

Fifty-five Cents

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

GARIEPY & LESSARD.

The Edmonton Bulletin

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1917

NUMBER 66

Mid-Summer Clearing Sale

at J. H. MORRIS & CO.'S Departmental Store
270-76 Jasper Avenue, East, Edmonton

Goods in all parts of the Store selling at Big Reductions. A rare chance to save money. **ACT QUICKLY**

National Portland Cement

BEST CEMENT ON THE MARKET
Large Shipment Just Arrived.
For Sale By

PHONE 37 W. H. CLARK & CO. 9TH ST. W.

National Trust Company, Ltd.

Capital \$1,000,000 - Reserve \$450,000

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Town Property at Lowest Current Rates.
Lowest Expense. No Delay.
No Commission Charged to Borrower.

A. M. STEWART, Manager Edmonton Branch.
Corner of Jasper Ave. and First Street.

Farmers Attention

We have cultivators for properly tilling your summerfallow which we invite you to call and inspect. Full line of carriages and farm implements.

THE BELLAMY CO.
CORNER RICE AND HOWARD STS.

TRADE MARK

CALCIUM CARBIDE

By using this Carbide you can always depend upon having a pure, clear, steady light.
Packed in moisture-proof Steel Drums containing 100 lbs. each.

SHAWINIGAN CARBIDE CO. MONTREAL

The Manchester House

(Established 1886)

Men's Furnishings



With our increased room, we have greatly enlarged our Men's Furnishing Department, and are now in a position to show you the newest and latest in Men's Neckwear, Collars, Shirts, etc.

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY of Union-made Overalls, Jumpers and Shirts, carrying only the best goods. We ask your comparison of our prices.

W. Johnstone-Walker & Co.
267 Jasper Avenue East.

TRADE

We can supply you with an Article second to none in the market, in the line of Ham, Bacon, Lard, etc., Fresh Meat, Sausage, etc., at reasonable prices.

Patronize Home Industry and Help Keep the Money in the Country.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

THE VOGEL MEAT AND PACKING CO., LIMITED

FRUITS

Of the Season

Arriving Daily
Strawberries Cherries
Bananas Oranges
Also Fresh Tomatoes
Ripe Mushrooms

AT
Hall & Aldridge's
Bakers and Confectioners

KOREA'S EMPEROR HAS ABDICATED

In Sending of a Deputation to the Hague Climaxed His Misrule.

Seoul, via Tokyo, July 18.—The throne, after four years of misrule, toppled tonight. The emperor began to be realized yesterday among the Koreans, and considerable excitement prevailed today, the people feeling that their ruler might meet an untimely end. The police were kept in the palace at nightfall on the rumor that the dead Hague deputation had committed suicide, which created the apprehension that an epidemic riot would be broken out in sympathy with the emperor. The Koreans are all at sea regarding the extreme gravity given the situation by the Japanese, who regard the offense of the emperor as unpardonable. Members of the progressive party from Japan and others opposing Marquis Ito's policy of leniency, preceding the arrival of Foreign Minister Hayashi, are now holding meetings.

Viscount Hayashi, who has just arrived from Japan, is believed to have two missions to fulfill, the first to assist Marquis Ito to execute the Japanese government's program in the palace and the second to consult with him on the Manchurian question.

Able Japanese here do not believe that the question of the Hague deputation is of sufficient importance to annul the trip planned by Marquis Ito to Tokyo and the sending of Viscount Hayashi here instead of Yamaza. Therefore, they think that the purpose of Hayashi's visit is to divert the attention of the people from the question of America, where it is claimed that the government is unable to get satisfaction and to placate the nation by severity to the Koreans.

Crown Prince Takes the Throne.

The transference of the imperial seal to the crown prince is in progress this afternoon. Some shops are closed because of the sympathy of their proprietors with the emperor, and the streets around the palace are filled with people. The Japanese papers have published some sensational rumors, but there is no indication of a revolt. The Korean official gazette is now circulating on the streets the first official announcement of the abdication, which was signed by the emperor and foreign ministers in favor of the crown prince. At the Japanese residence, Marquis Ito and Viscount Hayashi, in answer to an inquiry by the correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the effect of the emperor's action, its importance in effecting a settlement of the whole Japanese-Korean situation, and whether or not it was in accordance with the wishes of Japan, said they were not prepared at the present time to make a statement. Marquis Ito, however, stated that before and during his audience yesterday, when the emperor and cabinet were weighing the question of abdication, he released any participation. The emperor repeated his declaration that he was not responsible for the sending of the Korean delegation to the Hague, and asked Marquis Ito's opinion of the cabinet's representation regarding abdication. Marquis Ito replied that the matter wholly concerned the Emperor of Korea and not himself as the representative of Japan. Furthermore, he declared that the emperor's whole course of action was based on his own initiative.

Crowds Surround Palace.

Seoul, July 19.—A crowd of five thousand Koreans has been beating her of the palace gates. During the audience with the cabinet last night, when the emperor acquiesced to the demand for abdication, a number of the crowd attempted to present a petition to the emperor, but the police prevented them from doing so, where they remained all night, making speeches. At midnight Chief of the palace police, but the crowd continued to increase. It remained orderly.

1,098 TENTS IN EDMONTON OCCUPIED BY 3,294 TENTERS

For Pleasure, for Economy and for Inability to Secure Other Quarters.—Almost a Fifth of Edmonton's Population Lives Under Canvas.—Not An Unpleasant Experience.

Tent life in Edmonton during the summer months had an attractiveness that appeals to many of the city's holiday-like people that is to be obtained in living amid the shade of the trees in the suburbs. In the more densely populated parts of the city, and to others from the cheapness and comfort with which it is possible to subsist in great weather underneath a canvas roof.

High rents and the scarcity of houses are other means for inducing many to take up their homes within canvas walls, where the expense of living is reduced to the cost of meals and the price of a tent, with a small amount for the materials to fit a habitation of this kind for comfortable occupancy.

Probably in no other city in Western Canada does a larger proportion of the population spend the summer in tents, than in Edmonton. This is by no means a reflection upon Edmonton, city, residing there, where among the fast growing cities of the prairie are there more beautiful homes than in the capital of Alberta. One has but to make a comparison of Edmonton's residential sections with those of other Western cities to realize that the people here take a pride in their homes that is not less amid the bustle of a large city life.

The Weather Responsible.

What then is the reason why so many of the residents of Edmonton choose tent life for the summer months? An answer may perhaps be found, to a large extent, in the ideal summer weather that usually prevails in northern Alberta, which makes the conditions of a outdoor life the most pleasant to be found in Western Canada. For where can finer summer evenings be enjoyed than right here amid the foliage that grows luxuriantly on every unoccupied space on the outskirts of the city. To the lover of nature there is no more beautiful spot than along the hillsides overlooking the valley of the Saskatchewan in the west end. And here hundreds of people have pitched their tents, content to spend the long summer evenings amid the shade and the stillness of the woods. It is true that so far like summer time has been more rainy than most tenters like to see, but the rainy season has now surely reached an end.

To the north of the Canadian Northern tracks in the north end and stretching from the west to the west of Edmonton, hundreds of tents are standing while on unoccupied blocks in every part of the city are white topped dwelling places that are the temporary homes of hundreds.

1,098 Tents and 3,294 Tenters.

As the result of an exhaustive census made last week by Bulletin representatives it has been ascertained that there are at present 1,098 tents in Edmonton in use as permanent summer abodes. In these tents there are in all, 3,294 people, not a small proportion of the entire population of the city.

Tent life in Edmonton is most enjoyable. To sleep amid the trees during the summer months is a pleasure that is not afforded to the dweller in the Eastern city. And in the early morning hours one is awakened by the cheerful clatter of the birds, ready for the day's work, refreshed by the sleep amid the tents of the outdoor life.

Many prefer to remove to tents during the summer rather than live in the more confined limits of their own homes. As a result, numbers of the best families of Edmonton are now tenting, while their homes are closed for the summer months.

The largest class who avail themselves of this mode of living are young men engaged in business, who club together, buy a tent, with the necessary tenting outfit and set up camp in the city. Their method is to cook their morning and evening meals, taking their noonday repast at a restaurant. Each tent about each one acts as cook and wash with the other to excel in his preparation of the menu.

Among the immigrants' tents is by no means unpleasant, if the head of the household here their simple meals are eaten. And after the meals, when the house mother must go off to work in the city, three little ones with faces that would provide studies for Correggio, "straighten up things" (or whatever they call it in German), and then gambol about their wilderness of a playground with an abandon of childish glee that is good to look on. D. S. M.

MOB DISPersed.

And Crisis in Kidnapping Case is Passed—No Lynching Likely.

New Orleans, July 19.—With the possible dispersal early today of a posse of three hundred men, who had formed at Gretna, La., to lynch the Italian convicted last night of the Lamana murder, the crisis of the kidnapping incident appears to have been safely passed. This posse was the last of several armed mobs which formed at widely separated points and threatened the hanging of the Italians if a favorable opportunity presented. Gov. Bienville's prompt action in ordering out two companies of state troops within two hours after the verdict, believed to have saved the Italians' lives. Nearly one hundred soldiers guard the lonely and exposed Mahville jail today.

SIR MONTAGUE ALLAN IS HERE

President of Steamship Co. and Merchants Bank Sees End of Financial Stringency.

Sir Montague Allan, Montreal, president of the Allan line of trans-Atlantic steamships, president of the Merchants Bank and one of Canada's most prominent financial men, arrived in the city this morning en route to the coast, on a combined business and pleasure trip that he is making of the western provinces.

Sir Montague, who is a gentleman in the prime of life about forty years of age, is accompanied by Lady Allan and Miss Strath, of Montreal. After spending the day in Edmonton, they return to Calgary this evening by their private Pullman and proceed to the coast. They expect to be back in Montreal about the middle of August.

The distinguished visitor spent the forenoon at the local office of the Merchants Bank of Canada, of which he is the president.

To the Bulletin representative who called, Sir Montague gave an interesting talk of fifteen minutes despite the fact that he was engrossed in business at the time.

Edmonton a Wonderful City.

This is his first visit to Edmonton, and it is almost twenty-one years ago that he has been west of Winnipeg.

"The growth of the west is marvelous," said the financial king, "and Edmonton is a wonderful city—the most wonderful, I think of Western Canada. I cannot really judge of the extent of the growth of the west, but I have seen it on every side indicate its rapid growth."

The Financial Stringency.

To further the reference to the immense possibilities that lie before the prairie provinces of Canada, Sir Montague Allan, in response to a question asked of the prevalent monetary stringency that is retarding the development of many of the western provinces, said:

"I do not think the stringency will be long continued," he said, "but I cannot say when conditions will be improved."

"You must remember, however, that the banks and other monetary institutions are not treating the west differently from the east."

East is Not Jealous.

"There is no jealousy in eastern Canada over the rapid development of the west," he said. "The people rather look to the west as the future of the Dominion, and appreciate the growth and success of the west."

"All the eyes are looking to this country with interest and pride."

Sir Montague did not see that the west was altogether dependent on the prevailing money stringency, because of its being so widespread.

A New Condition.

"The whole of the world is feeling the effects of the recent war in Japan and South Africa," he said. "There has been enormous expenditures of money without any benefit in return, and as a result, money is scarcer than it has ever been before, and we face a new condition in the history of the world."

Sir Montague further pointed out that this stringency was being felt in Europe as much as in the United States and Canada.

"What will better the prevailing conditions in Western Canada?" he was asked.

"When the present investments now being made begin to bring in returns and money is deposited in the banks instead of being used in continued outlays, conditions will gradually remedy themselves and return to a normal state."

"And I can also say," Sir Montague remarked in conclusion, "that if we were altogether dependent on Western Canada with its unexampled growth and prosperity the time of general financial stringencies will soon be at an end."

Railway Fined \$30,000.

Raleigh, N.C., July 19.—The Southern Railway company was fined \$30,000 today and Thomas J. Green, ticket agent of the company, was fined \$500 for selling tickets for the railroad ticketed at a rate in excess of that provided by the state law for a rate of 1-4 cent a mile in North Carolina. The court required Green to promise not to sell tickets at the illegal rate. Green made the promise and paid the fine.

DENUNCIATION OF HAYWOOD

Hawley, for State, Makes Impassioned Assault Upon Federation—Defence Limited.

Boise, Idaho, July 19.—The field for argument by the prosecution and the defense in the trial of Wm. D. Haywood, charged with murdering President S. S. Stenstrom, was limited today by Judge Fremont Wood, who removed from consideration of the jury all evidence bearing on the alleged conspiracy of mine owners and others against the Western Federation of Miners. Judge Wood decided that the evidence had not legally connected the mine owners' association, the Citizens' alliance of Colorado and the Pinkerton detective agency, in laying a foundation for the evidence introduced by the defence, with the accusation that the charge against Haywood and his co-defendants is the outcome of a conspiracy to exterminate the Federation.

Immediately following this decision argument began. Attorney Hawley, leading counsel for the state, spoke for two hours and in ten minutes of the afternoon session the morning session having been adjourned to enable Judge Wood to prepare his decision. Every seat in the court room was occupied. Even outside the enclosure reserved for attorneys and newspaper men, were many persons prominent in public and private life and a sprinkling of women in summer costumes added colour to the scene.

The Governor Frank Gooding, ex-Governor Morrison, several state officers, Captain James McPartland, William P. Stenstrom, son of the murdered man, and a large gathering of members of the bar of Idaho and adjoining states were present.

Haywood sat behind six of his lawyers. His wife, in an invalid chair, was on his right and his eldest daughter, Mrs. Stenstrom, on his left. Haywood's half sister and his step-father had seats close to the defense group. Mr. Hawley, who has been ill for several days as a result of the strain of the long trial, began his address in a voice almost inaudible to any one except the jurors. He apologized for this by explaining that he had feared he would be unable owing to ill health to deliver a prolonged address. Mr. Hawley is the brother of the late Governor of Idaho.

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ORE DOCK LABORERS' STRIKE.

Completely Ties up Railway, Steamers and Mining Operations.

Duluth, Minn., July 19.—Mining operations of the Mesaba and Vermilion iron ranges are at a standstill and the enormous fleet of the Hulsburg Steamship company promises to be tied up as a result of the strike of ore dock laborers at Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., and Two Harbors, Minn. Nearly 2,000 men in all are out as a result of the strike, but thousands of others are forced into idleness. The entire mining department of the United States steel corporation is now idle. The Great Northern railroad today laid off many of its train crews on the ore line, as a result of the strike of the dockmen. Eighteen ore boats are tied up at the Allouez docks at Superior, Wis.

A SECOND WOULD HAVE SAVED THEM

Cause of Georgia Disaster Due to Ambition to Break Quick Firing Record.—10 Dead.

Washington, D.C., July 19.—By a process of elimination the naval board which has been investigating the accident whereby the men in the turret of the United States battleship Georgia lost their lives, has arrived at the conclusion that a delayed "flare-back" caused the catastrophe. In one sense the verdict is received with distinct relief by naval officers because it shows that they have no new danger to contend with. They have experienced "flare-back" before, and they thought they knew how to deal with them. A "delayed flare-back" is caused by too soon closing off at the blast of compressed air which is supposed to expel from the bore of the gun the unburnt gases and fragments of smoldering powder covering what might be left from the last discharge.

After the terrible accident in the Missouri's turret three years ago, resulting in the loss of over thirty lives, the experts decided that the accident was caused by the ignition of the powder charge by the unburnt gases and smoldering cartridge cloth of the preceding charge. The admiral's bureau therefore caused to be fitted to the breech of each of the guns an air blast apparatus calculated to expel by a blast of air any smoldering cloth which might remain in the bore of the gun. So far this device has worked well and there have been no "flare-backs" since it was installed.

How it Happened.

In the case of the Georgia's eight inch gun what happened was this: "The breech of the gun was thrown open and the air blast was turned in at a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch, which was sufficient for all ordinary purposes with the important qualification that it should have been continued long enough to drive the last remnant of gas or cloth from the gun bore. But the gases of smoldering cloths were driven probably more than half way to the muzzle of the gun when the air was turned off. The Georgia was steaming at ten knots into the wind, which blew into the muzzle of the gun. The unexpelled gases or cloths were driven back by the breeze into the breech of the gun and out into the powder charge which was about to be inserted. The explosion which followed was inevitable. The cause of this accident therefore will without doubt be set down to the ambition of the gunners to make a record practice in point of speed. Had the air blast been kept on for a second longer in all probability the accident would have been avoided. The shells from an eight-inch gun in a turret in one minute, or ten shots from both guns in a turret in two minutes record practice, and there is reason to believe that Lieut. Goodrich's turret crew were about to make a record when the disaster happened."

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE RECORD.

Companies Agree to Meet Representatives of Men.

Oakland, Cal., July 19.—At a meeting held in Oakland today the telegraphers' union voted unanimously to accept the terms of settlements proposed by the Western Union Telegraph company and Postal Telegraph company. According to the terms of compromise the telegraphers will return to work and then both telegraph companies will receive a committee of arbitration to discuss and settle matters affecting the telegraphers.

WILL LAY CORNER STONE.

Medicine Hat, July 19.—The corner stone of the new wing, which is being added to the Medicine Hat General Hospital at a cost of \$25,000, is to be laid by the Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture, at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 22nd inst. It is expected that the lieutenant-governor and several members of the legislative assembly will be present on this occasion.

Strangled by Cravat.

Vancouver, July 19.—B. H. P. Ishman, a guest at a downtown hotel, was found dead in his room this afternoon strangled by his cravat. He registered from Toronto, but was engaged by a Honolulu firm as travel agent. He came here from New York via San Francisco. A doctor's bill received showed he had been ill in the latter city. Plenty of money was found in his possession. The coroner returned a verdict of suicide.

Car Shortage Ahead.

Fernie, B.C., July 19.—The Mitchell mines were closed yesterday for want of cars. All agents on the Crow's Nest Pass have been instructed to supply no more cars to saw mills as a car shortage exists.

For Sale
Horn feed Engine
in good repair.
Edmonton

Bridge For the Elbow.
Special.
Edmonton, July 19.—James K. ...

Six Injured in Week.
Edmonton, S.C., July 19.—Six persons ...

MAY HAVE
Hired MURDER

Case of Prof. Hau, Proceeding at Carlsruhe, Presents New Feature.

Edmonton, July 19.—The afternoon ...

Edmonton, July 19.—The afternoon ...

Hau Acknowledges Things.
Edmonton, July 19.—The afternoon ...

Four Horses Killed.
Edmonton, July 19.—A ghastly sight ...

Japs as Railway Laborers.
Edmonton, July 19.—News from ...

For Killing Tenant.
Edmonton, Pa., July 14.—Wm. Thompson ...

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

DEFINING THE BOUNDARY LINE.
Ottawa, July 15.—The work of defining ...

These three gentlemen were appointed ...

The international boundary line was first defined ...

CHARGE MURDER OF FIRST WIFE.
San Diego, Cal., July 14.—Fred H. Magill ...

Edmonton, July 19.—The afternoon ...

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If You Are Buying or If You Are Selling
Come and see for yourself who does the business every Saturday at Two O'Clock on the Market Square, Edmonton
Cattle, Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc.
Auctioneer Smith
Office of The Seton-Smith Co., McDougall Ave. Edmonton, Alberta.
Phone 252. Stable Phone 383. P.O. Box 3.

Are You Building?
Remember that in this country WARMTH should be the first consideration.
E. B. Eddy's Impervious Sheathing Paper
ensures this.
Tees & Perse, Limited, Agents. Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary.
Always everywhere in Canada USE EDDY'S MATCHES.

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

Edmonton, July 19.—The afternoon ...

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HUNTING CARIBOU

With the Camera—Washburn Pike Writes in Interesting Fashion on "Canada," on Game in Northern Canada—Many Animals Are Too tame to Kill.

The Pacific-Arctic watershed of Northern Canada is still a fairly inaccessible region, and has maintained its integrity as a game preserve till the present day. At the time of the Klondike gold rush in 1898 a large number of fortune hunters were scattered over the district, but their enthusiasm for exploration had evaporated under the privations suffered during the journey to the land of promise, and by the time they were within a reasonable distance of a country where there was a chance of finding gold, their travels were confined to the main waterways, with the object of reaching civilization as speedily as possible. So, beyond the usual signs of defilement with which the white man always marks his advent into a primitive country, little harm was done, and the wild animals escaped molestation almost entirely.

The whole watershed presents the same general appearance. Up to a height of about 4,000 feet there is a fair growth of spruce, black pine, and poplar, with a dense undergrowth of stunted birch and willow. The ground is covered with soft spongy moss, and thick, berry-bearing bushes add to the difficulties of travel. Above the 4,000 feet line, rolling plateau is reached, dotted with clumps of ill-grown spruce in the dry spots, and covered with willow and birch scrub in the swamps. Irregular ranges of mountains, sometimes reaching a height of 8,000 feet above sea level, rise from the plateau, but there are nearly always easy passes between the peaks, and the country can be crossed with pack horses in any direction.

Feed and Water.
The feed is good, and keeps its nutritious power till late in the autumn, and a stream of good water can be found in every valley. Small lakes are abundant and afford a safe breeding place for a variety of wild fowl.

There are no regular human inhabitants of this country, and although the Indians make annual forays for trapping expeditions, and willow, easily-reached part of the plateau, there are hundreds of square miles of country to which neither white man nor Indian ever penetrates.

The game animals of this district are the moose and caribou, which are more local in distribution and frequent particular mountains only; and the grizzly and black bear, neither of which are abundant.

Of the fur-bearing animals, the fox has the greatest attraction for the trapper, and is most numerous. Specimens of the silver variety are caught in this district every year.

Wolverines and martens are fairly abundant, but the price realized by the Indian for an average catch of marten is not high.

Of the smaller edible animals, the porcupine is very common, and can always be relied upon for a meal in times of emergency. Groundhogs and several of the smaller mammals are to be found on the bare tops of the mountains, and in the high alpine food supply of the grizzly if the summer months; but they are the first of all the animals to retire to their winter quarters, and after the first wet snow in the middle of September their shrill whistle is no more to be heard among the broken rocks.

Too Tame to Kill.
Ptarmigan are literally in thousands, and in the autumn gather into immense flocks among the willow bushes that fringe the small creeks, but they are so absurdly tame that little sport would be found in killing them.

Altogether, it is a land of plenty, and, as the Indians are rapidly decreasing in numbers, the country, with the exception of mining possibilities, has not proved any economic value for white settlers. It is likely that this part of Canada may remain a huge game preserve for a long time to come.

The caribou and reindeer are common to all the Canadian animals to deal with as a photographic study, on account of its great numbers, its natural testaceous color, and its preference for an open country, which gives an opportunity for a clear shot with the camera. But it must be remembered that, even with the easiest of wild animals, there are sure to be many disappointments in photographic results, especially in the high alpine misty weather, caused by the clouds settling on the elevated plateau.

It is often possible to get within short rifle range, but quite another matter to obtain any satisfactory result on an exposed plate or film. Herein, doubtless, lies the great fascination which this form of sport is beginning to have for those big game hunters who derive a real satisfaction from the life among the animals, apart from the rather barbarous triumph of having killed an animal with a bigger head than the next man.

Lust of Slaughter Dies.
As middle age creeps on, the lust of slaughter becomes satiated. Enough blood has been spilt, and it is only by laying down the rifle for the camera that one may begin over again, with zeal, the search for lonely places where wild beasts wander undisturbed. In such places, it is still possible for a man well on in years to experience a few symptoms of such fever as a young man would find in the camera-range of a band of animals.

It was in the middle of September when I reached the plateau, with my old Indian and a couple of pack horses. Autumn had fairly set in, and the leaves were off the deciduous trees. Snow lay in patches, and the ground was never bare again that season. At the end of our month's stay on the summit of the snowfield, we reached the depth of a foot, and the cold was unattractively severe for the

time of year, the thermometer being well below zero on October 3. At first, my Indian told the photographing work insufferably dull, and made no effort to conceal his contempt for a bloodless occupation which gave so little visible result. Gradually, however, it dawned upon him that it was rather a difficult pastime, and that there were many points to be considered which he had never taken notice of in his approach to the animals for the ordinary purpose of securing meat.

How to Take Photos.
I refused to take photographs of caribou out of rifle range, or when there was only a patch of shoulder seen through thick brush, or when heavy snow was falling, or in the dark. Another aggravation to him was the fact that during a spell of fine weather the wind had the trick known to sailors as "following the sun" as the day advanced; so that when an absolutely correct stalk was made the hunter found himself with a great deal of wind blowing in his face, and the photographer could only take his shot right in the eye of the glaring sun.

Also, in making a steady offence which led to a strong line of sight, the man with the camera to "hurry up" when he was working at screens and springs with cold fingers in order to change a roll of film or get his right focus within sight of the quarry. And presently, the old man became keen enough on the occupation, carrying the camera rolled up in a blanket with great reverence, equally ready to climb a mountain or sit in the snow for an hour while the animal moved in his range.

We took things easily, as there is never any hurry in this pastime, usually making a long circle round the camp and stopping to hold the bottle in some sheltered patch of spruce in the middle of the day.

The Indian had a great supply of stories of the good old fighting days of his ancestors, when a man had really to understand the ways of the animals to be a successful hunter. Since the introduction of the rifle, no Indian can consider himself a hunter in the old sense of the word, for he is no longer a patient gatherer of knowledge, but a man who kills with a gun, and most of the rising generation of hunters are helpless in the woods without their repeating rifles.

Arrival of First Moose.
The old man remembered the arrival of the first moose into this part of the country, nearly forty years ago, and said that both moose and caribou are now increasing rapidly in numbers, as the hunting Indians are dying out and few children are born to take their place. But Nature's balance is probably disturbed, for the wolves, which are very destructive to the young of both these animals, especially the caribou.

The rutting season was at its height during our stay on the plateau, and the photograph here produced gives some idea of the habits of the animals. As the rutting season is over, the rutting grounds of the woodland caribou are old-established places, and after a year, but I have never been able to discover any obvious reason for their original selections. Instinct, no doubt, warns an animal that its capacity for self-preservation is lessened during this period, and blind passion, and one would expect the rutting ground to be chosen because it might afford some special protection in unguarded moments from the caribou's natural enemy, the wolf. But this does not appear to be the case, as the rutting ground often lies in a rolling country, covered with willow brush, through which a wolf might approach the herd with ease.

What is Gained.
The results of an expedition of this kind will seem very paltry to a sportsman who hunts for heads only, and has no inclination to linger in the mountains after he has gathered his trophies. There is no doubt, however, that the entry into the nearest trading post and nothing to excite the envy of the plucky rival hunter whose heads all sort in measurement, when the merciless tangle is applied. There is nothing gained but a few pictures of the animals at home, and a knowledge of their habits, except meat killed to supply the camp, and a collection of pleasant wanderings among the game, and of snug camps in which one cared little for the snow, which are of common occurrence in autumn on these northern plateaus.

There is also in the presence of the high mountains a sort of moral brace, a comfortable feeling of increased self-respect, almost goodness, which must not be mistaken for one of the greater virtues, as it is so likely to prove spurious when once more subjected to the test of temptation on the return to civilization.

POLICE GOT HIM IN MINOT, N.D.
Herbert L. Watling, aged 26, is in custody at the R. N. W. M. P. divisional headquarters at Fort Saskatchewan, charged with issuing false cheques on the Union Bank there. He appeared before Inspector Strickland and was remanded for a week.

Watling was in Fort Saskatchewan in April last. He left suddenly and until a week ago was a charge of the branch of the Union Bank at the Fort. Watling had a small account with this bank during his time, and he is alleged to have issued cheques on the branches in various places along the C. & E. line. The cheques were for small amounts, ranging from \$10 to \$20. The police say a number of Edmonton people were inveigled into cashing the cheques.

Although the prisoner had had a long start when the information was

sworn out against him, Inspector Strickland at once got into communication with Regina, Winnipeg, and with the result that the young man was almost immediately located.

GRAVEL DREDGE NOW IN RIVER.
The big dipper gravel dredge, which has been under construction for the Huff Grading Co. on the river bank to the east of the brewery for the past five weeks, was successfully launched on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of quite a gathering of citizens, which included Mayor Griest and some of the members of the city council.

The carpenters had the necessary finishing touches complete at 2.30, and the job of taking the dredge away was left to the men of the Huff Grading Co. who held the craft on the skids was commenced. At three o'clock everything was in readiness and the work to cut the line was given by Capt. D. Trotter, and a few seconds later the dredge hit the water and floated smoothly down the river, until the slack in the bow line, which was securely fastened to a tree, was tightened up.

The Official Christening.
On its trip waterward, the dredge carried a party of about a dozen people, including Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Merritt, the pastor of the church, and his daughter, Miss Jessie Huff, who officially christened the craft with the "Enterprise" by the breaking of the customary bottle of champagne over the side just as the water's edge was reached.

The dredge is not complete yet. A good deal of the machinery is yet to be installed, and the upper works are not complete, either. The demand for gravel has been steadily increasing every year, particularly so during the last few months, and the dredge will fill a want long felt by the city contractors.

Dimensions of Dredge.
The dredge measures 70 feet over all, with 24 feet beam. It is 6 feet 3 inches in depth, and will float in 2 feet 3 inches of water. The machinery with which it is equipped enables it to operate in from 3 to 14 feet of water. It was built by Capt. D. Trotter and his crew, and is every way a staunch, seaworthy craft and reflects the greatest credit on her builder.

The machinery is being installed by Mr. S. D. Trotter, agent of Chatham, and consists of two hoisting engines, each of 20 horsepower capacity; two swing engines, which operate the dipper and cranes, which are each of the 15 horsepower class. The steam engine is of the vertical type, and is about any breakdown to machinery this season at least.

The dredge has a capacity of from 800 to 1,000 yards every ten hours when worked to its limit, and will employ five men in the operation. The company aims to dig 600 yards per day, which will be about all that can be handled in the present season. The dredge will have to be hauled in wagons to the washing plant for the present. Later on, it is the firm's intention to use the dredge in the same way as the washing plant will be worked to its full capacity.

High Water Prevented Operations.
Owing to the high water gravel digging operations, have been out of the question for some days. Under the old system 400 yards a day was counted, but now, with the dredge, teams will be constantly employed. The company's program is grouped in three grades—first, second, and third grade gravel and washed sand. For the present, the dredge will only be operated ten hours per day.

Gold Dredge an Incident.
In connection with the crusher, Mr. Huff has an attached dredge, which is used for getting the gold from the gravel raised from the river. The yield of the dredge is not heavy, but for this far this year a fair percentage of gold has been netted—a little more than enough to pay for the blankets and operating expenses. The dredge is not yet put in operation, so no definite statement can be made as to the quantity.

The construction of the machinery for the dredge will cost between \$18,000 and \$19,000. Mr. Huff has a lease to operate the river for four miles from Ninth street on the north side of the Saskatchewan, and has also rights from the bridge west.

After the launching, Mr. Huff has heartily congratulated on the success of the launching, and on the enterprise and faith he has shown in the future growth of Edmonton by embarking in his new undertaking.

The dredge will be completed and started to work at the earliest possible date. Besides extracting the gravel from the river bottom, the dipper on the dredge also furnishes the motive power for the craft, and there will be no difficulty therefore in moving the dredge either up or down stream.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.
The programme for the sixth provincial convention of the Alberta Sunday School Association, which is one of exceptional merit. The sessions will be held in the First Baptist Church, Calgary, next week, the first being on Tuesday evening. There will be three sessions on Wednesday and three on Thursday. Rev. W. C. Merritt has just returned from the World's Sunday school convention at Rome, which will give the following programme in full as follows:

Tuesday, July 23rd.
Theme, Organized Work.
7.30—Devotional Service.

Wednesday, July 24th.
Theme, Sunday school management.
9.00—Devotional half hour, Rev. H. McKellar.
9.30—Report of secretary and treasurer. Reports of department superintendents. Other business.
9.30—Business. Reports of Committee to maintain regularity; how increased; Mr. C. M. Turner. Discussion.
10.45—Order—Its importance; how secured and maintained. Mr. A. Butcher. Discussion.
The session program, Stuart Muirhead.

Thursday, July 25th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The call of the church for teachers, etc.
8.00—The teacher's lesson preparation.
8.30—The teacher's class work, Rev. A. D. Archibald.
9.00—The teacher's preparation for the children. Mr. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.30—Address, Rev. J. C. Robertson, Toronto.
10.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Friday, July 26th.
Theme—Primary and Adult Work.
7.30—Devotional half hour, Rev. H. McKellar.
8.00—Primary work. (1) Construction of a primary session program, Mrs. Muirhead. (2) Next Sunday's International Primary Lesson Taught, Mrs. F. W. Cox.
9.30—The call of the church for men, Rev. W. C. Merritt.
10.00—The adult department, Stuart Muirhead.

Saturday, July 27th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

7.45—Addresses of welcome. On behalf of the citizens, Mr. W. G. Hunt; on behalf of the Sunday school, Dr. Scott; on behalf of the churches, Rev. A. McWilliams; address in reply, Dr. A. McWilliams.
8.15—Organization for evangelization, Stuart Muirhead; appointment of nominating committee; offering.
9.30—World wide talk, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Second Session, Wednesday Morning July 24th.
Theme, Sunday school management.
9.00—Devotional half hour, Rev. H. McKellar.
9.30—Business. Reports of Committee to maintain regularity; how increased; Mr. C. M. Turner. Discussion.
10.45—Order—Its importance; how secured and maintained. Mr. A. Butcher. Discussion.
The session program, Stuart Muirhead.

Third Session, Wednesday Afternoon, July 24th.
Theme—Sunday School Organization.
9.00—Devotional half hour, Rev. H. McKellar.
9.30—The pastor's relation to and opportunity in the Sunday School, Rev. W. C. Merritt. Discussion.
9.30—Business. Reports of Committee to maintain regularity; how increased; Mr. C. M. Turner. Discussion.
10.45—Order—Its importance; how secured and maintained. Mr. A. Butcher. Discussion.
The session program, Stuart Muirhead.

Fourth Session, Wednesday Evening, July 24th.
Theme—The Religious Training of Children.
7.30—Praise service.
8.00—Report of provincial superintendent, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis.
8.30—The teacher's preparation for the children, Stuart Muirhead. Offering.
9.00—Address, Rev. J. C. Robertson, Toronto.
9.30—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Fifth Session, Thursday Morning, July 25th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The call of the church for teachers, etc.
8.00—The teacher's lesson preparation.
8.30—The teacher's class work, Rev. A. D. Archibald.
9.00—The teacher's preparation for the children. Mr. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.30—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Sixth Session, Thursday Afternoon, July 25th.
Theme—Primary and Adult Work.
7.30—Devotional half hour, Rev. H. McKellar.
8.00—Primary work. (1) Construction of a primary session program, Mrs. Muirhead. (2) Next Sunday's International Primary Lesson Taught, Mrs. F. W. Cox.
9.30—The call of the church for men, Rev. W. C. Merritt.
10.00—The adult department, Stuart Muirhead.

Seventh Session, Thursday Evening, July 26th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Eighth Session, Friday Morning, July 27th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Ninth Session, Friday Afternoon, July 27th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Tenth Session, Friday Evening, July 27th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Eleventh Session, Saturday Morning, July 28th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Twelfth Session, Saturday Afternoon, July 28th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Thirteenth Session, Saturday Evening, July 28th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Fourteenth Session, Sunday Morning, July 29th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Fifteenth Session, Sunday Afternoon, July 29th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Sixteenth Session, Sunday Evening, July 29th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Seventeenth Session, Monday Morning, July 30th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Eighteenth Session, Monday Afternoon, July 30th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Nineteenth Session, Monday Evening, July 30th.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Twentieth Session, Tuesday Morning, July 31st.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Twenty-first Session, Tuesday Afternoon, July 31st.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Twenty-second Session, Tuesday Evening, July 31st.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Twenty-third Session, Wednesday Morning, August 1st.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Twenty-fourth Session, Wednesday Afternoon, August 1st.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Twenty-fifth Session, Wednesday Evening, August 1st.
Theme—The Work and Training of the Teacher.
7.30—The work of the Sunday school, Rev. H. Huestis.
8.00—Reports of committee on resolutions.
8.30—The Sunday school and worship, Rev. Chas. H. Huestis. Offering.
9.00—The Sunday school and evangelization, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

AN ARCTIC TRADER'S LIFE

For Eight Years D. Cadzow Has Conducted Most Northerly Post in the Arctic—Interesting Story of this Hardy Trader's Life Among the Indians—Once a Hudson Bay Co. Post.

Victoria, B.C., July 19.—To the ordinary individual the life lived by D. Cadzow, of Rampart house, Yukon Territory, is one of the most interesting character. It presents for them and for the world elect to follow the life which follows. Mr. Cadzow, on the other hand, enjoys the life and finds it pleasurable in all its phases.

The scene of the operations of this trader is the most northern on the American continent. Situated on the Porcupine river, which flows into the Yukon at Fort Yukon, the task involved in reaching his headquarters precludes many from making the trip. He has few visitors, therefore, other than the native Indians and the Esquimaux.

Rampart house was formerly a Hudson Bay post, the most northerly one located by that great trading company. Storehouses were erected, but the necessary buildings for the carrying on of trade. As was common in connection with the location of trading posts, a church was built, and so the spiritual needs of the employees might be looked after and missionary work carried on among the natives.

The post was deserted by the Hudson's Bay company, however, years ago, and the company decided to abandon Rampart house and withdrew their agents from it.

Seven or eight years ago Mr. Cadzow saw an opening for trade there, and began in a small way. He has become more and more attracted to the life and has now come to regard it as his home. The deserted building of the Hudson's Bay company serves his purpose well, and he has added to these as he found necessary. The church has been transformed by the needs of his business.

Coming out with his supply of furs gathered during the year, Mr. Cadzow takes a stock of goods for himself and for trading purposes in with him. The transportation facilities are not the best, and he has to depend upon his own resources to promote the means of travel. To Dawson the way is by established routes, and the Yukon boats are loaded and the run is made down the Yukon to Fort Yukon. The ascent of the Porcupine river is a task in itself, and he has to tow the boats by tramping the shore line as many as twenty men being required to haul the boat.

Mr. Cadzow has a long experience of acting as host at Rampart house on the Porcupine river. He has had many winter here for the first time in their lives had ever seen Rampart house. The name Huskies is another form of Eskimos, or Esquimaux, a branch of the Esquimaux family. These Huskies live along the coast on the west and east sides of the Yukon, and are the most numerous of the Eskimos in the north. They are a very fine developed race of men, some of the tallest and strongest in height, and are equally well proportioned. They appear to be a stalwart, brawny race, even the women being well developed in physique and muscular like the men. In every sense of the word they are a robust and healthy people. In complexion they are as white as any English-speaking race of men. Their hair is black, and they are of the great amount of manual labor to which they are subject, are beautifully small and well formed. As has been well said by a healthy person in connection with them, they are a "race of men" who are as well as they are.

Mr. Cadzow says they are covered from head to foot in clothing made from deer skin with the hair of the deer inside. He was very much struck with the fact that even in the coldest weather in the sub-Arctic zone these climatically immuned men when heated were able to lay bare their chests to the cooling atmosphere of a temperature somewhere about 70 degrees below zero.

Dread the Indians.
The Esquimaux have long had a dread of the Indians, and it seems to come within the territory occupied by the latter. In the early days of the country one of them accompanied a party and died from disease. No word was taken back to the Huskies, and the impression got abroad among them that the Indians had killed him. None dared to invade the Indian territory, fearing the same fate, until this year, when they were invited to come to Rampart House to trade.

He makes direct for Dawson City, from which city he travels in open boats on the Yukon river a distance of five hundred miles to Fort Yukon. This junction of the two rivers at Fort Yukon is exactly three miles within the Arctic Circle. From Fort Yukon Mr. Cadzow re-ships his freight of supplies into three boats carrying seven tons each. These boats have to be pulled up the Porcupine river a distance of about 225 miles to Rampart House by 25 Indians, or about eight Indians to each boat. Mr. Cadzow's boats are so difficult and the stream is so swift that the men can only get a head-way on the boat by clutching the branches of trees or clinging to boulders on the beach with their hands while crawling along on their knees. It is a regular fight in miles to travel on the boat, and also chiefly because there is not much daylight outside the house.

Mr. Cadzow, when he wants his mail, has to walk 450 miles to Dawson. He is accompanied by an Indian and a team of dogs to draw the sleds containing the food or himself, his man and the dogs. Every inch of this distance must be walked on snow. This is necessary because the way must be made for the team of dogs and their load and in order to keep up the circulation of the blood, which is the life of the traveler. The one who goes ahead where there is no trail to guide him on account of the depth of the snow, and the team of dogs and their load and in order to keep up the circulation of the blood, which is the life of the traveler. The one who goes ahead where there is no trail to guide him on account of the depth of the snow, and the team of dogs and their load and in order to keep up the circulation of the blood, which is the life of the traveler.

Goes 450 Miles for Mail.
An artificial light is kept burning all day in the house for two reasons, because the windows are so thickly covered with frost, and also chiefly because there is not much daylight outside the house.

Why Is Got Its Name?
Rampart "House" is the name of Mr. Cadzow, is called a "house" by the Indians, a name given by them to all the Hudson Bay forts. It is, says Mr. Cadzow, a very interesting place. In other words, the place where the river Porcupine cuts into the mountains, each side of the river cutting rises sheer up in a precipitous wall, like a fort on each side, from whence derived its name as the "Rampart House."

Why Is Got Its Name?
The Indians who live in this district are good hunters with wonderful powers of endurance. They are able to survive in the most severe conditions of starvation. In this they are distinguished from their more muscular developed neighbors, the "Huskies" or Esquimaux of the coast. In strength and physique the Huskies are without exception the finest race of men in the north. They come across in his travels through the American continent, including the Yukon, as widely separated from each other as the Northwest Territories, Crown's Nest, Alaska and the Arctic regions generally. So long as they are able to find food, they are able to withstand any degree of cold or exposure, but the Indians can endure the privations of starvation and still be able to survive the exposure of a storm in the mountains without food.

Family Life Sacred.
The strict life of the Indians is sacred with these Indians. In this they differ from the Huskies. When old age creeps on and the old people become decrepit, the Indians will work for and tend the old people in cases where the Huskies would allow their aged parents to shift for themselves. The old Huskies have often a "tough" struggle for existence, while the old Indians are well cared for by their children.

Shows Only Small Growth Owing to Change in Fiscal Year.
Bulletin Special.
Ottawa, July 19.—Canada's foreign trade for the three months of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, shows a small growth over the same time last year. The aggregate trade is \$150,140,580. This is \$100,000 over the same three months of 1906. The country's imports show a gain of over fourteen millions, and in exports two millions in output of mines, over one million in fisheries, over four millions in forest wealth and five millions and a half in animals and agriculture and over one million in manufactures. A great part of the reduction is for the month of June, which is principally due to a change in the fiscal year. June being the last month of the old fiscal year. The decrease for June in exports was over eight millions; this will be rectified later on. The decrease was also partly due to congestion of traffic and labor strikes at Montreal and Halifax. The month of June imports show an increase of over two millions.

Case of Assault Preferred by Emilie Steinkes against Wm. Robertson.
comes up for hearing this afternoon. The alleged assault occurred some weeks ago and subsequent charges of obstructing the police, were the indirect result.

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FINE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS

Bel Well to do and Educate Belgian Farmers to Take Up in Alberta

Noteworthy arrivals at the immigration hall Thursday was a party of Belgians, who came in on the P. R. last night direct from Belgium.

The travellers are Mrs. Miss J. Leroy and Mr. Albert De Verriers, and Mr. and Mrs. Darimont and four sons, of Belgium.

A party sailed from Antwerp on Sunday, for Grimsby, England, where they will be met by a special train to Liverpool, reaching English shores on the 4th inst. A week's passage on the Dominion arrived in Montreal on the 10th and from there came direct to Edmonton.

A Bulletin representative Mr. stated that the party were here on land and became permanent residents. While not a farmer, he had considerable experience and expects to do serious work in breaking up the prairie and sowing and raising crops.

Mr. Darimont is a high farmer and his four sons, aged 24, 22, 18 and 13 years of age, respectively, were born and raised in the agricultural section of Belgium.

Mr. Darimont will take up land where they will locate, but he is favorably impressed with the possibilities of the Peavine Valley country. He thought his party will likely locate there, as all the people of some means are going into mixed farming.

Mr. Darimont will take up land for himself and all in addition possession of all the land they will manage to acquire.

Mr. Darimont has already written to his father to emigrate at once, and thought Canada was getting better than the old home country. He thought his party would go to the United States, but he has decided to go to Alberta.

Mr. Darimont is a high farmer and his four sons, aged 24, 22, 18 and 13 years of age, respectively, were born and raised in the agricultural section of Belgium.

Mr. Darimont will take up land for himself and all in addition possession of all the land they will manage to acquire.

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HOW CENTRAL IS OPERATED

The Work of Five Girls Who Are the Mediums Between 576 Different Telephone Users in Edmonton—Antiquated System in Vogue, and There is Reason for Central's Apparent Indifference to "Calls" and "Ring-Offs."

You have to be patient sometimes when you are using an Edmonton telephone. In old London you would grumble at the exasperating slowness of their telephones you would reach your friend as quickly with a hand.

In Edmonton, while you are waiting to be connected you could very well sometimes walk to the other man's office and do your business directly with him.

But there is a reason for this—a reason quite obvious after one has spent ten minutes in the telephone exchange at the top of the Garriep-Lesard building. All day long five girls are seated there before the high metallic board that constitutes Central.

A very medley of human life is thrilling before the dead metal wall. Forty and fifty conversations are going on at once. The wavy and wool of life-stories is being fixed definitely, as the words fly back and forth and the patient (or impatient) telephone girl is like the weaver through the shuttle as she bends, now here—now there, pushing the connecting cords and plugs into their place.

On the Surface of Great Things. A serious, guarded business talk is carried on in delicate fashion in epherical terms on one wire; beside it a brass plug gives the connection along which an airy flirtation, equally guarded, ripples. Prospective to the butcher and greasy fry along the line one instant and the next carries an invitation to a party.

The telephone merely skins over the surface of things. The financier calls up X. Y. and invites him around for a talk. The doctor makes a deal that has prospects in it. The young man steals a moment from the routine of work, and the responsive line conveys to a prospective business partner something that is going to call, or to walk or ride—and with her.

With Results That Count. That business talk may mean a decided alteration in the fortunes of the men who talk; and that simple invitation may mean the coming of two people. The telephone girl, attending a high pressure to the numerous demands of subscribers, is unaware of this.

It is the nerest thread of a life-story that passes through her hands, yet it may have the strength of a steel wire. For the fine organization of a woman's physique—the delicacy of sensation, the alertness of mind—that especially fit her for the work are also factors in making the strain of constant nerve-pressure tell more readily upon her.

To the uninitiated, looking on at Central, it would seem as though an operator required several pairs of eyes, ears and hands. Each girl has two sections of the switchboard to attend, and on each section there are 50 "drops" of brass with corresponding numbers and holes below.

The operator wears a small receiver strapped to one ear, which she can call in marked with a buzzing sound. She is also fitted with a breast-plate transmitter, a horn shaped speaking-tube attached to a breast-plate of leather and into which she speaks those endless queries—

"Number? Number?" "Waiting? Waiting?" Or it may be a reproach she sends flying back to an impatient mortal at the other end of the phone.

"Oh—b, those blessed men!" sighed one under her breath at a particularly busy moment, while the Bulletin representative looked on at their work. It was no sentimentalizing of the heart prompted by a newspaper reporter of the romances of soft-voiced telephone girls and susceptible millionaires.

The weather bureau's most important savings came from warning given in shipping of approaching storms, to railroads of weather to control in the shipping of vegetables and fruit and to the coal interests on the Ohio-river of approaching freshets, used in shipping coal down the river.

The most inspection service is worth \$25,000,000 a year to the people, and sheepshearing, marketing, southern cattle and ship fumigation are three items cited as each worth \$1,000,000 to the people.

Dr. Wiley of the bureau of chemistry thinks that his poison squad experiments produced results which are worth \$5,000,000 a year.

The biologist says that the importation of the Australian ladybug was worth \$5,000,000 a year, while his work upon the cotton boll weevil is worth a like sum annually to the southern planters.

This latter is one of the main difficulties of the rather antiquated Bell-Manuel system in use here. The method "drops" that fall when a conversation is finished and mark a "ring-off" are so placed in a low position on this board that the cords of connection passing before them hide them from the operator's eyes, and she most usually finds out the time to ring off by running her fingers over the various knobs before her, which correct and disconnect her with people she is talking. This is responsible for the difficulty found in Edmonton of getting "disconnected."

EVOLUTION OF THE C.N.R.

A History of Its Inception and Growth—How It Came to Be What It Is Today—Some Points for Interesting Settlers.—The C. N. R.'s Great Territory.

Steadily, unassumingly, and quietly the Canadian Northern Railway system is taking definite shape as one of the great railways of the world. There is an old saying of much wisdom that if you take care of the pennies you will make the dollars for yourself.

It was in this spirit that Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mann entered upon the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway. They held out no dazzling prospect of a vast transcontinental system, but, with a unique practical knowledge of the business, they began, some ten years ago, building and acquiring railways in small ways in Manitoba.

The main line from Port Arthur is extended as far as Edmonton, a distance of about 1,200 miles, of which nearly 1,000 miles passes through the heart of the prairie. Beyond Edmonton the main line is already completed for some considerable distance, and will soon reach the Yellowhead pass in the Rocky Mountains, a distance from Edmonton of about 200 miles.

The Hague, July 19.—The abdication of the emperor of Korea was the general topic of conversation among the delegates to the peace conference today. A majority of them were inclined to the belief that even if the Emperor had been deposed, it should be considered an indispensable measure to give the Japanese a free hand in establishing a modern system for the development of the sources of Korea.

Yi Sun Sul, ex-premier of Korea, who is here with the Korean delegation, which was refused recognition by President Neldrof after reading the Associated Press dispatch announcing the abdication, said: "It is another Japanese infamy which twenty million Koreans will soon avenge."

One Plenipotentiary Makes This Remark—Delegates Chafed By Delays. The Hague, July 19.—The abdication of the emperor of Korea was the general topic of conversation among the delegates to the peace conference today. A majority of them were inclined to the belief that even if the Emperor had been deposed, it should be considered an indispensable measure to give the Japanese a free hand in establishing a modern system for the development of the sources of Korea.

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Frederic Nicholls is the largest ironmaster in Canada, and probably one of the largest in the world. He has an absolute unique knowledge of buying materials, etc., which has been of great advantage to the Canadian Northern during its construction.

Mr. R. M. Horn-Payne is the director representing the company in Europe. He is a leading authority in Anglo-Canadian finance, and during the last seventeen or eighteen years is estimated to have influenced over ten million pounds of good English and Scotch money into productive and satisfactory Canadian undertakings.

Mr. Horn-Payne is chairman of the British Columbia Electric Railway, a company giving excellent returns to its shareholders in England, and great satisfaction to the people of the Pacific coast of Canada, where its operations are conducted.

Mr. Horn-Payne is also chairman of the British Empire Trust, a company which has been instrumental of recent years in arranging the finance of several large Canadian undertakings, and also of placing large sums of money for investment in the Dominion.

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VICTORIA HOTEL

Omer Gouin, Proprietor

The place to stop at. Tobaccos and Cigars. Finest Liquors. Completely remodelled and refurnished throughout.

LEGAL.

GRIEBSBACH, O'CONNOR & ALLISON, Advocates, Notaries, Etc. Solicitors for the Traders Bank of Canada.

TAYLOR, BOYLE & GARIEPY, Barristers and Advocates, Notaries, Etc. Offices—Garriep Block, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton.

The Canada Life Investment Department MONEY TO LOAN on Improved Town Property on current rates of interest.

NO DELAY. Mortgages and School Debentures Purchased. W. S. ROBERTSON, Sheriff's Office, Edmonton.

RICHELIEU HOTEL, Third Street, north of Jasper. (Near Canadian Northern Station.) Board \$5.00 per week. Board \$1.50 and \$2 per day. N. POMERLEAU, Proprietor.

BECK, EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON, Advocates, Notaries, Etc. N. D. Beck, K.C., Public Administrator. E. C. Emery, C. F. Newell, S. K. Bolton.

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

Wm. Short, Hon. C. W. Cross, O. M. Biggar, SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR, Advocates, Notaries, Etc. Offices at present in Cameron Bldg., over new offices of Merchants Bank of Canada after May 1st, next. Company and private funds to loan. Edmonton, Alta.

TEACHER Wanted for the MacKenzie S. D. No. 234. Duties to commence by the 15th August. Apply stating salary to William Lennie, Secretary-Treasurer, Ross Creek, Alta.

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Don't Risk Ruining Your Butter

Using the cheap imported salt being sold throughout the country.

Windsor Salt

WINDSOR SALT HAS NO MORE THAN these pure salts. Windsor Salt has been a standby for years among animal prize butter makers. It is absolutely pure salt—and all no other salt goes so far. Insist on having Windsor Salt.

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AROUND THE CITY

LOCALS

(From Thursday's Bulletin.)
Work on the new R.N.W.M.P. guard house at Fort Saskatchewan is proceeding satisfactorily. When this is completed the guard room will have double its present accommodation.

Delegates of all labor unions in the city are requested to attend a meeting in the plumbers' hall, opposite Jasper House, on Tuesday evening July 24th, at 8 p.m., to arrange to the Labor Day celebration.

To accommodate a large number of prospective new settlers, the Edmonton, Pembina and Paddle River stage line has extended their trip thirty-five miles further west, through the Peace River district.

Commissioner Perry, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Regina is expected to be in Edmonton on Saturday. The commissioner will go north to the end of the Peace River trail on a trip of inspection.

The real estate section of the Board of Trade had a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at which Mr. J. C. Dickson, president, presided. Several matters of importance were discussed, but action was deferred until the next session of the board.

The first meeting of the Provincial Board of Health is to be held here tomorrow. The members of the board are: Dr. Mewburn, Lethbridge; Dr. Lafferty, Calgary; Dr. Cobbett, Edmonton; Dr. Irving, provincial health officer, and Mr. Owens.

The Canadian Club of this city will have a special luncheon at the Alberta Hotel on Monday, 22nd inst. at 1:30 o'clock sharp. Justice Lardry, of Dorchester, N.B., who is visiting his son here, will be the guest of honor. All the members are requested to attend.

Mr. Wilson, who has been spending some time in the city en route from Scotland to Australia, has booked to the "Moana," which sails shortly from Vancouver.

A meeting of the provincial committee to discuss Y. W. C. A. work will be held on Saturday, July 20th, at 4:30 p.m., at the residence of Mrs. Biddell.

Sir H. Montague Allan, who is in the west making a tour of inspection of the branches of the Merchants bank, of which institution he is president, is expected in the city today.

Inspector West, of the R. N. W. M. P., Lesser Slave Lake, came to the city yesterday, and goes to Banff where he will remain for some time on sick leave, owing to an attack of rheumatism.

Rev. Z. L. Fash, M.A., of Hillsboro, N.B., is in Strathcona, visiting his sister, Mrs. A. S. Gainer. The reverend gentleman will occupy the pulpit at the First Baptist church, Edmonton, on the coming Sabbath.

Chas. Porter's act at the Kevit theatre this week is particularly good. The set consists of a wall, back and wing stunt, and imitations in this part of his act he imitates boat whistles and railway engines.

The Commissioners of the City of Edmonton will sit as a Court of Revision to revise the Assessment Roll of the current year on Thursday, 26th inst., at 8 p.m., in the Council Chamber, and will hear appeal against the Special Franchise Assessment on Tuesday, August 6th, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Beecher Smith, the emigration agent of Great Britain's Y. M. C. A. will arrive in Edmonton Saturday morning. Mr. Smith is making a tour of the West with an idea of ascertaining the most suitable places for the location of members of the Y. M. C. A. who emigrate to Canada. He will address a men's mass meeting in the Baptist church Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

A. G. Isherwood and E. G. Logan of Saskatoon, are spending a few days in Edmonton en route for Vancouver. They have visited Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat and Calgary and report that the climate in these cities can compare with Edmonton either in present or prospective evidences of expansion. Mr. Isherwood is circulation manager of the Daily Capital and Mr. Logan is in the real estate business in Saskatchewan's railroad centre.

Messrs. Wallace Firth and Edward F. Qua, of Edmonton, have established a general store at Tete Jean's Cache, B.C., which is at the western entrance to the Yellow Head Pass. This store will provide supplies for parties going north on the other side of the mountains. It is the first general store to be established in this district. Tete Jean's Cache is on the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, 536 Tenth street, died this morning.

Inspector Perry, R.N.W.M.P., Regina, who is now en route to the Peace River, is expected to arrive in the city this afternoon.

Rev. A. S. Tuttle, who returned this week from a holiday in the mountains will occupy the pulpit of Grace church at both services tomorrow.

COURT OF REVISION.

The city commissioners will hold a court of revision on the assessment roll for the current year on Thursday, July 26th, at 8 p.m., in the council chamber.

WILL GO TO THE COAST.

It is probable that Chief Davidson of the Fire Department will attend the firemen's convention to be held at Centria, Wash., on Sept. 10th to 13th. This convention will embrace all the districts along the upper part of the Pacific Coast and representatives will be present from Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria and other western cities.

No official action has yet been taken by the City Council, but the commissioners will strongly recommend that the chief be sent.

WORK ON HOIST BEGUN.

Work has been begun on the First street hoist, and today four teams and about twenty men are at work on it. The hoist will be about 17,000 feet high and will cost the city about \$17,000. Tenders are now being called for the machinery.

Electric motive power will be used for the operation of the hoist, and the power-house will be situated beneath the hoist and about ten feet high. The hoist will carry up two teams with loads and two teams down at the same time, or about ten tons in all. The company are taking all available precautions to prevent accidents.

WILL TEST THE BY-LAW.

Since the new early closing by-law came into effect a few weeks ago here have been a number of violations which have come to the attention of the police.

After several warnings Chief of Police Major Beale has decided to make a test case against S. Nankin jeweller and watchmaker, who has been conducting a business at 1270 Jasper street for some days, at his store on Jasper avenue.

The case, which will be a test case for the new by-law, will be heard in the City Court, and an information has been laid.

ALDERMAN MACAULAY INVESTIGATION.

No date has yet been definitely arranged for the hearing of the charge referred by City Health Officer Dr. Irving against Alderman Macaulay. The investigation will likely take place during the evenings of next week at the supreme court, but nothing will be decided until the return of City Solicitor Beck from Calgary.

TABBED WITH AN UMBRELLA.

As the result of a quarrel between Valentine Singer and a Galician named Hikoski and his two comrades there was considerable dickerling in the street in his wrist, through which he pointed an umbrella was jabbed by one of the Galicians.

The affair took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Great West Impale building, where Singer is a clerk for Goodridge & Powell, agent for the Doering machinery.

The three Galicians went into the store to purchase a cross-cut saw. Here was considerable dickerling, but ultimately they secured a saw which they thought was suitable. After some dickerling, however, it was not proved satisfactory. Hot words ensued, and Singer endeavored to push Hikoski out of the store. The attempt at forcible ejection resulted seriously for Singer. The Galician who was armed with a steel hand saw, made a jab at the clerk's wrist, and the Galician who was entirely through his left wrist. Singer, after further parley, hastened to physician and had the wound dressed. Subsequently he laid an information at the police station, charging the Galician with assault and inflicting actual bodily harm.

The Galician retaliated with a charge of assault, and the cases are now being heard before Magistrate Wilson, who is acting in the absence of Magistrate Wade.

THROWN OFF TRAIN.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred last night at 11 o'clock when the evening train pulled into the station, and stopping with a jerk, threw off the rear of the car two passengers who were sitting, ready to get off. These two, Mr. H. B. Dawson, the well known merchant, and Mrs. McDonald, fell under the train, but the other passengers quickly intervened and pulled them out of their perilous position. Both are reported to be doing well, but Mr. Dawson is suffering with a badly wrenched back, while Mrs. McDonald is believed to have sustained internal injuries.

STRUCK NATURAL GAS.

The Canadian-American Oil Company boring for oil at Morinville has struck a strong flow of natural gas 125 feet below the surface. The strike was made two days ago, and since that time the pressure has steadily increased. The city commissioners are invited to go to the well with a view of preparing themselves for an application which the company may make for a "natural gas" franchise.

TEACHERS ORGANIZE.

A meeting of the examiners in connection with the provincial examinations for teachers' licenses was held yesterday to consider the advisability of organizing a Provincial Teachers' Association. Mr. Wm. Ross was called to the chair and pointed out many of the benefits secured by the Territorial Teachers' Association. Mr. B. S. Jenkins also spoke in favor of organizing. After some further discussion, Mr. Parker moved, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, that the Provincial Association organized in Regina was to be continued under the name of the Alberta Provincial Teachers' Association. The motion carried, and the business of electing officers was proceeded with. The following were chosen: President, Wm. Ross, M.A., principal of Edmonton High School; vice-president, B. A. Smith, B.A., principal Calgary High School; secretary, W. A. Hamilton, principal Lethbridge school; secretary-treasurer, W. Scott, B.A., McKay avenue school, Edmonton; resolutions committee—R. S. Jenkins, M.A., principal Strathcona schools; N. E. Caruthers, principal Lacombe school; G. E. Pentland, M.A., principal Medicine Hat school; W. A. Hamilton, principal Red Deer school; J. A. File, B.A., schoolmaster Edmonton; High School.

WANTED IN CALGARY.

A young man named Arthur Carmichael, aged 22, has been arrested by Detective Griffith on a charge of theft preferred by Chief English of the Calgary force.

He is charged with having stolen money from the pocket of another man in the swimming bath at the corner of 17th and 18th streets. Carmichael will likely be taken south tomorrow.

ANOTHER REMAND FOR MIKOTA.

Before Magistrate Wilson this morning Frank Mikota being held on a charge of attempted murder of Chas. Semerak, came up for hearing. D. H. McKinnon, who is acting for the Crown prosecutor, asked for another remand until next Tuesday morning.

The other adjournment of the case was strenuously opposed by Mr. Jewell, the prisoner's counsel, but was granted by the magistrate. Mr. Jewell stated that he would apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, but on the assurance of the Crown that the case would be proceeded with on Tuesday, he consented to the adjournment.

STRATHCONA NEWS.

LOCALS.

From Wednesday's Bulletin.
Mr. Arthur Gainer is attending the exhibition in Winnipeg this week. Miss Cora Grant has returned to the city after a two months' visit with her friends at her home in Colingwood, Ontario.

Messrs. Jenkins & McNally are at present correcting examination papers in Edmonton, and expect the work to be finished by August 1st.

Mr. John Carmichael and Alderman McKenzie are shooting at the annual territorial matches in Calgary this week.

Mr. James Connelly has moved his real estate office into the Douglas Block.

The Alberta Employment and Commission Agency have opened up an office next door to the Plaidelstee office. Mr. Ole C. Pedersen will be in charge.

There was no meeting of the council last night. Apparently this is the holiday season with the "civic fathers," as four of the seven members are out of the city: Alderman Gainer is spending a vacation in the west; Alderman McFarland and family are spending a few weeks at the coast; Alderman McKenzie is attending a shooting competition at Calgary, and Alderman Hulbert left for Vancouver yesterday.

The lawn social held yesterday evening by the young men's club of Knox Church, at the residence of Mr. H. Davis, was a great success, and a great many people attended.

Preparations were made today to block on the south side of the main street, for the laying of the granite sidewalk.

Miss Lyle, of Strathcona, is visiting friends in Lacombe.

The law society held yesterday evening at the residence of Mr. H. H. Davis, a social gathering, and a great many people attended.

Preparations were made today to block on the south side of the main street, for the laying of the granite sidewalk.

From Junior IV to Junior V—Oma Bradshaw, Violet Bahner, Harold Clark, Annie Candler, Edna Clutterbuck, Mary Emsay, George Gibson, Margaret Rowley, Hewitt, Jackie Jackson, Earl Kennedy, Jack Kennedy, Stanley McNeill, William Murray, James Murray, Harold Newman, Cora Somers, Harold Wilson, Jewell Swartz, Walter Boyce, John Halls, Bert Wilson.

From Junior III to Junior IV (Grandin street school)—Ira McIntyre, Philip Albert, Clarence Dennis, Donald McDonald, Fred Scott, Oliver Lynn, Georgina McMaster, Eric Clarke, Bets Thomson, Bessie Ross, Isabel Hooton, May Atter, Willie MacIntyre.

From Junior III to Junior III (Duggan street school)—Nevilla Brown, Alva Elliot, John Annable, George Gibson, Don Emsay, George Lees, Beatrice Swift, George Armstrong, Sadie McLeod, Edith Cameron, Mabel McLean, Bert Crawford, Clarence Armstrong.

From Junior III to Senior III (Duggan street school)—Pansy Ochs, Alison McNeill, Marie Berrie, Annie Roma Torgerson, Helen Fleming, James Bullied, Floyd Kelly, Jacko, Clara, Don McManoy, Annie Vogel, Bertie Albert, Letta Green, Fred Somers, Charlie Remas, Harvey Ross.

From Senior II to Junior III (Grandin street school)—Frank Hewitt, Marian Rowley, Florence Dair, Mabel McLean, George Lovell, Helen Miller, Nora Young, Irene Luckett, Gerlie Gray, Martha Knechtel, Albert Somers, Rosa Engelbert, Ruth Bucius, Elizabeth Heisel, Jessie Hotton, Birdsie Donnay.

From Junior II to Senior II (Grandin street school)—James McAlister, Gay Ruccini, John Whitt, Vera Benson, Gladys Benson, R. G. Holden, Lang Chapman, Clifford Bradshaw, Olive Mann, Reinhold Janke, Clara, Don McManoy, Annie Vogel, Bertie Albert, Letta Green, Fred Somers, Charlie Remas, Harvey Ross.

From Senior II to Junior III (Duggan street school)—Stanley Allen, Dorothy Groff, Robert Greene, Edna McNeill, Willie Berrie, Anabelle Wiles, Vincent Roth, Lillian Fenstrun, Chalmers McKinnon, Harold Armstrong, Ella Richards, Annie McLeod, Maudie Walton, Charlie McKenzie, Harold Allen.

From Junior II to Senior II (Duggan street school)—Ella LePleche, Nina Caracendin, Helen Ross, Flora McFarley, Elida Colbourne, Annie Knechtel, Marie Thompson, Winnie McIntyre, Marshall Hough, David Martin, Freeman Fraser, Dicky Benson, Sydney Doid, Frank Doid, Herring Ekhon, Harold Mann.

From Standard IA to Standard IB (Grandin street school)—Ella LePleche, Nina Caracendin, Helen Ross, Flora McFarley, Elida Colbourne, Annie Knechtel, Marie Thompson, Winnie McIntyre, Marshall Hough, David Martin, Freeman Fraser, Dicky Benson, Sydney Doid, Frank Doid, Herring Ekhon, Harold Mann.

CORNER STONE OF NEW CHURCH LAID.

At two o'clock Tuesday afternoon the corner stone of the new Methodist church was well and truly laid by Rev. T. C. Buchanan, superintendent of missions for the Alberta conference. Mr. Buchanan, after laying the stone, congratulated the pastor and congregation on the splendid edifice they were erecting. Dr. Riddell, president of the conference and chairman of the district, who was present, spoke along similar lines. Brief congratulatory addresses were also made by Messrs. Fleming and Bowen, of the local Presbyterian and Baptist churches respectively, and Rev. Dr. McDonald.

The stone bears the words "Metropolitan Methodist Church, 1907." The box placed in the hollow of the stone contained the following papers: Copies of the Winnipeg Free Press and Telegram, the Edmonton Bulletin and The Journal, the Strathcona Chronicle and Plaidelstee, Christian Guardian, The Epworth Era, The Missionary Outlook, The Lord's Day Advocate, Onward Pleasants Hours and other Sunday school papers. A sheet of paper was also placed in the box bearing a list of the names of the church officers as follows: Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church; Rev. T. C. Buchanan, superintendent of missions for Alberta conference; Rev. Eldred, president of the conference; Rev. T. J. Johnston, the pastor; the names of the committee having charge of the building committee, the names of the architects, Messrs. H. M. and W. A. Widdington, the contractor, F. C. McHardy; the contractor of the brick work, C. Sheppard; the mason, J. G. McNeil; the bricklayers, Messrs. Ferguson & Gibson. A large number were present to hear the addresses and witness the ceremony.—Plaidelstee.

The following are the names of those who have passed the recent public school examinations. While no results are given in classes below standard II, promotions will be announced at the opening of school on Monday, August 26th.

From Standard V (Duggan Street School) to Standard V (Grandin street school)—Helen Hooton, Luella Holt, Pauline May, Walter Rasmus, Mabel McEachern, Jean McClellan, Mabel Burger, Willie Sachs, Willie Dennis, Bonnie Hooton, Dennis Green, Hilma Lindberg, Midge Colquhoun, Grace McKernan, Ella Brickman, Lottie Campbell, Justin Bursch.

From Senior IV to Junior V—Clifton Chapman, Harry Heisel, Pauline Martin, Katie McNulty, Ernest Ochsner, Margaret Rowley, Otto Roodler, Annie Richards, Joe Scarborough, Harold Torgerson, Sarah Hobb, Sam Weidner, J. Garfield, McConell, Eric Weir, John Inkster, Bertie Walters.

From Junior IV to Junior IV—Oma Bradshaw, Violet Bahner, Harold Clark, Annie Candler, Edna Clutterbuck, Mary Emsay, George Gibson, Margaret Rowley, Hewitt, Jackie Jackson, Earl Kennedy, Jack Kennedy, Stanley McNeill, William Murray, James Murray, Harold Newman, Cora Somers, Harold Wilson, Jewell Swartz, Walter Boyce, John Halls, Bert Wilson.

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Continuing Our Saturday and Monday Bargain Sales : : :

30 Dozen only, Hemmed Napkins. 5/8 size. Regular \$1.75. Saturday and Monday, \$1.35 per dozen.

Dresser Covers, in spotted and fancy muslins. Regular 40c. Saturday and Monday, 25c.

Light and Dark Colored Prints. Regular 8c. Saturday and Monday, 5c per yard.

Men's Linen and Straw Hats, reduced 20%.

Men's Felt Hats. Regular \$2.50 to \$3.00. Saturday and Monday, \$1.50.

Men's Soft Front Shirts in light and dark patterns. All sizes. Regular \$1.25. Going at 75c.

Men's Lounge Collars, light and dark colors. All sizes. Regular 25c. Saturday and Monday, 25c.

Of course, we can not mention here, all the Bargains we are putting out for you, so you had better come in and have a look through our store.

DUNCAN BROS. & BUTTERS
SUCCESSORS TO McDUGALL & SECORD
3 & 5 Jasper Ave. W. Department Stores

PHONE 36
WE OFFER FOR
July 20th & 22nd

PEN-ANGLE

Pen-Angle Underwear is form-knit so it can't help fitting your figure. It's made of long-fibred wool so it won't shrink—and it's guaranteed besides. The whole idea is to make it so good you can't afford not to buy by the trademark (in red).

UNDERWEAR

Send in your order early
We deliver them for you
Telephone 523

Ramsay's Greenhouse

Cor. Victoria Ave. and Eleventh St.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Kill them all. No dead flies lying about when used as directed.

W. J. BOYD CANDY CO.

Auction Sale

To be held at the farm of Murdoch McLeod, 5 miles N. E. from Edmonton, one half mile north of Belmont School, N. E. Quarter of Section 26, Tp. 53, R. 24.

JULY 30th, 1907
Has sold his farm and is moving away, selling everything, NO RESERVE.

HORSES.
1 Brown Horse, 1400 lbs.
1 Bay Mare, 1400 lbs.
1 Bay Horse, 1250 lbs.
1 Sorrel Mare, colt at foot, 1350 lbs.
1 Colt, one year old.

35 HEAD OF CATTLE.
2 Spring Calves.
4 Cattle, one year old.
4 Steers, two years old.
3 Heifers, two years old.
13 Milch Cows, several of them calving in fall and early winter, all good milchers and gentle.
1 Bull, Shorthorn, three years old.
Several Pigs.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
1 Binder.
1 Mower and Rake.
1 Disc Harrow.
2 Sets Harrows.
1 Sulky Plough.
1 Breaking Plough.
2 Stable Ploughs.
1 Drill.
1 Fanning Mill.
1 Wagon.
2 Sets Sleighs.
1 Outter.
Harness.
Garden Tools.
1 Set Scales.
All household furniture, dishes, stoves, dairy utensils and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—\$20 and under, cash. Over that amount, 6 months' credit by furnishing approved joint lien notes bearing 8 per cent. interest. 5 per cent. discount for cash.

Start commences at 10 o'clock. Free lunch at noon.

A. STIMMEL. Auctioneer.
L.O.S.T—Bay Mare, three years' old, branded turned E in combination with E on left shoulder and L with wavy bar over on left thigh. T. W. Oakes, Horse Hills.

CARNATIONS

Half Price on Saturday
Only 50c Doz.

Send in your order early
We deliver them for you
Telephone 523

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Forty-five Cents

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

GARIEPY & LE

Mid-Summer

at J. H. MORRIS
270-76 Jasper Avenue, E.

Goods the Store Reduces chance ACT

Builders

Get our figures on your in a position to quote right
Store Fronts, Pan Special Frames & sh

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SASSININTH STREET, W.

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A. M. STEWART, N

Farmers Attention

W pr m yo F fa T CO

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Kill them all. No dead flies lying about when used as directed.

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