

On your needs. Next week. m 10c. to 55c. pair. on Cords, all muslins. Straw and Linen and lengths. and Leather Bargains in ERS PER AVENUE, W ERS BOX 436 ncern uttering, ork, and A MONTH ears--During Last Cities Feeling Themselves population of Edmonton and ma for months past has unly been increasing at the rate y a day. In reality these re conservative. no uncommon thing for the to bring in one hundred past daily on the two trains. The people arriving, their in- and the destination of their all indicate that they have Edmonton or Strathcona to great majority of newcomers who past are from England. have been also many Scotch, but fewer of Irish national- these people comprise many nes. They are an excellent again it is surprising the of French and German immi- who are coming here direct their European homes. Edmon- and Strathcona's fame appa- has spread abroad. The mig- movement here from the provinces, principally of men representing both the edu- and the working classes. As a of fact, few people outside of national wealthy investor, come from the more eastern prairie es, as this season of the year, these regions do not con- their quota to our popula- tion the fall months, after the harvesting. There will be a flux from there after Octo- an immigration official the day. he have tangible evidence as to the of the house famine now ex- in our cities. Scores of peo- ally voice the same complaint of and fruitless rounds of the estate offices in search of dwell- and tenements. They are great- to get a place to lay their tired. Much inconvenience has led from these unfortunate instan- to I could cite many instances of immigrants returning here for baggage expressed gratitude they had been able to sub- rent rooms in a private dwelling for accommodation of their families, constituting eight or ten individ- Then I have heard of others who content to be allowed to sleep in sheds and in the rear of private ences. In hundreds of instances or five families are occupying same dwelling. Despite the buildings now being ed in the outlying districts the sion continues. For the sum- months families that cannot ob- other accommodation seek ten- in the colder weather there will be a flux from there after Octo- for dwellings than at present.

Forty-five Cent  
Isn't such, but it will buy about the best pound of Java and Mocha Coffee to be had.  
GARIEPY & LESSARD.

# The Edmonton Bulletin.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907. NUMBER 63.

### GRAND MID-SEASON MER- CHANDISE CARNIVAL

Now in Full Swing

Goods in all parts of the store selling at reduced prices for Ten Days, from July 10 to 20.

Don't overlook this sale It means dollars to you. Come early.

### J. H. MORRIS & CO.

270-76 JASPER AVENUE, EAST, EDMONTON

### National Portland Cement

BEST CEMENT ON THE MARKET  
Large Shipment Just Arrived.  
For Sale By  
PHONE 97 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.

### Farm Implements, Carriages, Etc.

We invite inspection of our large line of Carriages and Farm Implements, Land Rollers, Land Packers, Weeders, McLaughlin Carriage Co's Rubber and Steel Tire Traps, Buggies, Surries and Democarts McCormick Binders, Mowers and Rakes  
**The Bellamy Co.,**  
Corner Howard and Rice Streets.

### NOTICE

All saw logs or other timber found on the Saskatchewan River or tributaries bearing the undermentioned marks are ours and any person or persons taking them without our authority will be prosecuted.  
H. H- H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 C  
H7H8 DRF DRFX DX FJ 1 2 3 4  
**D. R. FRASER & CO., Ltd.**  
JOHN WALTER  
FRASER LUMBER CO., Ltd.  
Edmonton, June 15, 1907.

### The Manchester House

(Established 1856)  
Ladies' Dress Skirts  
We can supply you with an Article second to none in the market, in the line of Hanz, 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 VOEL MEAT AND PACKING CO., LIMITED**  
**FRUITS**  
Of The Season  
Arriving Daily  
Strawberries Cherries  
Bananas Oranges  
Also Fresh Rhubarb  
Ripe Tomatoes  
TWEED SUITS--We are showing a particularly nice range of the new tweed suits; lengths 37 to 43; all new cloths. \$25.00 to \$31.00  
LUSTRE SKIRTS--Just a nice weight for summer, in navy, and black. \$3.00 to \$7.00  
**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 Hanz, Bacon, Lard, etc., Fresh Meat, Sausage, etc., at reasonable prices.  
Patronize Home Industry and help keep the Money in the Country.  
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## WILL AMERICA - JAPANESE ESTRANGEMENT RESULT IN WAR?

### The Whole World Discussing Possibilities of Differences Which Have Been Climaxed by United States Intention to Send Atlantic Fleet to Pacific--Britain in an Embarrassing Position

London, July 7.—The present tension between the United States and Japan is exciting the keenest interest among all the European diplomats. None of them, however, believes that it will reach the stage of warfare, because the heavy burden of debt Japan is carrying as a result of her failure to obtain indemnity from Russia forbids her embarking on a similar costly enterprise in the next decade. It is recognized, nevertheless, that the United States is acquiring the enmity of Japan which later may prove a handicap in the event of trouble with any other power.

England's Embarrassment.  
Great Britain finds herself in an embarrassing position also, because she is obliged to stand between Japan and the British colonies in the matter of anti-Japanese laws. There has just been put into operation a law regulating the entry of Asiatics, which applies to Indian subjects, as well as to the Japanese and the Chinese, and which compels them to submit to an examination and registry with thumb prints, like criminals, which is exceedingly irritating to them. Australia threatens further legislation on the same subject. Mr. Deakin, the Australian premier, during his recent visit to England, repeatedly said in his speeches that the chief national question with which Australia must deal was the menace of the inflow of Japanese labor.

What The Hague Will Do.  
The Hague, July 7.—The sentiment of delegates to the peace conference regarding the question that has arisen between the United States and Japan is that the situation is unfortunate for both countries, as the original incident causing tension between the two countries is disproportionate to the grave result which may follow. The question, the delegates think, is likely to create a hostile atmosphere, endangering the reciprocal commerce to which the former friendly relations had opened vast fields. Although the sending of a fleet by the United States to the Pacific coast cannot be interpreted as a threat, it is regarded as a move there that such action may give rise to dangerous and peculiar excitement, which the administration at Washington might not be able to control.

Spain is Ticked.  
The Spanish representatives say that the United States has now found a hard nut to crack. The Russians remark that the predictions of Witte that the next war would be between Japan and the United States is approaching realization. The English, French and Japanese delegates believe that both governments at Washington and at Tokio sincerely wish to reach an understanding and will not be influenced by unjust national politics meet. The newspapers agree that President Roosevelt is earnestly trying to satisfy the Japanese requests. They agree also that Japan asks nothing unreasonable. They recognize that the difficulty lies in the question of race, the economic antagonism of the Californians against the Japanese and the constitutional impossibility of federal coercion. It is feared to wherever diplomats and military and naval officials and others accustomed to follow national politics meet. The newspapers agree that President Roosevelt is earnestly trying to satisfy the Japanese requests. They agree also that Japan asks nothing unreasonable. They recognize that the difficulty lies in the question of race, the economic antagonism of the Californians against the Japanese and the constitutional impossibility of federal coercion. It is feared to wherever diplomats and military and naval officials and others accustomed to follow national politics meet.

### STARVES FOR SCIENCE' SAKE.

Dr. Eales Tries to Prove Total Abstinence From Food is Good.

Belleville, Ill., July 10.—After fasting since May 30, during which time he fasted nothing but water, Dr. J. Eales broke his abstinence yesterday by taking a small quantity of malted milk.

His fast was instituted to test his theory that total abstinence from food for a period is beneficial to health. After taking the milk he said he would fast for 24 hours longer to ascertain what effect the nourishment would have upon his system.

Beginning his fast at 192 pounds, Dr. Eales has lost 28 pounds. His chest measurement has been reduced from 33 to 30 inches, and his waist measurement from 44 to 34 inches. He lifted a man weighing 225 pounds yesterday to demonstrate that his strength has not been diminished.

### DROWNED IN POND.

Winnipeg, July 10.—Harry R. McCormack, C. P. R. agent at Letellier, was drowned last night in an artificial pond on the farm of Mrs. Calder. He was bathing in the pond with a companion, and was unable to swim, he got beyond his depth and immediately sank and was drowned. Deceased was 21 years of age, and came to Manitoba from North St. Eleanor, Prince Edward Island.

### Grain Receipts Tuesday.

Winnipeg, July 10.—Grain receipts at C. P. R. points Tuesday amounted to 78,000 bushels of wheat, and 27,000 bushels of other grains. On the corresponding day of last year receipts amounted to 33,000 bushels of wheat and 16,000 bushels of other grains. Total grain receipts to date this year have amounted to 56,623,000 bushels of wheat and 6,868,000 bushels of other grains.

### Presented With \$1,000 Purse.

Hamilton, Ont., July 10.—Canon R. Abbott, of Christ Church cathedral, who will be married tomorrow, was presented with a purse of gold coins worth \$1,000, by his congregation. Mr. Glasco presented Canon Abbott with a silver salver on behalf of the choir.

### Oldfield To Be In Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, July 10.—Barney Oldfield, who is returning from the Pacific coast with three great racing autos, will remain here during the fair week to give exhibitions. A great auto parade is being planned in his honor.

### Brest Dockmen Lose Strikes.

Brest, July 10.—The dockmen who recently went out on strike have withdrawn from the fight, and to-day resumed work under the old terms.

## POLICY OF FEDERATION TO PROTECT ITS MEMBERS

### President Moyer on the Stand in the Haywood Case Says Federation Undertakes to Defend Members Charged With Crime Arising From Connection With Union.

Boise, Idaho, July 10.—In the course of the direct examination of President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, in the Haywood trial this afternoon, the defence attempted to bring to the attention of the jury the fact that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were illegally arrested from Colorado to Idaho. Judge Wood announced that he would not allow the defence to go into the legality of the extradition. Objections by the state to any questions bearing on this matter were sustained. The direct examination of Moyer was completed at 3:30 this afternoon and the cross-examination of Moyer's life.

When Moyer went to the stand he was questioned by Mr. Darrow as to details of his early life. He said he had been a miner since 1883. He joined the Western Federation of Miners in 1897, was first elected president in 1902 and had been re-elected annually since that time. He first met Haywood at the 1900 convention in Denver. Haywood was chosen secretary-treasurer the following year. Moyer said that, as president, no bond was required of him, but Haywood, as secretary-treasurer, was under bond of \$30,000.

The witness declared that his duties as president of the organization required his absence from headquarters a greater part of the time. The territory covered by the Western Federation extends from Michigan to the Pacific coast and from Alaska to Mexico. There were 2,200 members of the Federation when Moyer was elected in 1902. When he was arrested, more than a year ago, there were 30,000 members, and, according to this year's report, there are more than 40,000 members.

Admits Protection of Members.  
"Mr. Moyer, during your time as president, what has been the policy of the organization as to defending members of the organization who have been charged with crime growing out of their connection with the union, or where the Federation has been involved?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"It has been the rule for the organization to protect its members, for the interest of the organization, where attacks have been made against them."

## BEST CROPS IN THE PROVINCE

### Are West of Fort Saskatchewan Says License Inspector Wray. Tofield Gets License

License Inspector Wray returned from Tofield this morning, where he attended a meeting of the license commissioners on Wednesday, when the application for a hotel license, made by T. W. Shipley, was considered. The commissioners will recommend the granting of the license subject to final inspection.

"Tofield," says Mr. Wray, "has taken up her bed and walked since I was last there. The old townsite has been abandoned, and the villagers have moved their houses to the new townsite almost a mile south. There is a possibility the town will again be moved, for the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is half a mile from the new townsite, is to be placed on the market shortly."

Mr. Wray drove from Chipman to Tofield and around Tofield he says the crops look excellent. Between these two places considerable land has been purchased by speculators, and is being held.

"The best crops I have seen in the province, and I have covered most of Alberta recently said Inspector Wray, 'are west of Fort Saskatchewan.'"

### Old Man Suicides.

St. Catharines, July 10.—Andrew Farley, 71 years of age, committed suicide at Thorold. The old man has been ill for some time. His wife had just offered him a glass of water, but the patient told her to take it away, and she had gone out to get milk, when she heard a shot and ran back into the kitchen and found her husband on the floor in an unconscious condition. Deceased had left his bed, and, taking a revolver from a bureau drawer, had shot himself in the temple.

### Storm-Cloud Burst.

Mundare, Alta., July 10.—Considerable damage is supposed to have been done last night by a storm that broke over the region sixty miles east of Edmonton. The storm cloud, shaped and resembling a cyclone, passed about seven miles south of this station.

### In Memory of A. F. Luxton.

Winnipeg, Man., July 10.—The school board has let a contract for a new \$2,000 school in North Winnipeg to be called Luxton, after the late well-known journalist of Winnipeg.

## SIX MONTHS' TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

Major Paton, who returned from a six months' trip around the world just returned to Canada with a squadron, C.M.R., to camp at Calgary, two weeks ago, gave an interview to the Star Magazine in Lower California. Mr. Adea added, however, that Mexico has recently consented that the United States government may permanently station a collier at Magdalena Bay, to provide coal for naval vessels during the annual target practice.

Washington, D.C., July 7.—Acting United States Secretary of State Adea to-night that the United States government has made any overtures or contemplated any negotiations for the purchase from Mexico of a naval station at Magdalena Bay in Lower California. Mr. Adea added, however, that Mexico has recently consented that the United States government may permanently station a collier at Magdalena Bay, to provide coal for naval vessels during the annual target practice.

### No Base Purchased.

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### The Feeling in Japan.

Tokyo, July 7.—Confirmation of the report that a powerful battle ship squadron would be sent to the Pacific by the United States has been received generally with calmness, though there is some surprise in some quarters. It was thought that Japan was in a state of mind to receive such a move, and it is said that the sudden change of program of the Japanese training expedition in the Pacific was intended that its voyage should include San Francisco and other Pacific ports. The Japanese government, made known to the United States, is an indirect but unmistakable intimation that the change of route was decided on only a couple of days before the squadron sailed.

### Inopportune Movement.

Though officially stated that the fleet is not directed towards Japan, it is felt that the move is inopportune, as the Japanese are at present in a state of mind to receive such a move, and it is thought it would be better to defer at this moment anything that might be construed as a hostile move.

### Good Ball Room Officers.

Tokyo, July 8.—The Hocki this morning prints an interview with Admiral Sakamoto in which the admiral is quoted as follows: "Should hostilities break out between Japan and America, the result would be indecisive, owing to a want of proper bases of operations. Such bases as exist are too distant for practical purposes. Even the nearest bases, namely, the bases of the Pacific coast, are six hundred miles from one another. Even if the Washington government should decide on war, it is doubtful whether the American navy, in the navy are sufficiently patriotic to fight. American naval officers are brilliant fighters at sea and social leaders, but they are very inefficient in training and practice. It is so much to expect a burning patriotism in the Japanese navy, and a sense of duty with Japan. It is likely that most of the crews would desert and leave the ships."

### Russia's Sympathy With U. S.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—Development in the Japanese-American question up to the present have received surprisingly little attention in Russia. Neither the first nor the second Duma devoted a moment's consideration to Manchurian matters. The foreign officials are now inspired with the single idea of hastening the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement with Japan on all questions. Public opinion, generally, refuses to believe that the misunderstanding between the United States and Japan will lead to war. Still there is no doubt that such an outbreak of hostilities and a series of Japanese defeats would be popular in Russia.

### Weighted Opinion, However.

The weighted opinion, however, is to the effect that a Japanese-American war would be inopportune, as the Russian financial condition, with respect to the army and navy, is so disorganized that Russia for a long time will be unable to take advantage of an opening. One of the dip-

### Subject to \$1,000,000 Fine.

Chicago, Ill., July 10.—The Attorney General, Fred C. Billings, has announced that the United States government is prepared to sue the Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn., for \$1,000,000 for the violation of the United States laws against the sale of opium. The government has filed a writ of habeas corpus in the United States court at Chicago, Ill., to secure the release of the defendants.

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# BEEF COMMISSION AT LACOMBE

**MONDAY'S EVIDENCE.**  
Lacombe, July 9.—The proceedings of the Beef Commission today promise to be more interesting and to reveal more of the root of the grievances that the farmers and ranchmen in Western Canada are laboring under than was brought out at the sittings yesterday.

The evidence of the local agent of P. Burns & Co., who, it is said, controls the prices at the beef and mutton of the Calgary cattle market, will be on the stand, and, under the insidious coaching and examination of Counsel Nolan the public is assured that all will be told "nothing extenuate nor ought set down in malice."

The Commission opened yesterday morning. All the members were present and business began promptly. During the day some 50 witnesses were examined. The burden of the evidence was to the effect that there was absolutely no competition and that prices were controlled by P. Burns & Co., and that the farmer was at the mercy of this monopoly. Further, the farmers were not encouraged in the production of prime steel fed or grain fed beef, for the buyers did not pay a rate, any higher for this quality than for hay fed beef. It was also submitted in evidence that if small shippers attempted to send their cattle to market the railway discriminated against them.

The Commission yesterday directed its attention chiefly to the grievances and condition of the small farmer, who does not produce so much as a car load. These were the men who were called. They stated that many farmers had ceased raising cattle for export and for the butchers because there was no square deal in it for them. The expressed great hope in the development of the pork packing industry along the C. & E. line. It was also stated that many farmers were unable to invest money in pure bred stock to improve their herds of swine.

The action of the department of agriculture in taking hold of the butter industry and the poultry industry has created a small opinion in the minds of the farmers that something can be done along similar lines in the cattle industry to obviate the monopoly they are suffering from today.

**Feeding for Beef Unprofitable.**  
The first witness was Jas. L. Story, a farmer living near Lacombe, engaged in mixed farming. During the last three or four years he had not raised any cattle, but he had raised a few as had become unprofitable.

The other side of the story was submitted by W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., who has been conducting a swine raising business in the town of Lacombe, acts as agent for P. Burns & Co. Mr. Puffer traversed the ground in a many, fearless manner and indicated very conclusively that the dealers had difficulties as well as the farmers. He explained the contract system and quoted cases where cattle had shown a greater shrinkage than that of the swine. He stated that the cattle was concerned, he stated, he would prefer to take the weight of an independent party who would weigh off cars at Calgary after the cattle had been fed hay and water there.

**Mr. Puffer Examined.**  
Mr. Puffer stated to the Commission that he had been engaged in the business of raising cattle and swine for the last twelve years in the district between the Red Deer River and the Bow River for Burns & Co. eleven years ago. Mr. Nolan then went into a cross-examination of the witness and it was found that at Lacombe during the years 1905, 1906 and this year by Mr. Puffer.

**What was the price in 1905?**  
"Well, the prices vary so much that I cannot tell you without an examination of my books."  
**"What was the highest?"**  
"\$75 per 100 pounds."  
**"Do you use any reduction for shrinkage when you buy?"**  
"Yes, we generally give an option of a 12 hours starve or a reduction of 5 per cent."

**Mr. Puffer further explained that the seller of a head of cattle at a distance from the shipping point and to drive their cattle he gave them this option invariably. In nearly every case it depended very much upon the quantity of the cattle and the price paid. In these cases the quotation would be high enough to cover the 5 per cent. shrinkage.**

**TUESDAY'S EVIDENCE.**  
Lacombe, July 9.—The Beef Commission ended its work at Lacombe today and will open again at Erskine Thursday in the heart of the ranching country lying east of this place. During its sessions fifteen witnesses have been examined.

The problem before the commission here was that of the mixed farmer who has but a few cattle for sale each year. The district produced about \$100,000 worth of beef cattle last year, which represented a great deal of the number of farmers. The chief complaint of the mixed farmers is like that of the rancher—the want of capital to get the benefit of the market in the local market by the outside markets, and the only market they know is the one fixed by P. Burns & Co. or Gordon, Ironsides & Co.

The hog raisers complain of the unsteadiness of the local market, where there is no variation or decline in outside prices like Winnipeg, Montreal or Chicago. They claim that the price is put up to induce the farmers to get a large stock in supply and then cut down, enabling the big dealer to reap the benefit of the farmers' sacrifice. The farmers are sanguine of the development of the hog industry in Alberta once it reaches the market. They said that the only solution is the establishment of pork packing houses under government supervision to regulate and act as a safety valve against the oppression of the monopolist. Granted a steady market, they said, there would be no limit to the number of hogs that can be produced. The district is admirably suited for production of grain and the farmers have learned to raise it more profitably to convert their grain into pork or beef than to sell it as it is. The price of a head of cattle in Lacombe, but there are dozens of fine pure bred herds of cattle, beef and Anglo hogs.

**Tracing Contracts.**  
This, however, did not explain the use of the contracts made in February and March with respect to delivery in May or June. A number of the witnesses at Monday's session informed the commission of the existence of these contracts. Mr. Nolan wanted Mr. Puffer to explain the use of these.

**Mr. Puffer explained that it was a matter of business which facilitated the dispatch of business and prevented misunderstandings. Further, the contracts were not made to pay for the weight of the cattle weighed off cars at Calgary after giving them water, but he knew that shrinkage at the shipping point here.**

**Mr. Nolan—"What percentage of the cattle sold under district are supplied by you?"**  
"Oh, probably 60 per cent."  
**"What percentage do you purchase by the head?"**  
"About 40 per cent. I would please. People often insist to sell by the head and often it is not possible to get the cattle are driven across country to a feeding station."

**"Do many farmers in this district feed grain to their beef cattle?"**  
"Yes."  
**"Is it profitable?"**  
"Yes, sir, I have had myself."  
**"Asked if there were other buyers in the neighborhood, Mr. Puffer named the district once in a while, but he stated that he had no other company that agent who was resident."**

**Difficulties of Shipping.**  
Mr. Puffer spoke of the difficulties of obtaining suitable stock cars for the district and the unwillingness of the railway to furnish cars according to agreement made in 1905. Mr. Puffer stated a case where he had to wait two weeks for cars and then received only box cars.

**Mr. Nolan—"Is shipping to Calgary so you get cars readily?"**  
"As a rule we do."  
**"What kind of a run do you get?"**  
"Just fair."  
**"Do you inspect the cattle for brands before shipping?"**  
"Yes, we always get a certificate."

**Mr. Puffer stated it was his opinion that the brand ordinance was impracticable and a far better plan was for the seller to give a list of the cattle to the purchaser.**

a great many every year through the winter, but were unable to handle the quantities offered. Consequently they contracted with the farmer to do the feeding, paying him the current price at the time of delivery on a price stipulated in the contract. This mode of business enabled the farmer to finance his venture, he was sure of selling and the shanks would advance money on the strength of these contracts.

**"Who fixes the prices named in the contracts?"**  
"Burns & Co. give instructions as to what price to pay."  
**"By having these contracts do you prevent competition?"**  
"Possibly. As far as the cattle contracted for are concerned it does. It also allows the farmer to arrange for the delivery of his stock, and as a natural consequence, fix a higher and steadier price."

**"Do you use any pressure to obtain contracts?"**  
"To this question Mr. Puffer gave an emphatic denial. He had never attempted to force a farmer to sign a contract with the intent that he would not take his cattle when they were ready. He frequently urged the farmers to carry them to market. On the other hand, he stated that he never forced a farmer to sign a contract. The contract was not designed as an instrument of business, but a business-like and feasible arrangement to distribute the beef cattle supply over the stations of the year and prevent a glutting the market in the fall with a plethora of unfed and unfreshed cattle. It was also a protection to the Burns company, because they know what supply they had in sight and could make intelligent arrangements with regard to their trade."

**James L. Walters Heard.**  
James L. Walters, of Hynes, said he lived in Alberta for fifteen years. He raised beef cattle for market. The last sale he made was last month at Calgary. He had been feeding his cattle for 14 days, subject to a shrinkage of 5 per cent. Nothing was stated in the terms of sale of the shrinkage, but he knew that shrinkage was customary with the buyers.

**Mr. Puffer stated that since the British Columbia buyer had left the district, pork had dropped in price.**  
**"Is growing pork profitable?"**  
"Yes, if we could get a price proportionate to that of the cured product sold here."

**Mr. Walters explained that the dealers and packers in Winnipeg were able to step into our market, and sell at a profit after paying for a long haul and high freight. He stated that he had no other plan for cured pork products both in Alberta and in British Columbia.**

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Edmonton. Under these circumstances it would be playing the part of a competitor with private enterprise.

**Mr. Puffer—"Not that I know."**  
**"How do you fix the prices?"**  
"I raise live stock prices are high we raise the price of the low cuts. The good cuts and loin steaks remain practically stationary. We never calculate on any profit when prices are high in the spring."

**James Sharpe, who has lived eleven years in Lacombe district, spoke as a cattle breeder. He declared himself in favor of excluding imported bulls from the annual pure-bred sale at Calgary. He found the sale an excellent means of disposing of his stock. He thought imported bulls were just as good as home-bred bulls, but he thought that Ontario breeders sent only their inferior bulls to the Calgary sale. If the best were sent only a few of the best breeders could touch the buyers asked for them. He supported the view that a government inspector should determine what bulls should or should not be sold at the annual sale.**

**During the afternoon four witnesses were examined.**  
**Wm. Craft, who lives twenty-seven miles east of Lacombe, was the first. He had been feeding the house of Burns & Co. for the last six years. He took the cattle in the fall, and fed them over winter at so much a head. In 1906 he was paid \$7 a head, but only a verbal agreement between the parties. He started that year at \$7 a head, but as wages increased, he was allowed \$9. Last year he fed 174 head at \$12 per head in the same way.**

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# Butter Direct From Milk

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

**EVERY SEPARATOR GUARANTEED TO DO AS REPRESENTED. AGENTS WANTED.**

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

# Oil and Coal Lands

We have purchased from the Western Canadian Land Co., Ltd., several thousand acres north of Morinville, in the famous Elk Park Valley.

Several coal mines are located in and adjoining our lands, and the Canadian Northern Railroad runs through the center of our block.

The American Canadian Oil Company have their oil-boring machinery on the ground and it will be in operation in a short time.

They have already found tar-sand and gas and are certain of striking oil in large quantities.

The soil is the richest on earth, level to gentle rolling, and adjoining lands are thickly settled with prosperous farmers. Drop in and see samples of coal and tar-sand.

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

him instructions to report to me as soon as possible. Subsequently, I was informed Dr. Macaulay was going to head off the cattle and to emanate with an order purporting to emanate from me, and that he was forcing the inmates to submit to an examination for venereal disease, and making them pay him for doing so."

**K. W. McKenzie, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, EDMONTON - - - ALTA.**  
**KEEPS ON HAND ALL KINDS OF Local Improvement Forms. School District Forms. Hyloplate Blackboards. Desks. Etc**

**THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION "The Gem Prince," stands for the Season 1907 at AUCTIONEER SMITH'S STOCKYARDS For further particulars, apply 63 McDougall Avenue Edmonton, Alberta**

## There is Nothing Better Steel Stubble and Sod Plow

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

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

**SOLE SELLING AGENTS Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton, Alta**

**A Man who drinks whisky should be interested in getting the very best.**  
**KING EDWARD VII SEMI-LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY**  
Gold by all first-class hotels and dealers. Found in all refined homes.

# TELEGR

**RESULTS HAVE BEEN WA**  
The Hague, July 7.—The delegation, which is seeking again been ignored by the authorized delegations. Represented Richard Barthold, of Missouri, and the American group Inter-Parliamentary union. Arrived here, and is arranging sentation to President Neld resolutions of the Hague conference in London July 1906. These resolutions the establishment of the permanent international court of justice, and the creation of a permanent legislative council, entrusted with the peace conference. The resolutions were adopted at the 14th session of the Inter-Parliamentary conference in London July 1906. These resolutions the establishment of the permanent international court of justice, and the creation of a permanent legislative council, entrusted with the peace conference. The resolutions were adopted at the 14th session of the Inter-Parliamentary conference in London July 1906.

**HICKS' FORECAST.**  
St. Louis, July 7.—A sphere celebration of the Fourth will be held at the St. Louis Exposition grounds from the second to the fourth of the month. The celebration will be of a torrid character. In his weather predictions, Mr. Hicks says that the first period, which he calls the "waterpout" period, will be the most violent, and that the date of the storm will be the 13th to 15th. The second storm period, which he calls the "waterpout" period, will be the most violent, and that the date of the storm will be the 13th to 15th.

**See Blustering Storm.**  
The second storm period, which he calls the "waterpout" period, will be the most violent, and that the date of the storm will be the 13th to 15th. The second storm period, which he calls the "waterpout" period, will be the most violent, and that the date of the storm will be the 13th to 15th.

**Waterspout Warning.**  
The fourth storm period, which he calls the "waterpout" period, will be the most violent, and that the date of the storm will be the 13th to 15th. The fourth storm period, which he calls the "waterpout" period, will be the most violent, and that the date of the storm will be the 13th to 15th.

**PAYS DIVIDENDS BY BORN**  
Chicago, Ill., July 5.—A to the Tribune from Washington, says: Edward H. Harriman had a new attitude toward the state Commerce Commission. He observed toward that pr Authority Information reached here to the effect that the board of directors had decided to prevent the passing of a bill recently on the Chicago Tribune. Harriman had \$1,000,000 to that line, to be improvements. It has been reported that the board of directors had decided to prevent the passing of a bill recently on the Chicago Tribune. Harriman had \$1,000,000 to that line, to be improvements. It has been reported that the board of directors had decided to prevent the passing of a bill recently on the Chicago Tribune.

**Money for Repairs.**  
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**Rock Island in Control.**  
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**Death of William Frank.**  
Brantford, Ont., July 8.—William Frank, former tax collector here, but for the past three years retired, died today.

# TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

## RESULTS HAVE BEEN WANTING.

The Hague, July 7.—The Korean delegation, which is seeking recognition of the peace conference, has again been ignored by the various authorized delegations. Representative Richard Bartholdi, of Missouri, president of the American group of the Inter-Parliamentary union, has arrived here, and is arranging for presentation to President Neldhoff the resolutions adopted at the Inter-Parliamentary conference in London in July, 1906. These resolutions advocate the establishment of the periodic meeting of the Hague conference and the creation of a permanent consultative council, entrusted with codifying and developing the law of nations. Representative Bartholdi is also entrusted with the task of presenting the "Dutch Peace People," sent by the Arbitration and Peace congress held in New York in April last to the Dutch peace parliamentary group. The speech of Andrew Carnegie at St. Andrew's university, has been translated into all languages, and sent to the various delegates to the peace conference. Sir Edward Fry, head of the British delegation, has arranged to give a dinner in honor of all the plenipotentiaries.

## HICKS' FORECAST.

St. Louis, July 7.—A mazy atmospheric celebration of the glorious Fourth was what Rev. Iro R. Hicks prophesied. Mr. Hicks predicted that from the second to the fourth thunderstorms would prevail, and that the rainfall at times was likely to be of torrential character.

In his weather prediction for July Mr. Hicks says that the first storm period, which he calls reactionary, would enter on the second and third, adding that "there will be violent clouds and 'handicaps' would appear generally from the second to the fourth. Heavy showers and cloudbursts may be expected and advised watchfulness.

"The second storm period, regular," Mr. Hicks says, "will be central on the eighth. A very warm wave will cross the country from the 11th to the 13th, the barometer will fall to low readings and dust-storms and thunderstorms will reach about 15th and culminate on the 16th to 17th. The third storm period, reactionary, will be central on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st. Storms will be near the earth for fifteen years past, and seismic and volcanic disturbances will be most intense for a period of several days, centering on and about the 10th, the date of a solar eclipse. Threatening conditions and probably heavy storms will culminate about the 13th to 15th and may be prolonged through the 16th and 17th.

"Waterspout" warnings. The fourth storm period, he says, will cover the 18th to the 23rd, but generally the rainfall will be scattering and light, but phenomenal "waterspouts" may be looked for. The culminating storm will be on the 20th to 22nd, followed by a change to cooler.

The fifth storm period will be central from the 24th to the 28th, the full moon falling on the 24th," he says, "many storms and marked seismic disturbances will be heard from in many parts of the earth, so that maximum of such phenomena may be noted. The temperature will fall after these storms.

The sixth storm period, according to Mr. Hicks, falls within a Mercury period, and will be central on the 31st, extending from the 29th, ten days into August. Much warmer weather, with gathering thunderstorms will begin in the West on the 29th, and for the four following days will pass eastward across the continent.

## PAYS DIVIDENDS BY BORROWING

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: "Edward H. Harriman has adopted a new attitude toward the Chicago & Alton difficulty. To practical effect, the policy which members of the Interstate Commerce Commission alleged he observed toward that property. "Authoritative information," has reached here to the effect that in order to prevent the passing of a dividend recently on the Chicago & Alton, Harriman made a loan of \$1,000,000 to that line, to be used for improvements. It has been the history of the road under the dual arrangement between Harriman and the Rock Island systems that in the years it was controlled by the latter it made money, while this was not the case in alternate years.

"Money for Repairs." "The last meeting of the parties to the agreement in New York, it was announced by representatives of the Rock Island that the surplus for the year aggregated \$1,400,000, but as the road needs improvements, it would waive the dividend and use the money for additional equipment, repairs, etc. Harriman instantly objected, insisted that the dividend should be issued. To practical effect, Harriman who listened to him, it was evident that it was against the interests of the president of the Union Pacific to permit the passing of the dividend because of the custom, that would follow.

Rock Island in Control. "However, the repayment of the Rock Island were in control, and Harriman, after thinking a few moments, proposed to furnish a personal loan of \$1,000,000 at five per cent. to be paid in 1915, if the board would declare dividends. The proposition was accepted. The board insisted that the proposal should be made in writing, and the railroad magnate was compelled to send for a general counsel of his road, who drew up the necessary papers."

## A SCORE MORE PROPOSITIONS.

The Hague, July 6.—A score of new propositions were introduced today for the consideration of the conference, and almost every country represented, including Hayti, has one. Many of them can, however, be grouped together, and this will shorten the work of the conference, which is expected to come to a close the end of August.

One of the most important proposals made today was that brought forward by the American delegation regarding the permanent court of arbitration at the Hague. This outlines the organization and procedure of the court on a basis resembling that of the supreme court of the United States.

Prince Yi Thejing-Chi, head of the Korean delegation, which was released recognition, delivered a lecture tonight before the International Peace Club, W. T. Stead, president. He strongly stigmatized the cruelties practiced by the Japanese in the occupation of Korea. The club unanimously voted a resolution of profound sympathy with Korea. The club also expressed the hope that a tribunal would soon be established for the hearing of cases such as that of Korea. Baroness Bertha von Suttner, the well known Austrian peace worker, advised the Koreans not to go to the United States at the present time, saying their presence here would aid to the anti-Japanese chauvinism and do nothing for the cause of justice and peace.

President Desires to Leave. It was reported today that M. Neldhoff, president of the peace conference, is desirous of leaving The Hague, July 20th, to take a fortnight's cure at Spa, and it is considered possible that the conference, like that of 1899, will then suspend its sittings, enabling the delegates to take a vacation. The Italian proposition regarding blockades submitted today to the sub-committee dealing with the question, comprises several articles. It gives the judicial definition of a blockade and establishes that to make it effective a blockade must be officially declared by naval warships, with the addition of merchantmen belonging to the enemy, he must deliver to her captain a written statement enabling him to put in a claim for indemnity.

CANADA CANNOT EXCLUDE JAPS. Ottawa, July 6.—The government is opposed to any restriction on the immigration of Japanese into Canada. The reported coming influx of Japanese in large numbers to Canada, there is nothing on the statute books to prevent them coming, and it is highly probable that action will be taken immediately to outline the steps to be taken by the British Columbia authorities to reduce Japanese immigration. In the first place, it is impossible to avoid the terms of the British-Japanese treaty, and in the second place, many of the Japanese proceeding from Honolulu are already United States citizens. Further, Grand Trunk Pacific officials declare positively that unless they get Japanese laborers at once, they will be unable to finish the railway within the period of the contract. They are contending with a great scarcity of labor now, and they purpose to supply the deficiency with Japanese. A curious fact is that the statistics of the trade and commerce department do not show any great immigration of Japanese, only about eighty a month entering the country. This is exclusive of Honolulu Japs, of whom there are no record.

## Peat Works Destroyed.

At Fort Francis and Loss Will Total \$55,000. Fort Francis, Ont., July 6.—The Manitoba Peat and Fuel company, two miles west of Fort Francis, was destroyed by fire today. The fire originated in the drying room and the flames were soon through the floor. Two buildings, one two hundred feet by one hundred, the other one hundred and fifteen feet by eighty-five feet, were completely destroyed. The buildings were only erected last fall at a cost of \$20,000, and an entire new plant put in. The total loss was \$55,000, insurance \$40,000. Winnipeg residents are the principal shareholders.

## Emperor Backs Down.

Seoul, July 6.—At a meeting of the cabinet ministers in the presence of the emperor last night, the former raised the question of the source of the authority under which the Korean delegation at The Hague was acting. The emperor at first pleaded ignorance, but finally gave an evasive answer and ordered the ministers to explain the matter to the Japanese in such a manner as to appease their anger. A committee was appointed to superintend the imperial outfit and prevent any further alleged illegal disbursements, which have frequently occurred.

## \$275,000,000 FOR UNCLE SAM.

Washington, July 9.—Uncle Sam has enjoyed great prosperity during the fiscal year which, for working purposes, ends today. His income has been larger than ever before, and, while his expenses have grown, he has a comfortable working balance on hand, larger than at the close of any year since 1890, with the single exception of the year 1899.

## RAILWAY COMMISSION ISSUES ORDER.

Bulletin Special. Ottawa, July 8.—The railway commission issued an order to-day providing that there must be fire extinguishers at either end of every passenger car, a penalty of \$25 for non-compliance with order being imposed. The order also stipulates that railway treasures must be protected against fire. Provision for the protection of smoke stacks against causing fire is also made. In the prairie country where many companies are required to plow a strip five feet wide on each side of the tracks.

## FRISCO'S CRAFT MAYOR GETS FIVE YEARS.

San Francisco, Cal., July 8.—Mayor Schmitz was sentenced to five years' imprisonment this morning. "This is the last act of a public career of civic greatness and the civilized world. With his colleague in crime, Abe Ruef, Schmitz, a music hall violin player, has crept down the law, but the law brought him low at last."

Crowd Went Wild. The passing of sentence upon the convicted mayor was accompanied by the most remarkable demonstration. As the last words fell from the lips of the judge the great crowd that had stood throughout the dramatic scene sent up a thunderous cheer. Men threw their hats in the air, others climbed upon chairs and the greatest confusion prevailed.

The order was appealed to the court to put a stop to this most unseemly occurrence. "I had a sheriff worthy of the name it would have been stopped instantly," responded Judge Dunn. Sheriff O'Neill, who stood within the rail, turned to the court in protest. "No one could have stopped that cheer, your honor."

The order was given to clear the courtroom. In the meantime half a dozen photographers had set off their flashlights and in the midst of the struggling crowd, a man, who was emitting smoke, stood the convicted mayor dictating a statement to a score or more of newspaper men.

Objected to Lecture. The sentencing of the convicted mayor was in one respect without a parallel in the criminal annals of the city of San Francisco. At the times Judge Dunn was interrupted by Schmitz, who protested against the delivery of a lecture, instead of pronouncing judgment, he accused the court of unnecessarily humiliating him and affording opportunity for further humiliations by reporting his remarks by the press. Once, replying to the prisoner, Judge Dunn said: "Such brazen effrontery was probably never shown before, and it is the duty of the court to bear with it with patience."

Another point Attorney Metson, of the defense, interposed a vigorous objection to the court's pronouncement. Judge Dunn warned that another interruption would provoke a jail sentence for contempt of court.

## Judge Dunn's Statement.

In passing sentence on the convicted mayor, Judge Dunn said: "In pronouncing judgment in this case the court has but very little to say to make. It can be said that the verdict of the jury in this case has a deeper significance than ordinarily attaches to the finding of guilt. It is a message to all the people in the city of San Francisco that law and order are supreme, that no man how ever exalted his station, or how strong and powerful the political and financial influences which surround him, is above the law. Eugene E. Schmitz, you have heretofore occupied the highest office which the city of San Francisco can confer on one of its citizens. You were elevated to that position because of the confidence and trust reposed in you by the mass of the people."

"Here," interrupted Schmitz, in a voice, though quivering, but unbroken, "I am to receive sentence at your hands and not to be humiliated by a lecture which the newspapers can repeat in print."

## Judge Gave No Head.

At this there was a buzz of excitement and a shiver of feet on the gallery floor, and an eager pressing forward by a crowd that was separated from the counsel tables by a row of occupied chairs. Beyond raising Judge Dunn paid no attention to the interruption.

"You were elevated to the position because of the confidence and trust reposed in you by the mass of the people. Attorney Metson interposed: "We here to take sentence, not to be lectured."

"Mr. Metson," said Judge Dunn firmly, "if you interrupt these proceedings again, I will send you to jail. You would be in a far better business, if you were here begging for a day in court to answer the charge that you willfully and improperly attempted to tamper with a juror in this case."

"I am ready," responded Metson "to answer, now, or at any other time any charge that may be lodged against me. I take exception to the remark of the court addressed to the defendant and to the improper and uncalled for intrusion of the court against myself."

The Judge Dunn made no reply. Turning to Schmitz, and the occasion were elected to the position because of the confidence and great trust reposed in you by the mass of the people. I have by your willful acts, so far of your fellow citizens has declared broken that confidence and betrayed that trust."

Here Schmitz again protested. Judge Dunn took no notice, but continued: "From the instant you were elected to the position of mayor of the city of San Francisco you were in a position to appreciate the

demands of justice. It may be suggested, however, that by your conviction you will lose an opportunity to be a team of all good citizens and men; that you will suffer the humiliation of knowing that your career of hypocrisy, duplicity and dishonesty—

## Demands Rights.

"I stand here as an American citizen to demand my rights," interrupted Schmitz. "I am prepared to receive sentence. I ask that your honor do your duty and pronounce it immediately, and that I be not subjected to humiliation and degrading remarks which the papers are copying and will print. I say if your honor has any self-respect, you will proceed with the sentence."

"It is not unusual," Judge Dunn replied, "for court's to be brought into contact with such brazen acts of effrontery as yours in the present instance. It is the duty of the court in such cases to view the conduct of a convicted felon with patience and toleration, not to say pity. By your conviction you will lose the respect and esteem of all good men and citizens. You will suffer the humiliation of knowing, I say, that your career of hypocrisy has been exposed, and that you stand before those who believed in and honored you morally, as a man of no account."

"I deny that," cried Schmitz; "the people of San Francisco know that I was 'railroaded' through." Judge Dunn resumed: "Morally naked, shamed and disgraced. It is in the knowledge of these things rather than in the mere term of imprisonment in a state prison that the full measure of your punishment may be found."

His Honor congratulated Calgary upon the fine exhibition ground and the big preparations the citizens had made. The work undertaken was highly creditable. In conclusion, His Honor said, "I now formally declare, this Calgary exhibition open."

Hon. Mr. Findlay and Hon. Mr. Cushing made brief speeches, congratulating the city upon its enterprise. In the address of the Mayor he stated that Calgary expected the Dominion Fair for next year. According to the usual custom in Calgary the first day of the Fair was devoted entirely to exhibits.

Absolutely nothing in the way of attractions are on the ground that day. The exhibits are very excellent, being much better than shown in previous years, and comparing very favorably with Winnipeg fairs. Particularly interesting is the display of manufactures "Made in Calgary," which fills up the greater part of the huge manufacturers building. This feature is an eye-opener to outsiders who do not understand what is really made in Calgary.

The Exhibition of horses and cattle was superior to any made here before. The racing events will begin to-day. The Dog Show which is said by many to be the best in Canada, outside of Toronto, opens to-day.

MURDERED HIS BROTHER. Montreal, July 8.—Michelle Sylvestri, of Providence, R.I., is under arrest here on a charge of having murdered his brother on September 24, 1904, by stabbing him to the heart with a screw-driver. Sylvestri was acquitted by a Providence jury last night, when the accused confessed his guilt to four detectives. Sylvestri said he was driven into madness by months of nagging by his brother, and that on the day of the murder his brother had struck him with an iron bar. He then retaliated with his screw-driver. To-day Sylvestri repudiated his confession and stated that his only brother died in Italy.

Distinguished Canadian Dead. Quebec, July 9.—There has recently died in England one of the foremost mathematical scholars of the age, who, moreover, carried his Canadian citizenship. Edward John Routh was born at Quebec on Jan. 20, 1831, and was the son of Sir Randolph Routh, who had married as his second wife Marie Louise, daughter of Judge Taschereau, and sister of the late Cardinal Routh. Sir Randolph Routh himself was the son of Richard Routh, chief justice of Newfoundland, and had a distinguished career in the army.

Edward Routh spent his boyhood at Quebec, and on the return of the family to England he attended University college, London, from which he in time proceeded to Peterhouse, Cambridge. He had an exceptionally brilliant career as a student; for in 1854 he secured the double honor of being senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and Judge Dunn granted him a certificate of probable cause, enabling Schmitz to carry to the District of Appeals his motion for a new trial.

## WM. WHYTE OF C.P.R. IN B.C.

Vancouver, July 8.—A trip to be made this week through the Columbia and Kootenay river valleys by William Whyte, second vice-president of the C.P.R., will be of more than usual significance. Construction commenced. Last spring the C. P. R. awarded a contract for the construction of ten miles of line from the Golden end of the road, and work was commenced. Since then no other contracts of this nature have been let, and considerable speculation has been indulged in regarding the probability of further activity this summer. It is reported that on Mr. Whyte's observations on the present trip will depend the nature of the next move of the C.P.R. management which has never been touched upon in the press.

Relieve Freight Congestion. At present an immense freight tonnage is bound from the coast for the country served by the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and from there switched back on the Crow's Nest line.

With the construction of the Kootenay Central the greatest portion of his freight would be diverted from the main line at Golden and swung through Fort Steele to the Crow's Nest line.

**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.  
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Stable Phone 383. P.O. Box 3.

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Remember that in this country WARMTH should be the first consideration.  
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**D. R. FRASER & CO., LTD.**  
Manufacturer of all kinds of Spruce Material. We have stocked up for the coming season in all kinds of the best quality B. C. Material  
All orders attended to promptly. Telephone—Mill 5a. Town 5b. Branch Yard Vegreville

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With the approach of summer you will be needing  
**SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS**  
and perhaps a  
**REFRIGERATOR**  
We have laid in a stock and show various lines and with a range of prices. It will pay you to inspect our stock as they are marked at money-saving prices.  
We also show exceptional values in  
Lawn Hose & Reels  
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OUR BOOK "RURAL TELEPHONE" tells all about the telephone business—how to organize Rural Lines, how to organize and incorporate a Telephone Exchange Company; gives examples of ordinances, outlines constitution and by-laws, instructs how to build lines, cost of same, gives forms for retiers' contracts, selection of equipment and maintenance of lines. In fact, it tells you all and everything you want to know about organizing, installing and operating rural telephone systems. The instructions are simple and non-technical; you and your help can do the work.  
This book was compiled and printed at a cost of more than \$10,000 and could be easily retailed for 25 cents a copy. If you are a progressive farmer you will find it worth many dollars to you. We send it free.  
You will be astonished to learn how little it costs to establish a telephone system in your locality—no privy-privileges in this work is necessary.  
We make and sell Rural Telephones. We are strictly independent manufacturers. We belong to the Trust for Monopoly. We help you organize a company and contract the lines in your neighborhood. We refer you to any bank in Chicago as to our financial responsibility and our methods of doing business. We want to see acquainted with you. Take the lead in your community and write for our FREE book today. You won't regret it.  
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**ZAM-BUK**  
**SAVED THIS BABY**  
Mrs. J. Barrett, of St. Montreal. "A horrid spread until it had totally covered his scalp. It was one day advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. It was wonderful how it seemed to cool and ease the child's burning, painful skin. He gradually became more easy and able to sleep. Zam-Buk from sore and the irritation grew less and less. Within a few weeks my baby's skin was healed completely. He has not had a trace of rash, or eruption, or scum, or burning since. Not only so, but cured of the irritating skin trouble, he has improved in general health. He has got fat and plump, weighs no less than 25 lbs., although only 7 months old, and is in first-class condition." Zam-Buk is sold at all stores and medicine vendors. Write for free literature to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 4 boxes for \$2.50.

**WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
Kill them all. No dead flies lying about when used as directed.

**LIEUT. GOVERNOR OPENS CALGARY FAIR.**  
Calgary, July 10.—For the first time in the history of Calgary exhibitions there was a formal opening yesterday afternoon. The event, and the occasion was attended with much eclat.  
Lieutenant-Governor Bulver was present and formally opened the Fair. The ceremonies were also attended by Hon. Mr. Cushing, Hon. Mr. Findlay and prominent Albertans. In his opening address the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out the many indications of the country's growth as evidenced in Calgary Fair. He had taken part in the Calgary Fair ten or twelve years ago and he was in a position to appreciate the

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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BULLETIN CO., LTD. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907.

THE WOODS-CAMPBELL SAW-OFF

It now transpires that there is nothing coming to the victims of Wood, the Winnipeg bucket-shop man, except to those of them who live in the Province of Manitoba. The hundreds scattered through Saskatchewan and Alberta have no consolation but that they have acquired experience and paid for it.

This fact was discovered a few days ago by two Regina gentlemen. They had had dealings with Woods, and wanted their money back. They placed their case in the hands of a lawyer, who made inquiries and was informed by the council for Woods' interests that "they had no money wherewith to pay claims outside the Province of Manitoba."

This is the latest development in one of the vilest perversions of justice that has ever disgraced this fair Dominion, the credit for which belongs to the Government of Manitoba, but the consequences of which are being inflicted on the people of three provinces.

A year or so ago Woods started the Canadian Stock and Grain Company, with headquarters in Winnipeg, and branches in all the important centres of the West, Edmonton included. He advertised freely, procured or claimed to procure "direct wires" from the grain markets in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and began to do business on an extensive scale.

It was soon observed that the movement of coin in the vicinity of this concern was always in one direction—from the "patron" to the proprietor, and the settled conviction soon became that the Canadian Stock and Grain Company was only the pleasant-sounding name for a flourishing through-bred bucket-shop of the latest improved species.

Mr. Woods soon made his appearance in the Winnipeg police court in the capacity of defendant. Then avalanches of evidence began to pour in from all sides, and the Manitoba Government was forced to take up the case. Attorney-General Campbell therefore instituted criminal proceedings against him. His premises were raided and evidence of the most damaging nature was procured. It looked very much like an extended visit for Woods to the place of remorseful retirement.

Then the Winnipeg Telegram, in a moment of untimely enterprise, decided to investigate matters for itself, without awaiting the slower processes of the law. It did so, and publishes the result. Broadly speaking, the purport of this was that Mr. Woods' concern was a wholesale gambling device, and that the "only proper" earthly abode for its inventor and proprietor was the penitentiary. At this Mr. Woods became exceedingly wrath, determined to find him for his dam aged reputation in the courts, and entered action for criminal libel against the Telegram.

Thus, while the Roblin Government had Woods by the collar for running a gambling concern, Woods in turn had his grip on the Government's chief newspaper supporter for libelling him. If the Government prosecuted Woods, Woods would undoubtedly prosecute the Telegram. And while there was every appearance of a clear case against Woods, there was also every likelihood of the Telegram getting scored for "butting in" when the case was sub judice.

Then came the "coup"—the Roblin Government dropped the case against Woods, and Woods let go his grip of the Telegram. In its quiet glee, the Telegram announced next day that the only price Woods paid for "the compromise" was "full payment of all the claims of his creditors throughout the Province." Very fittingly Attorney-General Campbell left the sandy on an extended trip to Europe while Mr. Woods journeyed southward across the border. For the name of Canadian justice it is desirable that their sojourns abroad be of equal duration.

The doctrine that restitution stays criminal action is a new one in Canada, and one fraught with immense possibilities. Under this rule, the thief goes free if he returns the stolen goods; the defaulter is safe if he

delivers up the funds; the incendiary is free from the terrors of the law if he pays for the house he has burned; and presumably a murderer would be legally absolved if he settled the financial demands of his victim's relatives. This is the real meaning of the course which the Roblin Government took in order to free the Telegram from the toils.

But still worse the offender did not even make full "restitution." He was only required to provide for his "creditors" in the Province of Manitoba. Assuming that "creditors" means "victims," he repays only those who reside in Manitoba. The unfortunately ambitious gentlemen who did business with his concern in Regina, in Calgary, in Edmonton and elsewhere, were unprovided for when the Attorney-General of Manitoba compounded this felony. The cash he took from them is still in the pocket of Mr. Woods—or did he divide it with some one?

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OPPOSITION POSITION.

The Fosterian "cult" have destroyed the public character of the federal opposition, robbed it of its political significance and dwarfed it into a semi-private association of men whose chief purpose in life is to defend them from the consequences of their own misdeeds.

The sittings of the Royal Commission on Life Insurance and the evidence given before that body made Mr. Foster, his associates, and their doings the one outstanding thought in the public mind regarding the party to which these gentlemen belonged; it placed before the country in a new light the principles these members of the opposition adopted in the handling of other people's money, and suggested the course they might be expected to pursue should the management of the finances of Canada ever fall into their hands.

Since that time the party representatives in the House have been liberally, systematically and skillfully manipulated and jockeyed into position until they stand an unbroken phalanx of defenders-in-ordinary and apologists-extraordinary for the brand of politico-speculators who occupy their front benches and dominate the party caucuses. True, some display a measured lack of enthusiasm in the cause, but the crucial hour always finds them voting solid.

Throughout the country there is happily reason to believe that the whipping in process has been less successful and that the rank and file are quietly nursing their wrath till the day of election. When the notorious records were first made public in journals here and there of unimpeachable allegiance raised their protest against continuing to encumber the party with the offenders. And though the leading and supposedly most influential journals are now "lading out" the whitewash by the bucket, there is a noticeable gloom among the lesser lights which perhaps more clearly reflect the general state of the party feeling.

This is a matter which must be settled between Mr. Borden and his supporters—and the appearances are that it will require some considerable settling. The purpose of the nominal head of the party was never for a moment in doubt. The Commission had not concluded its sittings until Mr. Borden rushed into the hustings to declare the immaculate innocence of Mr. Foster and his "cult." From that day to this by speech and vote he has stood as the steadfast champion of these gentlemen and of the financial doctrines they represent and have practised.

The net result is that whatever may be the opinions and wishes of the private in the ranks, his leader, his parliamentary mis-representatives, and the chief newspaper exponents of his political faith stand hand in glove for the defense of the "cult"; however public spirited may be his political activity he has been made part of a machine for whitewashing "reputations" such as he would rather covet nor tolerate for himself; however disinterested and high-minded may be his political ideals he is represented by those who speak for him as the defender of the indefensible. The Parliamentary party which his vote created and has maintained for the betterment of public affairs has been perverted into a group of personal apologists and advocates for those whose dealings he would neither emulate nor endorse.

This perversion and paralysis of the opposition is more than the business of Mr. Borden and his parliamentary

followers; it is of concern to more than the newspaper lights which reflect their doings and sayings, and has an interest broader even than the membership of the party of whom they should be the representatives.

It is the business of Canada and is of interest to all Canadians. A Parliamentary party exists to advocate the application of certain principles and certain lines of policy to the discharge of the public business. It appeals for the franchise of the people; and in return the people have the right to demand the exclusive attention of the party to advancing the principles for whose support the franchise was solicited and bestowed.

The federal opposition stands today for the justification of the "principles" and the policy of the "cult"—and for practically nothing more. Were they the "principles" on which the opposition members were returned to Parliament and for the advancement of which the public franchise was solicited?

RETRENCHMENT, BUT WITH FORESIGHT.

The Bulletin agrees that the policy of civic retrenchment is advisable at the present time, and has no intention of unreasonably criticising the city government in trying to curtail the season's programme. But surely this could have been done with a little more foresight.

Weeks ago the sidewalks on both sides of Fraser were torn up from Jasper avenue to Sutherland street. They are still up and not one block of cement has been laid on the avenue. The residents in the meantime have the choice of using other streets or stumbling along the gravel foundations for the prospective concrete, conveniently put off and there with protruding "cut offs."

Two weeks ago a gang of men with teams were turned loose on Namayo, a foot or more earth was removed from the surface, some work was done re-excavating and re-filling the water and sewer trenches, and then work was suspended. In consequence the street is navigable with vehicles only at the hazard of life and limb. The half-filled trenches stretch for a block in a series of oblongs, yawning for the unwary, and only indifferently guarded by barricades. Fitch holes have been worn into the soft surface of the roadway and the man-holes of the sewer mains project about a foot and a half above the level.

Retrenchment is desirable, but so also is foresight in planning the retrenchment. If the Fraser avenue walks are to be constructed this year, why is work not proceeding? If not, why were the plank walks torn up? And why was the plank walk not left on one side of the street in any event, until the concrete was finished on the other side? It is announced that Namayo is not to be paved this year. Surely this should have been definitely decided before the old roadway was destroyed. And now that it has been destroyed, the street should certainly be put in some more passable condition for use during the year.

THE WEST ON TRIAL.

The Railway Commission is to make a tour throughout the West for the purpose of hearing complaints as to transportation grievances, and looking generally into the railway situation with reference to the coming busy season of the fall and winter.

This is the most effective answer possible to the impatient critics who have sought to find cause of offence in the doings or non-doings of the Commission. The Commission has a purpose, has already gone far toward its accomplishment and is proceeding toward its completion in a most rational and practical manner.

The proposed tour of the commission puts it up to the business men, the coal miners, the farmers and the people of the West generally to make good the charges they have freely launched against the railway companies, particularly during the winter. They will have an opportunity of doing so conveniently, and should see that they make the most of the opportunity.

It must be remembered that the Commission is governed by the explicit evidence placed before it, and not by common gossip and hearsay. Its hearings are conducted somewhat in the manner of court sessions. The plaintiff makes a definite statement of his grievance and the party accused has an opportunity meeting the accusation.

The railway companies will be represented before the Commission—that may be relied on. They expect something to be coming their way at

this juncture, and will be prepared to meet it. Their best legal talent will be on the ground to protect their interests, to minimize the seriousness of the charges brought against them and to endeavor by all legitimate means to influence the Commission against making any stringent demands upon them for the speedy betterment of conditions.

All the more reason, therefore, that the public grievances should be formulated and prepared beforehand for presentation to the Commission in the most impressive manner. That the newspapers a few months ago were filled with denunciations of the inefficient service should not be relied upon to make a sufficient impression of the situation on the Commission. In some instances the allegations are known to have been exaggerated; in others they were general and sweeping rather than specific and direct, and courts do not rely on exaggerated or general assertions or representations.

The Commission comes looking for information, exact, concrete and ample information, as to the traffic conditions in the West. The railway companies will see that they secure half of this information—the half that reveals the difficulty of operating railways in severe weather, and of building and equipping lines fast enough to keep abreast of the country's development. The other and larger part of the information is readily available, and it is up to the people to see that it is presented. Abundant examples can be secured in every western town to illustrate the paralysis of freight and passenger traffic during the winter, but unless there is concerted, organized effort the most glaring instances may not be presented, and will certainly not be presented as advantageously as they should be.

To prepare and present the public side of the case will require time, energy and intelligence, and possibly some outlay of money for advocates' fees. All these will be well spent if the case is well made out. But if we do not make out a good case now, we will throw away the opportunity of a life-time. The aggregate evidence of inefficiency available in the West, if properly arranged and presented as the Commission goes from city to city, should build up and establish a case that the hegemony of the corporation lawyers and the casuistry of the railway managers should not be able to overthrow or even discount.

Here is a rare opportunity for the Western Boards of Trade to get in splendid work of a kind, for which they are admirably adapted, and a rare opportunity for bringing into play the co-operative power of the Associated Boards. Nearly every Board has a secretary and an organization readily available to take up the work, to collect evidence, arrange for sessions of the Commission, to secure the attendance of witnesses and generally conduct the campaign, and by reason of their Association, the Boards should be able to co-operate in such manner that the cases presented at the various sessions from the Great Lakes to the Mountains would complement and support each other.

The West is on trial in this matter. A few months ago we were beseeching the Railway Commission, the Government, Parliament, and all sundry to come to our rescue from the consequences of the wretched incompetence of our railways. It is up to us to make good our claim that we needed relief. If we fail to do so, we need not wonder if our supplications in future fall upon dull or doubtful ears. And it may so happen that in only a few months hence we will be in a plight something very similar to that of the past winter. If so, the fault should not be ours in having failed to present our case when we had the opportunity.

NEEDLESS WORRY.

The Wetaskiwin Post is indignant because a "prominent Citizen" informs it that the court house in that city may not be ready for occupancy next two year's time and intimates that it will be necessary for the city to rent a building to be used for the purposes of the court until the court house is completed.

The Post need not worry about Wetaskiwin's court house. It will be built by the present Government and will be a credit to that city. In the meantime the Government will rent a hall, as it has in the past, for the sessions of the court. The Government pays the bill as it does in Edmonton, where it also has to rent a building for court house purposes.

THOROUGHLY CHARACTERISTIC.

The Calgary Albertan devoted one quarter of its front page and a three-column heading on Saturday to a somewhat lurid article copied from the Strathcona Chronicle, informing the public that the "Edmonton Fair was a Mammoth Presumption."

That the Chronicle would "leak" the Fair was to be supposed, and that one or other of the Calgary papers would give publicity to the assault was also to be expected. The Albertan appears to have out-heralded the Herald in this instance.

In doing so the Albertan only exemplifies the broad spirit of uncompromising malice which for a generation has animated an element in that city toward Edmonton and all else that presumes to exist outside the boundaries of Calgary.

Twenty-four years ago the Bulletin published the following paragraph, which sufficiently reveals the chivalrous sentiments which a portion of Calgary's population ever then entertained toward its pioneer rival:

"L. Beaupre and his partner recently sold 150 head of a band of British Columbia horses at \$75 apiece to Capt. Stewart. The horses were suitable for farm work, and were intended to be brought to Edmonton, but at Calgary Beaupre's partner was informed that there were only a lot of Shaganigpi farmers at Edmonton who were unable to pay for anything, and he declined to come through."

The Albertan now rises to assure us with the unquestionable evidence of circumstance how little of enlightenment, honor or courtesy the rolling years have brought to this element to whose prejudice it panders.

The point worth remembering is that malice reveals the envy from which it springs. The press of one city does not assail another city whose rivalry it does not feel that it has cause to fear. The public understand this, and Edmonton may rest secure that the rabies of its enemies will only serve to fix in the public mind how thoroughly this city envied by its contemporaries. The longer this spirit abides and the more frequently and furiously it breaks forth, the better for Edmonton.

APPEALS FOR BRITAIN'S AID.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a guest at the annual Dominion Day dinner in London, presided over by Lord Strathcona. There was the largest attendance in the history of the annual dinner.

An enthusiastic reception was given to the "Donation of Canada" and "Governor-General," proposed by the chairman, Lord Strathcona, who traced the history of the Dominion, indicated the strength of imperial connection and interest, and trusted that the bonds would be drawn closer by an interchange of visits between the residents of the homeland and her chief daughter state, expressing the hope that ministers also might snatch a brief period in their busy lives to familiarize themselves with the conditions and circumstances of the great Dominion across the Atlantic.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier received enthusiastic applause in his response he made an eloquent appeal for the allied route. He paid a tribute to the fact that the consideration which in 1867 was a bone on paper was now a union of hearts. The premier directed attention to the growth so ably fostered by the visits between the residents of the Canadian railways.

The next step to which we shall devote our attention, said Sir Wilfrid, "is truly an imperial scheme for the time has come when the allied lines must encircle the earth. For this the English people, but it is not out of place if I remind you that the British people five years ago undertook heavy financial responsibilities to assist a line of steamers running between Liverpool and New York. I am not here to blame them for that policy. On the contrary, I might approve it if an Englishman, but may I not ask the British people and the British parliament, whether what has been done for the foreigner cannot be done for people who fly the British flag?"

IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

Central Alberta has a sympathetic interest in the irrigation convention at Calgary. The great work which has been undertaken by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., the South Alberta Land Co. and similar concerns is of interest to the Province at large, because of the vast results which are assured from the work. What was formerly regarded as the semi-arid tract is now known to possess the typical richness of the western soil. The only problem is to get moisture upon it; and this problem is being solved by the irrigation companies.

CONVICTING SILENCE.

A silence like the stillness of a graveyard hangs over the Blairmore slanders since the finding of the Macleod jury. From the Calgary Herald, which began the slander, to the obscurest Tory rag that raised its head to his Mackenzie and spit venom at the Department of the Interior, comes no sound. With the full facts of the case before the public these falsifiers are dumb. That they are dumb is proof that they were falsifiers. Were they only mistaken they would have apologized long ago.

ON THE SIDE.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, has been elected for a five year term. Lipton will challenge for the America cup again. There is nothing like persistent advertising.

That Hague Conference looks wonderfully like a stand-patter convention. Another wife of the late Lord Beresford has turned up. The Admiral brother should have visited America years ago.

Thursday's wind-storm blew away all the buggies belonging to ladies attending a Ladies' Aid meeting at Sedley, Saskatchewan. Were they baby buggies?

English passengers who arrived in New York complained that their susceptibilities had been wounded by the Fourth of July orations of American passengers. Another argument for the All-Red line.

Enormous caves have been found in the sandstone rock underneath a portion of Minneapolis. What splendid places for the city council to hold secret sessions.

The Winnipeg Telegram says Mr. Aylesworth is introducing "cynical casuistry" into politics. If some one would only introduce the Telegram to enough of the same commodity to explain away the Woods saw-off, the organ would grind a merrier tune.

Forty-eight dead, 2,226 injured, were Saturday's returns from the celebrations of the Fourth in the United States. This looks much like war, and a competent U. S. authority has declared that "war is hell."

Sir Montague Allan declares that Canadian banks are squandering too much money in imposing buildings. His theory probably is that the banks might better lend the money, and let others do the building—and pay the interest.

A surplus of \$16,000,000 over current expenditure and \$2,000,000 over all expenditure was Canada's record for the past year. This is not too bad, particularly when it is remembered we spent \$14,000,000 on capital account, or in other words, on permanent improvements.

Hygienists who delight in raising alarms against popular foods, are now tilting against strawberries. These are accused of having a bad effect upon the tempers of their eaters, who, it is alleged, become sulky and irritable after eating them. This, at least, is comforting in a season when the strawberry costs about 20 cents per small.

EVIDENCE WAS NOT ALLOWED.

Boise, Idaho, July 9.—The defense in the Stuenkel murder case today charged that Detective James McPartland has been guilty of an attempt to manufacture testimony against Wm. D. Hayward, but was unsuccessful in getting the basis and details of the charge before the court and jury. Alva A. Swain, a newspaper correspondent, who represents the Pueblo Chieftain at Denver, was called to the stand and questioned as to a conversation he had with Detective McPartland last fall. Senator Borah, for the state, objected to the conversation, on the grounds that no foundation had been laid for it. Clarence Darrow, for the defense, explained that the testimony was offered for the purpose of showing that there existed a conspiracy between the mine owners and the Pinkertons to secure a conviction and the execution of the prisoners.

McPartland approached this witness in an attempt to manufacture testimony, he declared, "and I believe we have a right to show it."

Judge Wood said there was nothing in the evidence that furnished a proper foundation for the introduction of such testimony, and sustained the state's objection. The defense took an exception, and said they would later make another attempt to secure the admission of Swain's testimony. Counsel for the defense evidently cut on reaching the stand through McPartland himself, but it is quite probable that the state will not call McPartland as a witness.

Swain's Story.

It is claimed by the defense that McPartland told Swain that he had a letter from Harry Orchard saying that when Hayward paid him for the vindicator job he took him to one of the Denver banks to draw the money, and that when they came out of the bank Swain was standing at the door and saw them. It is said that Swain told McPartland that he could not remember the incident. Whereupon McPartland impressed him with the importance of it as evidence, and significantly urged him to recall it, and ever suggested anything improper to Swain. He says he got the letter as described by Orchard, who wrote that Swain was at the door of the bank and that he believed Swain might remember seeing him. He says that when he went to see Swain, the latter said that he would not tell whether he remembered the incident or not and asked for another interview. McPartland declares that he there dropped the matter and did not again see Swain.

Showing Cause for Murder.

Allen F. Gill, formerly master mechanic of the Tiger and Poor Man Mine, and later chief engineer of Spokane, and his wife, Mrs. Gill, were also witnesses for the defense today. They related that Harry Orchard attempted to sell them his interest in the Hercules Mine in February and March, 1899, which was just prior to his departure from the Coeur D'Alenes, and Mr. Gill, who saw Orchard in Spokane a month before he killed Stuenkel, testified that Orchard said that it was because of Stuenkel that he lost his interest in the Hercules.

Frisco Depositions.

Other than for the interest and for the relief afforded by the introduction of three witnesses named, the entire day was given to the reading of the rest of the San Francisco depositions. The man who built the Lindbergh lighting system, the firemen who came after the explosion and the men who repaired the house and died at great length and detail. The weight of their tales seem to favor the gas explosion, but none of the testimony was conclusive, and the whole question will be fought before and decided by the jury.

Moyer To Testify.

Charles S. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be brought from the county jail tomorrow to give testimony on behalf of his co-defendant. It is expected that he will be called shortly after ten o'clock and he will testify to the rest of the day for both sides to complete their examination of him. He may finish his testimony in the afternoon, but the chances are that the defense will shape its arguments to catch him on Thursday morning, rather than at the close of a trying day.

Few Spectators Present.

There were few spectators in the court room when the trial was resumed today. The day began with a continuance of the testimony of J. P. Reilly, who lived in the apartment house at the corner of Broadway and 12th streets, and saw a Japanese servant explain the stoop and vestibule. He did not believe it was within the range of possibility for any one to have planted a bomb there in the manner indicated by Orchard in the time which elapsed between his passing and the report of the explosion.

The next deposition taken up was that of Mrs. Charles Fickard, who, as Mrs. Crow, had been employed by the Bradleys as cook. She told of having smelled gas in the house for several days prior to the explosion, and had called up the gas company to complain of it. Mrs. Crow denied absolutely that she had seen the theatre with Orchard as he had testified.

Life Prisoner Released.

Kingston, July 9.—There has been released from the penitentiary here a life prisoner named Alexander Gillis who has been for the past twenty-two years within prison walls. In the year 1885 Gillis murdered a man in Nova Scotia, striking him on the head with a rolling pin. He was sentenced to be hanged, but later the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. For nine years he remained in the penitentiary in Dorchester, N.B. In 1894 he was transferred to the penitentiary at Kingston, and since then Gillis has remained here.

THE CITY

Namayo Avenue Ratepayers Paving of That Street

Working on the principle of stepping today what may be tomorrow, the city council at its meeting Tuesday night, at length four different questions in each case finishing up by action until an adjourned meeting at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The item of business which originally responsible for the holding an adjourned meeting communication from De Blois, secretary of donors' offering to dispose of \$500,000 cent city debentures in forekets, provided they were given August 15 to do so. The commission stated the company was with its Paris agents and a little difficulty in disposing issues.

The question for the Council is whether or not the debt shall be 5 per cent or 4 per cent paid up to the present 4.5 per cent.

Namayo Avenue's Comp.

G. S. Armstrong and Dr. G. F. Morrison, who headed a deputation from Avenue—a deputation with a name. The subject of the grant was the cessation of work on Namayo Avenue pavement. Was discontinued on this street a city undertaking to put its pavement in effect. Mr. Armstrong, in speaking for the city, drew attention to the fact that the city owned a street of importance county was entitled to second consideration. Mr. Armstrong's claim the strongest.

"When the City Council enacts its policy of retrenchment," Mr. Armstrong declared, "the ratepayers felt that it was inevitable, and patiently awaited in the stringency of the most hot before questioning the city street. But when we find that the paving operations are unimportant blocks on Namayo Avenue were being continued levelled we were justified in our emphatic protest."

Mr. Armstrong undertook to ensure the Commission ordering the work on McDougall Avenue continued. He termed the arrangement a "trick" and stated that the two blocks in question May Street north and West Street south were not paved. The city had provided for the paving of these blocks in the year of McDougall Avenue.

"Namayo Avenue," said Mr. Armstrong, "submitted the cost of installing water closets and the laying of sidewalks at avenue during the winter. At the roadway was in a deplorable condition. It is equally as bad as prairie soil."

Mr. Armstrong's other speech the deputation, endorsed Mr. Armstrong's remarks. It was discovered on Thursday that the City Council had provided for the paving of the two blocks in question, but the City subsequently sanctioned the work.

The Mayor pointed out that the Commission were unable to do the work on McDougall Avenue, but the fact that the contractors are completing this street. This of the conditions of the contract agreed not to go ahead this year all the contracts let to them. Aldermen Walker and McClellan each expressed regret at paving had been done and allowed to suffer in consequence. The work was completed on the adjourned meeting of the afternoon, when the contractors will report on the completion of the work.

Petition for Sewer.

C. Gowan, representing the ers of Syndicate avenue from to Jasper, presented a large petition asking for the installation and sewer connections portion of the street. The petition asking for the installation of sewer connections was not to be laid this year, and this as well as the fact that a kind of a sidewalk was not temporary plank walk was for. The fact that many petitions received and which would not this year, drew the remark of Alderman Walker that there some method adopted by the city to obviate the replacing of walk by cement until the fall season of this lifetime. In this would be possible to provide without sidewalks sooner the cement walks to replace plank regardless of whether or not had served their lifetime.

Sympathy for Olds.

The secretary-treasurer of the council of that municipality, in making his report to the Edmonton council, announced that to be made by the Olds county provincial government to purchase the right of way for the railway crossing on the main C. P. R., when two of the important streets were closed. The municipality announced a number of representatives of the various clubs in the province to constitute of this character.







# AROUND THE CITY

**LOCALS.**  
(From Monday's Bulletin.)

Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Lamont, Avenue Presbyterian church on Sun-Avenue Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

Mrs. John Dill, of 725 Third street, died yesterday and will be buried tomorrow afternoon. The funeral leaving the family residence at 2:30 P.M.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooney are leaving today for Cooking Lake, where Mrs. Cooney intends spending the summer. Mr. Cooney will return after a two-week holiday.

A meeting of the Bruce Old Boys' Association will be held in the Liberal Club rooms, to settle up the accounts of the 25th anniversary on Tuesday evening. A full attendance is requested.

McDougall Methodist church will open a branch Sunday school at the corner of Victoria avenue and Sixteenth street on Saturday afternoon next. Mr. Magrath will take charge of the opening ceremonies.

The new sewer being installed by Dwyer & Co., and McGrath & Harrier on their properties in the northeast end of the city to the river, will be used only by these properties. The sewer is being constructed at the expense of these two companies.

There will be a meeting of the recreation club in All Saints' school room on Tuesday evening at 8:30 to discuss several matters of business and all members are particularly requested to be present. New members will be nearly welcome.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in Queen's Ave Presbyterian church on Sunday morning next. The preparatory service will be held on Friday evening at 7 o'clock which Rev. Mr. McDonald of Strathcona, will preach.

On account of the Winnipeg Exhibition, July 13th to 20th, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces a special rate of \$22.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 12th 1914, inclusive, good to return until July 25th.

At the police court on Saturday, night two men, named James and Pierce, were fined for assault. The former for striking a man named Gable, and the latter for assaulting his wife. They were bound over to keep the peace for one year.

There will be a meeting of the executives of the Sunday school, Young Ladies' club, Young Men's club and the Y. P. S. C. E. of Queen's Avenue Presbyterian church tonight at the church at 8:30 for the purpose of discussing the summer's work in connection with the church.

The new store of the Somerville Hardware Co. on First street, is now complete and the firm has moved into it this week from their temporary quarters in the premises adjoining the new store equals anything in the west for size and the fixtures are of the very latest design.

A special meeting of the Knights of Columbus is called for Wednesday, night at 8:30 in the fraternal hall on Third street. The Knight purchasing a club house for meetings of the society, etc., and it is expected something definite will be decided upon in this matter a Wednesday's meeting.

Before Inspector Worsley at the Mounted Police Barracks this morning, Rose Gilbert, for keeping disorderly house north of the city limits, was fined \$50 and costs. The case was brought to the attention of the authorities through the report a woman who claimed he had been robbed of \$50.

Fred Lopp, a driver for the Northern Hardware Co. who was injured in the runaway accident on the Ross road on Thursday last, is not as seriously injured as at first reported and will be able to resume work early next week. At first it was thought his leg was broken, but the damage was only a bad shaking up and some bad bruises on the lower extremities.

Edmonton Orangemen have about completed arrangements for the opening of their new hall on Third street on Wednesday night. The lodge will celebrate the glorious twelfth at W. S. Worsley's residence, but it has not been decided whether Edmonton will go as a separate lodge or unite with Strathcona for the parade. Several new members have been initiated lately and the lodge will make a good showing at the annual demonstration.

(From Tuesday's Bulletin.)

Leduc is to hold its annual fair on August 9 this year, and elaborate preparations are being made for it by the exhibition directors.

Red Deer Memorial hospital has just received a donation of \$200 from Mr. James Ross, of Montreal, one of the builders of the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

Three large stores are to be erected on Jasper avenue, near Third at W. S. Worsley's real estate agent. This step is taken to meet the growing demand of West end shoppers for good stores not too remote from their homes.

W. Clarke, leader of the Edmonton brass band, is in Calgary this week consulting with the military authorities there to have the musical organization over which he presides made the official band for the Northern Alberta regiment of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

At a meeting of the Old Ottawa Boys' association last night, held in the Windsor Hotel, final arrangements were made with the Canadian Northern for a special excursion to Winnipeg by attaching to the Winnipeg Ottawa excursion which leaves there on July 22, going by way of St. Paul and Chicago. Those intending to be confined to former residents of Ottawa city alone, but those who have lived in the Ottawa valley will be included. Those intending to take advantage of the rates are requested to write the secretary.

# STRATHCONA NEWS

**LOCALS.**

The young men's club of Knox Church are making arrangements for a social on the lawn of Mr. Arthur Davies. It will be held a week from Tuesday and promises to be the means of thorough enjoyment to all who attend.

Mr. Berger's new residence on Dugan street south is progressing well, and will present a handsome appearance when completed.

Mr. Skelton is erecting another dwelling-house on the west side of Dugan street south and will be connected to the sewer other nice residences he has built on his property in that quarter of the city.

The Orangemen held their annual church parade last evening to the Methodist Church, where the sermon of the occasion was preached by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Johnston.

The special meeting of the city council to be held on Friday evening did not materialize owing to the fact that there was not a quorum of councillors present.

On Thursday night the Strathcona amateur baseball team will play a picked Edmonton team on the agricultural fair grounds in Strathcona. The Strathcona team will include Magri, Vining, Maloney and other well-known ball players.

The Strathcona baseball team will go to Wetaskiwin next Friday to participate in the baseball tournament to be held there in connection with some cases not up to the standard quality.

Col. Steele spoke highly of the men, the horses and the drill, stating that he had never seen anything better along these lines.

The Edmonton squadron made a high average in shooting, Sergeant Hopkins obtaining a possible at judging distances.

There was only one accident during the camp. The unfortunate was Sgt. Kidston, Edmonton, who was painfully injured during the course of a shunt on Friday. A blank cartridge discharged in his face, sending grains of powder into his eye. After the injuries were dressed he was able to return home with the remainder of the squadron.

**BIBLE SOCIETY RE-ORGANIZED.**

Rev. G. Bowen, western field agent of the Canadian Bible Society, addressed a large public meeting in the Strathcona Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, at which the local branch of the society was re-organized. The officers are: Mr. A. E. Campbell, president; Rev. C. D. Campbell, secretary; Mr. Charles Grant, treasurer.

Mr. Bowen outlined a project to form the local branches of Alberta into a provincial auxiliary, in control of its own movements. Mr. Turnbull, collector of Alberta, gave a satisfactory report of his work.

**ANNEX TO EDMONTON HOTEL.**

The new annex to the Edmonton Hotel, at the foot of First street, has been completed by the proprietor, Mr. McInnes, and is now ready for occupation. The annex, which is just across the street from the main building, will contain about twenty-seven rooms with all conveniences. Among the patrons during the summer are the various teams, who have a suite reserved for their use.

**OBITUARY.**

Mr. Douglas E. M. McNaughton, formerly of Clinton, Ontario, died suddenly of heart failure yesterday afternoon, and his body is being shipped to-day by Moffat & McCoppin to his former home. His wife, Mrs. McNaughton, accompanies the remains.

Mr. Alex. Tremblay, a carpenter who has been ill for the past year, and treated from time to time at the Hospital, died last night at the General Hospital, where he had been for the past few weeks. The remains are being shipped to his home in Quebec, fifty years of age, and unmarried.

**THE NEW FIRE HALLS.**

From Wednesday's Bulletin.

It is understood that only the foundation of the new west end fire hall will be completed this summer, the superstructure work being left over till next year.

The east end hall, however, will be pushed on to completion at once and will, it is expected, be ready for occupation by the 1st of September.

**NO INQUEST NECESSARY.**

Coroner Dr. Braithwaite has decided that owing to undoubted evidence of suicide it is unnecessary to hold an inquest on the body of Andrew Urda, found at the foot of the bank below the Hudson's Bay fort.

Urda had been undergoing treatment at the Masseyville Hospital for some time but disappeared on July 2nd, on which date it is supposed he strangled himself. For some time previous he had been weak minded, though not pronounced insane.

Urda came from Leduc, where he now has a brother residing.

**BUILDING PERMITS.**

From Wednesday's Bulletin.

At the office of the Building Inspector this morning, permits were issued for a \$10,140 rooming house on Fraser avenue, a few lots south of the Waterway, which he erected last summer. The building will have a full basement, will be three stories high and will have about thirty rooms.

Other permits issued by the inspector were as follows:

Thomas Agar, Eighth, dwelling, \$4,500.

Dr. Harwood, Fourteenth, dwelling, \$3,200.

C. P. Waste, St. James, dwelling, \$600.

Grandin street school: Standard I.A.—Miss Caracadee, Hilda Colbourne, Jessie Cooke, Dickenson, Marshall, Haughn, Wesley, Medley, Kathleen Thompson, Sybil May Dodd, Frank Dodd, Agnes McMaster, Rebecca Silver, Winnie McIntyre.

Standard I.B.—Kathleen Dickson, Marian Scott, Annie Young, Cecil Alexander, Lily Whitla, Lydia Fenske, Hewitt, George Leavelle, Helen Miller, Yvna Benson, Gladys Benson, Arno Willcock, R. G. Holden, Clara McInnes.

Standard III.—Willie McIntyre, Ir-

# Clearing Sale Still On

**WE MENTION JUST A FEW**

Save your money by coming direct to this store with all your needs. Special Bargains Saturday and Monday and all next week. Don't Miss Them.

A Travellers Sample Lot of Linen and Cotton Towels, from 10c. to 55c. per pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2 1-2 yards long, 35c a pair.

Tapestry Cushion Covers, sale price 25c each. Cushion Cords, all colors, sale price 25c each.

10 per cent. discount on all Colored Dress Muslins.

10 per cent. discount on all Children's Straw and Linen Hats.

10 per cent. discount on all Ladies' White Linen and Muslin Embroidered Blouse and Dress Lengths.

10 per cent. discount on all Ladies' Colored Leather Belts.

Bargains in Boots and Shoes and Gent's Furnishings. Bargains in every department.

**DUNCAN BROS. & BUTTERS**  
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Call and get our estimates for Tinsmithing, Guttering, etc. We now make a speciality of this work, and also of repairs.

**BLOOMER BROTHERS**

# YOUR GARDEN

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

**The most suitable plants for the purpose also**

**HANGING BASKETS. WINDOW BOXES.**  
Send in your order early.

**Ramsay's Greenhouse**  
Corner Eleventh and Victoria Avenue  
P.O. Box 58

**EDMONTON WANTS ELECTRIC**

From Wednesday's Bulletin.

For a considerable part of last year the city of Strathcona was supplied with electric power by the Edmonton plant, owing to the disabled condition of the former at that time.

This year the Strathcona plant is running in excellent shape with lots of surplus power, while Edmonton on the contrary is overtaxed—or shortly will be—owing to the growth of the city during the past year and the demand for light and power.

At last night's meeting of the Strathcona council the request of Edmonton was considered and it was decided to grant it should satisfactory arrangements be made.

The following is the letter submitted last night from Commissioner Geo. Kinnaird, of Edmonton:

"We have under consideration the extension of our electric light and power plant to meet the requirements of our city service during the coming winter. We have met with many and serious delays in carrying these into effect and fear that there is a great likelihood of our not accomplishing this work in time to be of service during the early part of the coming fall and winter.

We would therefore like to make some provision to provide for this eventually as far as possible. As your city will have a surplus of power at its disposal we will be very pleased if we can make such an arrangement with you as will enable us, in the event of our requiring it, to obtain a similar service to that which we give similar service to that which we give sufficient power for the handling of our street arc lighting service which approximately would be in the neighborhood of 100 kilowatts in the event

needed for the comfort of the traveling public staying over at Strathcona might be provided as early as possible by the enterprise and public spirited action of the citizens of Strathcona, which I am sure is not wanting.

"Yours truly,  
"G. W. WHYTE,"  
Commissioner.

**THE WEATHER.**

The weather throughout the Prairie Provinces has continued fine and warm. Temperatures have risen somewhat in Alberta. Local thunderstorms and showers have occurred in Northern Alberta, and one or two other places in Manitoba.

Forecasts—Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Some local thunderstorms, but mostly fine and warm.

The temperatures in the various centres yesterday were—

Edmonton	81	52
Lethbridge	69	33
Medicine Hat	86	62
Regina	78	64
Brandon	73	64
Winnipeg	80	50
Port Arthur	76	50
Calgary	84	52
Macleod	85	56

Men are at work on the new concrete walk on Fraser avenue north of the track.

**FATHER, MOTHER AND CHILD.**

All Cured by Zam-Buk.

"Zam-Buk is the best household balm ever brought into a home." Such is the opinion of Mrs. Sarah McDonald of Burr (Ont.). She says: "My little girl had a severe and obstinate rash on her skin. I applied Zam-Buk a few times and the skin trouble, which had defied all other remedies, went away like magic. Soon afterwards my mother-in-law burned her finger. Zam-Buk was applied, and immediately eased the pain. My father got scratched with barbed wire. Zam-Buk closed the wound, prevented blood poisoning, and healed the injury in quick time. I consider that for skin diseases and injuries Zam-Buk is really wonderful." For eczema, abscesses, summer skin troubles, insect stings, sore feet, chafed places, cuts, burns, bruises, etc., Zam-Buk is a sure cure. Also for piles. 50 cents per box, all stores and medicinal vendors, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Forty-five Cents

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

GARIEPY & LESS

**Don't Be "SAI"**

Is Packed Only in Sealed Lead Packets Only

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**National Portland Cement**  
BEST CEMENT  
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MONEY  
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**Farmers Attention**

We promote you Farmers' Trade

**The Manchester House**  
(Established 1886)  
Men's Furnishings

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

**WE MAKE A SPECIALTY** of Union-made Overalls, Jumpers, Shirts, carrying only the best prices. We ask your comparison of prices.

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