the supply must be constant.

"It is also now compulsory for the management to furnish clay for the purpose of lamping. In the case of a pit committee making a report which apprehends danger in any part of a mine, it is now the law that the company is required to furnish a copy of the report to the inspector immediately. Hereafter, when an inspector makes an inspection of any mine he is required to put a synopsis of his report in a conspicuous place at the mine.

"Hereafter the companies are required to keep books for the purpose of recording the date of payment of all bosses, etc., and these books are to be open to the inspection of the miners, or anyone delegated by them for that purpose. Amendments were also passed requiring regulations with regard to safety lamps, tenders of safety lamps, shot lighting, and the inspection of mines for gas within a specified time previous to the men going on shift, and hereafter danger from gas is reported or apprehended.

"An endeavor was made to have a clause inserted in the Act requiring companies to make cash payment, but the Minister of Public Works took the ground that as this was a contentious matter and that as the Government had already done considerable in the way of labor legislation at this session, that he could not see his way clear to bring in such an amendment at this session. "The House prorogued on Thursday, March 29th. "We submit the foregoing report hoping that the results of our efforts will meet with your approval. "Fraternally Yours, "C. H. RICHARDSON, DONALD McNAB.

"The original draft of the Eight Hour Law we found to be satisfactory, except in one respect. A clause was found incorporated in the original draft which read as follows:— (1) The time fixed by this Act as to the hours of work in a mine may in a mine may be below ground for the purposes of work and of going to and from the mine, but shall not exceed more than sixty days in any calendar year by more than twenty minutes, and on any day in which an extension of time is made in accordance with this Act, the time so extended shall be substituted for the purposes of this Act as respects that mine for the time as fixed by this Act.

"The effect of these clauses, had they been included in the Act, would, in our opinion have been to nullify the whole Act as it appears they would have made it impossible to secure a satisfactory result, and we were only having to claim that the day on which the complaint was laid was one of the 'sixty' mentioned in the Act. We may as frankly state our skepticism of this clause made us skeptical of the whole Act. However, when the clause was pointed out to him, the Minister of Public Works, we found that he was not at all disposed to give up the clause, and this was done before he got into the House at all. As an expedient to get the bill through, it was agreed that a similar clause be incorporated in the bill which is before the British House at the present time.

"The important clause having secured the elimination of this clause will be recognized by your officers and members as a gain, and we are glad to say that the bill, with this alteration, met with our entire approval, and was enacted into law absolutely without dissent. The date on which the Act goes into force, namely, the 31st day of March, 1907, was not satisfactory to us, and we were not the only people before the Government with representations. The miners were also present, and they made representations to the effect that the date mentioned was not a desirable one, and that it would not be fair to them to ask them to work under such conditions as they had made on the present basis. At the finish we were compelled to concede this point, but considered that we cannot say pretty well on the whole.

"The speech made by the Minister of Public Works, in the introduction of this bill, needs no further comment here as it has already been published in the District Ledger, and no doubt has thereby come to the attention of the members.

"The Workmen's Compensation Act, as brought into the House, was drafted partly from the British Columbia Act and partly from the British Act. In many important respects it was a better act than the one now in force in British Columbia. In interviewing the Government in regard to it, we had secured promises of many important alterations from the original draft. Just about this time after the Act had passed its second reading, and before it came to the committee of the whole where the alterations are generally made, we met with what might be described as cross-currents. A delegation headed by John F. Leheny, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Alberta, Council of Calgary, appeared before the Government and a caucus of the members and attacked the rough draft of the Bill in such a manner as to create a serious doubt in the minds of many of the members as to whether the bill was what was wanted or whether it would be in any way satisfactory to the workmen of the Province. These members took the ground that if the Bill was not satisfactory to the workmen of the Province, it certainly could not be satisfactory to the employers, and that to pass it would only put the government in a hole.

"Messrs. Leheny and Howell further embarrassed the situation by holding public meetings of protest in Edmonton and generally 'kicking up a stink,' so to speak.

"These circumstances did not make the work of your delegates any easier, and the bill was twice put back in committee at the whole, once in order that the group of members who were afraid of the bill on account of the agitation might have an opportunity to look into it further and consult their constituents, and the second time at our own request. For a time the situation looked so precarious that we deemed it advisable to withdraw the bill from the House. Mr. Frank Sherman came to Edmonton at once, as we felt sure that by his aid the situation would be cleared up. He was satisfied that as far as the largest body of organized workers in the province were concerned, it was not desired that the bill be thrown out.

"Upon Mr. Sherman's arrival on the 25th, a conference was held with the Government and the bill got over again. "On Monday, the 26th, the bill was taken up in committee of the whole and passed. Mr. Sherman was given a seat on the floor of the House, and while he took no part in the debate, was consulted by the members from Lethbridge, and John R. Boyle, the member for Sturgeon, who gave us their most hearty cooperation throughout the entire session. The speaker, Chas. Fisher, we also found to be an ardent supporter of the legislation which we desired, but his position as Speaker naturally precluded his taking any active part on the floor of the House.

"The bill as finally passed contained some very important changes from the original draft, although not those that were asked for by your delegates. Some of these changes are worth pointing out in detail. Clause 2, known as the 'forty-foot clause,' was out to thirty feet, that is to say, in the original draft the Alberta bill copied the British Columbia Act in the respect that unless a building were to be of forty feet in height compensation could not be recovered by an injured workman. Your delegates succeeded in getting this clause changed to thirty feet. In the British Columbia Act where the death or injury can be proven to be directly attributable to the serious or willful misconduct or neglect of the workman, no compensation can be recovered. The same clause was incorporated in the original clause of the Alberta Act. Your delegates succeeded in having this clause changed so that in any case where the result was death or permanent disablement compensation might be recovered. The original draft fixed the compensation at \$1,500 in case of death. This is the amount named in the British Columbia Act, and we succeeded in getting this raised to \$1,800. In the case of a workman who had no dependents, the original draft also fixed the B. C. Act named \$100 as the amount recoverable for funeral expenses. This was raised to \$200.

"The original draft provided that under 21 years of age, the amount recoverable for injury in the original draft and in the B. C. Act was \$1,000. The Act as finally passed is, we believe, a workable Act, and one which will go a long way towards protecting the lives of the workmen in their employ.

"On Tuesday, the 26th, the Compensation Act finally passed, and this cleared the Government of the legislative except for amendments to the statute laws. These amendments were taken up in the last hours of the session, and under this your delegates succeeded in getting some important legislation. The Compensation Act was amended so as to provide that no boy under sixteen years of age shall be employed below ground, but boys already employed shall not be affected by the Act.

"Amendments were secured requiring the operators of a mine, when requested by the miners to pay the wages of the check weigher direct from the office and collect from the miners their proportionate share of the cost, and to require to furnish wash houses where more than twenty men are employed, and in all mines the law now requires that proper lighting apparatus shall be furnished for the thawing of explosives.

"The most important amendment was with regard to the supply of timber to miners. The law now provides that the operators shall furnish timber in such working places, and in no case farther away than the nearest crosscut or other convenient place in the vein or drift, and the supply must be constant.

"It is also now compulsory for the management to furnish clay for the purpose of lamping. In the case of a pit committee making a report which apprehends danger in any part of a mine, it is now the law that the company is required to furnish a copy of the report to the inspector immediately. Hereafter, when an inspector makes an inspection of any mine he is required to put a synopsis of his report in a conspicuous place at the mine.

"Hereafter the companies are required to keep books for the purpose of recording the date of payment of all bosses, etc., and these books are to be open to the inspection of the miners, or anyone delegated by them for that purpose. Amendments were also passed requiring regulations with regard to safety lamps, tenders of safety lamps, shot lighting, and the inspection of mines for gas within a specified time previous to the men going on shift, and hereafter danger from gas is reported or apprehended.

"An endeavor was made to have a clause inserted in the Act requiring companies to make cash payment, but the Minister of Public Works took the ground that as this was a contentious matter and that as the Government had already done considerable in the way of labor legislation at this session, that he could not see his way clear to bring in such an amendment at this session. "The House prorogued on Thursday, March 29th. "We submit the foregoing report hoping that the results of our efforts will meet with your approval. "Fraternally Yours, "C. H. RICHARDSON, DONALD McNAB.

DIS

FORT SASKATCHEWEN

Bulletin News Service. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. She are spending this week in Edmonton and taking in the scenery. Mrs. G. O. Bartz spent Monday at the Cape. Mrs. and Mrs. Hamilton, left from here on Monday to attend the meeting of the Y.M.C.A. in the afternoon. The court of revision held session on Tuesday morning. Several cases of appeal were left over from a former session. Becker went to Edmonton on Monday to attend a meeting of the local to spend the afternoon with the work with the Y.M.C.A. Mr. and Mrs. T. G. M. and daughter Muriel went on Tuesday to visit a couple of days and attend Mr. Johnston (arsenic) case. Joseph Dore, eldest son of Mrs. G. Dore, who has been in the hospital since the summer vacation, but turning to College when the operation was successful. Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilmer, Edmonton on Tuesday. Mrs. and Mrs. Wm. Lee, who were in the city on Thursday and are visiting friends here before their journey to Calgary, are intended to visit in the city on Monday. Messrs. W. S. Hamilton, Edmonton, and E. J. Ramsey, who were in the city on Thursday, are visiting friends here before their journey to Calgary, are intended to visit in the city on Monday. Mrs. Fetterley, the Massey, who was in the city on Wednesday, is visiting friends here before their journey to Calgary, are intended to visit in the city on Monday. Mrs. Fetterley, the Massey, who was in the city on Wednesday, is visiting friends here before their journey to Calgary, are intended to visit in the city on Monday. Mrs. Fetterley, the Massey, who was in the city on Wednesday, is visiting friends here before their journey to Calgary, are intended to visit in the city on Monday.

TORONTO LAGGING BEHIND.

The difficulty is to Some extent the Restrictive By-Laws. Toronto, June 25.—In his report to the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, President Freytag took a hopeful view of the future. He thought the industrial depression last fall was due to a complication of causes, and he quoted statistics to show the effect. But the crop prospects all over the Dominion are as present very bright, and it only requires a constructive program on the part of the government to ensure a realization of a bountiful harvest. While we cannot regain the high level of 190

DISTRICT NEWS

FORT BASKATCHEWAN.

Bulletin News Service. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shera and son are spending this week with relatives in Edmonton and taking in the fair.

Mrs. G. O. Baetz and daughter spent Monday at the Capital. Rev. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Agriola, left from here on Monday's local to attend the meeting of the Presbytery at Leduc.

The court of revision held a second session on Tuesday morning in the council chamber and disposed of the several cases of appeal which were left over from a former sitting.

Misses Mary Untersluh and Katie Becker went to Edmonton on this afternoon's local to spend the remainder of the week with friends there and attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Montgomery and daughter Muriel went to Edmonton on Tuesday's local to spend a couple of days and attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leo of the Vermilion district, arrived in Fort on Thursday night and are visiting old friends here before continuing on their journey to Calgary, where they intend to reside in future.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelly of Scotland, former residents of the Fort, are renewing acquaintances here today.

On Wednesday, June 24th, a pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. E. Ransley, when her daughter Ellen was married to Mr. George V. Henley.

gentleman and no ladies were equally as enthusiastic over their game of football. It is impossible for rain to damp the ardor of some people.

Duncan MacCallum, who sustained an injury to the drum of his ear some time ago, and who was treated by Edmondson hospital, is recovering.

RED DEER. Bulletin News Service. The Mr. and Mrs. Rainey left for Cardinal, Ont. last Saturday evening on receipt of news of the death of Rainey's sister.

WETASKIWIN. On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

Black Patch Plug Pipe Tobacco Windsor Salt... That province stood up as they were told... The meaning and purchase... The idea of an as consistently and maintained in the House... Windsor Salt... Plug Pipe Tobacco... Black Patch... Best and Best... Windsor Salt... Plug Pipe Tobacco... Windsor Salt... Plug Pipe Tobacco...

TREED BY THREE LIONS. LOCAL BANK MANAGER MARRIED IN THE EAST

Advent of Dry Season in Rhodesia Makes Savages Brutal Daring. Capa Town, June 25.—The advent of the dry season has made the lions very daring, and during the past few days they have come in close to the town of Livingstonia, Rhodesia, than ever, since it has been a township.

Another exciting adventure befell a transport rider who outspanned for the night on the Zambesi in a mile of the Victoria falls, when three lions espied him and gave chase.

St. James' Church was beautifully decorated for the wedding, daisies being abundantly used. In the center aisle was an arch bearing the initials of the young couple, and the ceremony was performed under a bell of white flowers suspended from an arch of green and white.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

Paris, June 25.—The debate on the question of the state purchasing the Western railway which has been occupying the senate ever since parliament reopened, reached a critical vote last evening when movement was sustained by a majority of only three after Prime Minister Clemenceau had declared that the ministry would stand or fall by the measure.

Another exciting adventure befell a transport rider who outspanned for the night on the Zambesi in a mile of the Victoria falls, when three lions espied him and gave chase.

St. James' Church was beautifully decorated for the wedding, daisies being abundantly used. In the center aisle was an arch bearing the initials of the young couple, and the ceremony was performed under a bell of white flowers suspended from an arch of green and white.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

On Wednesday morning at 7.30, Miss Pearl McPhail of this city was married to Mr. James McEachern, of Edmonton.

Spruce Lumber That is superior in grade, and right in price... D.R. FRASER CO., Ltd. 201 NAMAYO AVENUE, EDMONTON. Builders and Contractors Get our figures on your factory work and save money... W. H. CLARK & CO., LTD. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SASH AND DOOR FACTORY... WANTED CITY PROPERTY TO SELL ON COMMISSION CRAFTS, LEE & GALLINGER

