

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 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 as a rule, 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 one or two to sell, which were always sold to the local agent of P. Burns & Co. He had about 35 head of beef but did not feed as he had become unprofitable.

Thomas Talbot, who is engaged in the breeding of pure bred stock as a business, was next examined. He said the raising of pure bred stock as a business was unprofitable enough to make him discontinue it. He approved of the Calgary spring sale of pure bred bulls as a splendid means of disposing of his pure bred stock. He gave as an opinion that it would not be profitable for the farmers in the Lacombe district to go wholly or on a large scale into cattle raising, though he thought, with conditions improved, it would be profitable for the ordinary farmer in a moderate degree.

His opinion was that the great difficulty with the local market was the want of competition. He gave as an instance of selling prime beef at 2 1/2 cents, live weight, which he considered ridiculously low. It was the same with pork. The producer was at the mercy of a one-man market. Pork was selling for 5¢ at Lacombe, while at the same time it was selling for 7¢ in Winnipeg.

Government Remedy It.

When questioned as to a probable remedy for the monopoly that he said existed, Mr. Talbot suggested that the government might ship the cattle of the small farmer and familiarize the farmer with the cost of shipping and the prices realized at the terminal shipping in Montreal or Liverpool.

"The Burns company is too wealthy," said Mr. Talbot, "for a common man to overcome. He would need to have millions."

He said he had been asked by his brother in Toronto to ship his cattle east, but he found that the big shippers got a better price than the farmer who dared to ship. Eastern buyers, who did not purchase through Burns & Co., could not compete with those who did, owing to the discrimination of freight rates.

At present not many farmers fed heavy cattle, due to the monopoly and uncertainty of the market. He was of the opinion that if anything were done to give relief and protect the small and moderate farmer the result would be beef cattle produced in this district would be multiplied many times.

Deducts for Shrinkage.

R. L. Gibson, who has farmed seven years in the district, complained of the practice of the local dealers for the P. Burns Co. deducting 5 per cent. for shrinkage on a shipment of cattle.

Mr. Gibson contended this was an unreasonable amount to deduct. He also stated that there was no competition. It was well to the Burns agent to keep his cattle. He cited a case in 1905 when he sold 20 head of 3 1/2 year live weight under a two months' contract. He sold the cattle on Feb. 15th, to be delivered on April 15th. These were grain fed cattle. He was allowed one-quarter cent more for these cattle because they were fed on grain. One-quarter of a cent a pound was too small a difference to allow for grain fed beef over hay fed.

He supported the view that if the government handled the cattle it would compel better prices and do for the small farmer what the government had already done in the butter and poultry business.

Where Profit for Dealers Comes In.

Col. John Gregory confirmed the observations of the former witnesses and called attention to the great discrepancy between the prices paid by the butchers and dealers for prime beef and the price they charged the consumers. He sold a beef cow weighing 1,400 pounds for \$2,900. Prices were no higher than they were eleven

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 head of beef cattle last year, which represented a great number of small number of farmers. The chief complaint of the mixed farmer was that of the rancher—the want of capital to get the benefit of the market, 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 farmer to get a large stock in supply and then cut down, enabling the big dealer to reap the benefit of the farmer's sacrifice. The farmers are sanguine of the development of the hog industry in Alberta once it is reasonably managed and secured. They say 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 say, 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, and to raise hogs. Nor are the farmers suited by the methods of buying adopted by the dealers in deducting 5 per cent. of the weight of their cattle for shrinkage. The witnesses generally objected to this practice and declared it was excessive.

The other side of the story was submitted by W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., who has been conducting an extensive 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 ordinary beef. He stated that the dealer was concerned, 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 selling cattle and in the retail meat and butchering business 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 prices that had been paid 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 here 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.

"Do you think a 5 per cent. shrinkage is not much?"

"I would say not. I have tried and have determined the shrinkage by weighing after a 12 hours' starve. Cattle driven a long distance will not shrink 5 per cent., but those driven a short distance shrink fully more than 5 per cent., but neither covers the further shrinkage when weighed off the cars at Calgary."

Mr. Puffer gave an example of 33 head of cattle kept overnight in the corral at Erskine. These cattle were loaded at Erskine at 8 o'clock a.m. and shipped to Calgary where they were unloaded the next forenoon and weighed. The shrinkage was 114 pounds per head after taking off the 5 per cent. shrinkage before shipping. These had been turned in to feed and water before being loaded.

Prices in 1906.

"What did you pay for beef cattle in 1906, Mr. Puffer?"

"The highest was 4 cents."

"In what season did you buy in these two years?"

"Buying was as far as possible equally divided over spring and fall."

"Do you generally buy under contract for future delivery?"

"Yes."

"Have you a contract with you?"

"The form was produced. These forms are supplied by P. Burns & Co. Mr. Puffer explained that usually the contracts were made in July or August for delivery the following spring. The purpose of the contract was to equalize the supply and offerings to maintain a uniformity of prices. As a rule too many cattle were offered for sale in the fall. The Burns Co. feed

a great many every year through the winter, but were unable to handle the quantity 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 farmer to carry them over and feed them. Further, he stated that he never forced a farmer to sign a contract. The contract was not designed as an instrument of tyranny, but a business-like and feasible arrangement to distribute the beef cattle supply over the seasons of the year and prevent a glutting the market in the fall with a plethora of unmet and unfinished 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."

Trs. Spring 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 that he facilitated the dispatch of business and prevented misunderstandings. Further, the contracts were not made to pay for the weight of the cattle weighed off the cars at Calgary after giving them water, but he knew that shrinkage at the shipping point here.

Commissioner Middleton—"Would you deduct shrinkage from cattle driven 20 miles?"

"No, not as a rule."

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 judge. People often insist to sell by the head and often it is not possible to get the cattle driven across country to a feeding station."

"Do many farmers in this district feed grain to their beef cattle?"

"Yes."

"Is it profitable?"

"Yes, as far as I have fed myself."

"Asked if there were other buyers in the neighborhood, Mr. Puffer named the district once in a while. Mr. Puffer stated that a number of the company kept an agent who was resident.

Difficulties of Shipping.

Mr. Puffer spoke of the difficulties of obtaining suitable stock cars in the district and the unwillingness of the railway to furnish cars according to agreement made in use at a number. 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.

To a question by the brand inspector at Winnipeg, Mr. Patterson, who is at present employed by the Western Stock Growers' Association in their capacity as a grant from the government, would be more satisfactory if he were wholly employed and paid by the government, as many cattlemen who were not members of the Western Stock Growers' Association were dissatisfied.

The Hog Industry.

"Is there much pork raised here?"

"Yes."

"Do you buy many hogs?"

"Do you have competition?"

"I have never had a cinch on the hog market. There are certain difficulties, however, that outside buyers have, that do not come to me. They have to hire teams and guides to take them among the farmers. Neither in the cattle or hog business have I thought it was right to pay a starvation price, but an equitable price to encourage the industry."

"Do you buy hogs for Burns & Co.?"

"No. I buy for myself and when I have a car or so I can sell them to P. Burns & Co."

"How do you know what to pay for these hogs?"

"I know what Burns will pay."

"Is hog raising profitable for the small mixed farmer?"

"Decidedly so. If farmers could get so steady there is no limit to the industry here."

"Do you think it feasible for the government to go into the building and operation of pork packing houses?"

"Yes. There are not enough hogs in the country and unless a pork packing house is large enough to work continuously it will not pay."

Mr. Puffer pointed out that the necessity for the government adopting such a policy did not exist, as it did to equalize the supply and offerings to the market, because strong firms with a limited capital were taking hold of the packing industry both in Calgary and

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

He further stated that market and demand for cured meats was being supplied by local manufacturers in a greater measure than ever before, and that the day was not far away when home consumption would be met by home production.

Commissioner Campbell—"Is there any chance of the butchers or retail meat dealers in this province to keep up the price of retail meats?"

"Mr. Puffer—"Not that I know."

"How do you fix the prices?"

"When 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 home-bred bulls were just as good as imported bulls and he would not buy 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.

Wm. Grant's Evidence.

During the afternoon four witnesses were examined.

Wm. Grant, who lives twenty-seven miles east of Lacombe, was the first. He had been feeding cattle for P. 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 stated 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.

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 a price of \$11.50 a head. The delivery was 20th at 4 1/4 cents, subject to a shrinkage of 5 per cent. Nothing was stated in the terms of sale of the shrinkage, but he knew that such a shrinkage was customary with the buyers.

November he sold fifteen beef cows to Mr. Puffer for \$30 ahead. He thought the settlers had very little to say in fixing the price, though he was not confined to one buyer. Asked if he knew who fixed the price, he said he had no means of knowing except what the buyer told him.

Last year he sold seventy hogs for \$40, but didn't know who fixed the price. He made 100 hogs for Mr. Nolan. "Why is pork so high this spring?"

"A buyer came in from British Columbia and it rose from \$5.65 to \$7.00."

Walters 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 a splendid market for cured pork products both in Alberta and in British Columbia.

Henry Langrock, of Lacombe, and Wm. Gilbert, of Hynes, gave similar evidence, stating that if farmers were assured of a steady reasonable price for their hogs, there was no limit to the industry in the Lacombe district.

ALDERMAN MACAULEY FACES SERIOUS CHARGE

A serious charge against Alderman Dr. Macauley, arising from a report of the City Medical Health Officer Terman to the Board of Health, was presented at the meeting of the City Council Tuesday night, and was laid on the table for a day without being discussed. Dr. Macauley was short charged with extortion. He denied the charge.

The subject was introduced by the following letter from Mayor Grisebach to the council:

"Dr. Terman, M.F.O., of this city, has laid before the commissioners of the city of Edmonton in their capacity as the Board of Health of the city, a report which contains charges of a very serious nature against Alderman Macauley of this council. As I am both chairman of the Board of Health and presiding officer of this council, I deem it my duty to lay Dr. Terman's report before you in order that you may take such action in the premises as you may deem advisable."

Extracts from the report of Dr. Terman to the Board of Health are as follows:

"I beg to report that on June 26th Dr. Macauley came to my office and told me he had information to the effect that infectious disease (measles) existed in three of the houses of ill-fame situated in Norwood, and asked me what I intended doing in the matter. I asked him in what houses they were, and to describe where they were located in Norwood. He said, 'I know the houses, but cannot describe their location, but if you will give me an order I will go to see if the information is true.'"

"As I did not know the whereabouts of the establishments in question, and moreover, did not wish the necessity of going myself, I replied that I understood it was empowered by the Public Health Act to send a physician to examine the premises, and I asked for an adjournment until Monday."

Death of William Frank.

Brantford, Ont., July 8.—William Frank, former tax collector here, but for the past three years retired, died today.

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. Macauley was going to be examined by the health officer 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."

The letter at this juncture states that Dr. Macauley had made similar examinations, after advising these people examined that he had the authority of the city behind him.

"I found," the letter continues, "that Dr. Macauley had altered my document by interchanging the words 'and in the north, east and west' in order that he might be enabled to make a charge of venereal disease against these people examined, after advising these people examined that he had the authority of the city behind him."

"I have known Dr. Macauley for a number of years, and always considered him reliable, which is my explanation for entrusting him with such an enterprise. The occurrence is, however, a disgraceful nature, and moreover, I believe the 'Alderman' to be quite capable of attempting to damage me in various ways, that I deem it essential to acquaint you with the actual facts of the case."

"What will the council do with this report?"

"Lay it on the table for a week," said Alderman Garstep, with ill-concealed disgust. This action was approved.

Alderman Macauley rose in his position at this point in the proceedings and declared the charge false. He said he had gone to these houses, but it was at the instance of Dr. Terman to examine for infectious diseases. He explained that he did so in a dual capacity. The examinations by him were made in his professional capacity.

MANY JAPANESE COMING.

To British Columbia According to Cable Advertis.

Vancouver, July 9.—A Japanese invasion of British Columbia is being planned, according to cable news received yesterday's date says arrangements are now being made to charter steamships, each of which will carry 2,000 Japanese from Honolulu to Victoria and Vancouver. The Japanese are charging their competitors \$16 fare for the voyage to British Columbia. Several large steamers are on the way to Honolulu with coal from Newcastle, N.S.W., and it is likely that some of these vessels may be taken up for carriage of Japanese coolies to this province.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

New York, July 9.—That a plea of insanity may be the defense of Chester B. Runyan, the paying teller of the Windsor Trust Co., who is charged with defaulting with \$96,000 of the trust company's funds, was indicated by his counsel, when Runyan was arraigned in court today. On behalf of Runyan his counsel entered a plea of "not guilty" of the charge of grand larceny and asked for an adjournment until Monday.

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.

Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton, Alta

TELEGR

RESULTS HAVE BEEN WA

The Hague, July 7.—The delegation, which is seeking again been ignored by the authorized delegations. Representative Barthold, of Missouri, of the American group, arrived here, and is arranging a session to President Neld resolutions adopted at the 14th meeting of the Hague conference in London, July 1906. These resolutions call for the establishment of a permanent international tribunal for settling the disputes between nations. Representative Barthold also entrusted with the task of settling the "Dutch Peace" sent by the Arbitration and Congress held in New York last to the Dutch peace party group. The speech of Andrej Fry, head of the British delegation, was translated into all languages and sent to the various delegates. Fry, head of the British delegation, has arranged to give a dinner of all of the plenipotentiaries.

HICKS' FORECAST.

St. Louis, July 7.—A prophetic celebration of the Fourth will be what Rev. Iro Hicks prophesied. Mr. Hicks predicted from the second to the (fourth) storm would prevail, as the rainfall at times was like of torrential character. In his weather predictions, Mr. Hicks says that the first period, which he calls the first, would center on the second, adding that "thence" would appear generally from the fourth. He indicates cloudiness may be expected, with watchfulness.

Sees Blustering Storm.

The second storm period, Mr. Hicks says, will be the eighth. A very warm wind across the country from the 11th, the barometer will fall, readings will be low, and storms will reach active culminations on an 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. Mr. Hicks says that the 15th will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

The third storm period, Mr. Hicks says, will be the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. Mr. Hicks says that the 19th will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

"Waterspout" Warning.

The fourth storm period, Mr. Hicks says, will be the 23rd, 24th and 25th. Mr. Hicks says that the 23rd will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

The fifth storm period will trail from the 24th to the 26th. Mr. Hicks says that the 24th will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

Money for Repairs.

The sixth storm period, Mr. Hicks says, will be the 27th, 28th and 29th. Mr. Hicks says that the 27th will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

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 practice. "Authoritative information reached here to the effect that the board had decided to prevent the passing of a bill recently on the Chicago road, Harriman had been 000,000 to that line, to be improvements. It has been a matter of the road under the management of Harriman. The Rock Island systems the years it was controlled by Harriman, while the board had not the case in alternate years.

Money for Repairs.

The seventh storm period, Mr. Hicks says, will be the 30th, 31st and 1st. Mr. Hicks says that the 30th will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

Money for Repairs.

The eighth storm period, Mr. Hicks says, will be the 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Mr. Hicks says that the 2nd will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

Money for Repairs.

The ninth storm period, Mr. Hicks says, will be the 5th, 6th and 7th. Mr. Hicks says that the 5th will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

Money for Repairs.

The tenth storm period, Mr. Hicks says, will be the 8th, 9th and 10th. Mr. Hicks says that the 8th will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

Money for Repairs.

The eleventh storm period, Mr. Hicks says, will be the 11th, 12th and 13th. Mr. Hicks says that the 11th will be the most blustering storm, with possible cloudiness widely scattered, and rain will be heavy to cool the tenth.

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 nasty 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.

See Blustering Storms.

"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 11th, the barometer will fall to low readings and dust-storms and thunderstorms will reach about 1:30 and culminate on the 12th 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 market 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 28th, to the 3rd 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 Italy, 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. Vessels attempting to run a blockade can be seized and the vessel and cargo confiscated.

Dr. Ruy Barbosa, Brazil, presented a proposition modifying the American proposition on the subject of the immunity of private property at sea, suggesting that the rules regulating private property on land be extended to naval warfare, with the addition that when the commander of a belligerent fleet, by the necessities of war, is obliged to seize and destroy a merchantman 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 unable to do anything on the subject regarding 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.

While the accountants at the Treasury department will not close their books until Monday, their records show that during the fiscal year the receipts from customs will exceed \$285,000,000, from the internal revenue \$272,000,000 and from miscellaneous sources \$63,000,000.

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 deceived San Francisco for years. He defied 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 went 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. "If we 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 pale as he heard the test. "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, having a camera, 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 for his client's "contumacious" 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 the 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."

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, if the court addressed to the defendant and to the improper and uncalled for intrusion of the court against myself."

The Judge Continued. To this Judge Dunn made no reply. Turning to Schmitz, he again was 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 as your fellow citizens has declared broken that confidence and betrayed that trust."

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

Demanding 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 tolerance, 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 self-respect has been disgraced, 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 mere term of imprisonment in a state prison that the full measure of your punishment may be found."

"If the judgment of this court that you be confined in the state prison at San Quentin for a term of five years."

Schmitz's Statement.

Then the big crowd gave vent to its feelings in a great cheer. Immediately after resuming his seat Schmitz dictated a statement to the Associated Press, in which he said: "The court here I received my sentence and the charge of extortion, again demonstrate, and more clearly than anything else, than it has heretofore done, a charge I made immediately after my returning west. Judge Dunn was prejudiced against me, and that it was impossible to procure in his court a fair trial. I have never asked for mercy; and before a court where I did not receive a fair trial, I certainly did not expect it. I am not only not guilty of this case step by step, but all the charges that have been brought against me with the knowledge of my own conscience of my entire innocence. I expect to be successful in the contest. I now repeat what I have already stated. I will be a candidate for mayor of the city of San Francisco this fall, when I will again be charged with a crime, and I will demonstrate to the people of San Francisco that I have an opportunity by their votes of demonstrating whether they believe me guilty or innocent. The people are already satisfied to leave my case with them."

Will Appeal Case.

Immediately after the passing of sentence Schmitz stated that he would appeal. The application will be heard tomorrow. Bills of exception were filed and Judge Dunn granted 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. It was one day advised to try Zambuk 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. Zambuk 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 sore. 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. Zambuk is sold at all stores and medicine vendors. Write for free literature to Zambuk Co., Toronto, for price, 4 boxes for \$2.50.

growth of the city and country surrounding it, afforded an opportunity to visitors to see what Alberta was capable of. 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.

HE 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 in Montreal, who communicated with Chief Carpenter. The chief, after getting into touch with the Providence authorities, made the arrest 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 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 a certificate of probable cause, enabling Schmitz to carry to the District of Appeals his motion for a new trial.

With the construction of the Kootenay Central the greatest portion of his main line at Golden and swung through Fort Steele to the Crow's nest line.

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 main line at Golden and swung through Fort Steele to the Crow's nest line.

EMIGRATION FROM WESTERN STATES.

Ottawa, July 8.—Mont. Frank Oliver, who has returned from a tour of the Canadian immigration agencies in the Western States, expresses his belief that the tide of emigration from these states to Canada will not only continue uninterrupted this season, but in larger numbers than heretofore.

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

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

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

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

LUMBER!
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

Northern Hardware Company
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
Poultry Netting
Garden Tools
Coal Oil and Gasoline Stoves
Ice Cream Freezers
304 Jasper Ave. E. Telephone 330

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

THIS FREE BOOK WILL ASTONISH YOU
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 expenses 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.
Dist. — WESTERN-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO., Chicago, Ill.

m Milk
minutes. It will also take size; \$35.00 for 15 gal. his Butter Separator does not direct from the Sweet but Ideal Butter Separator turn at a less cost than

ring Co.,
t.

Lands

PRESENTED.

machin

STATIONER,
- ALTA.

KINDS OF
School District Forms.
Desks, Etc

DALE STALLION

Prince,"
son 1907 at
S STOCKYARDS
63 McDougall Avenue
Alberta

ing Better

nd Sod Plow

City Clipper" Bottom.
CO., BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.

Edmonton, Alta

Man

should be interested

KING ARD VII

SCOTCH WHISKY

class hotels and dealers.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, \$4 per year. By mail, per year, \$3. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

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.

When 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 damaged 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.

The Fosterian "cult" has 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 railway. 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 Nainayo, 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 old 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 Nainayo 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.

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.

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."

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."

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" by the "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 efforts, said Sir Wilfrid, "is truly an imperial scheme for the time has come when the allied line must encircle the earth. For this the English people, but it is not 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?"

REBELLION VETERAN.

Lieut. Col. Guy, Officer in Northwest Rebellion, Dead at Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 8.—Lieut.-Col. George Guy, of the pay branch of the department of militia and defence, died after an illness of about a year. He had been promoted since 1864 with the militia. He belonged to the civil service since 1880, and in 1894 was appointed chief paymaster at Halifax. Owing to failing health he was ordered to retire from these duties about a year ago. He came out to this country with the regulars from the land at the time of the Trent dispute in 1863, as a non-commissioned officer and took part in the Northwest rebellion.

To Honor Sir Charles Tupper.

Amherst, N.S., July 8.—Amherst, Nova Scotia, the birthplace of Sir Charles Tupper, is planning a banquet in his honor, to be held during the month of August. "An old home week" has been arranged.

LETTER FROM HARRY ORCHARD.

When Harry Orchard 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. He never 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 Stuenkelberg, testified that Orchard said that it was because of Stuenkelberg 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 man 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.

The deponents knew Harry Orchard, and from him heard the story of the Hercules Mine and the issue of threat that he was going to "kill Stuenkelberg" for driving him out of the country.

Moyer To Testify.

Charles S. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be brought from the county jail tomorrow to give testimony in behalf of his co-defendant. It is expected that he will be called shortly after ten o'clock and he will testify for 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 finish 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. Reilly declared he had passed the apartment but a few minutes before the explosion, and saw a Japanese servant lighting 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.

EVIDENCE WAS NOT ALLOWED.

Boise, Idaho, July 9.—The defense in the Stuenkelberg 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.

Swain's Story.

It is claimed by the defense that McPartland told Swain that he had a

THE CITY

Nainayo Avenue Ratepayers Paving of That Street

Working on the principle of stepping today what may be tomorrow, the city council at length four-day session 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 Dr. 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.

Nainayo Avenue's Comp G. S. Armstrong and Dr. Blois headed a deputation from Avenue—a deputation with a message. The subject of the message was the cessation of work on Nainayo Avenue pavement. Was discontinued on this street a city undertaking to put its pavement into effect on McPartland street, in speaking for the city, drew attention to the fact that the city owned a street of importance county was entitled to second consideration. After Jasper Nainayo's claim the strongest.

"When the City Council enacts its policy of retrenchment," the Nainayo 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 on unimportant blocks on McPartland Avenue were being continued level was justified in his emphatic protest.

Mr. Armstrong undertook to ensure the Commission ordering the work on McDougall Avenue continued. He termed the arrangement as a "trick" and that the two blocks in question May Street north and not the by-law provided for the work of McDougall Avenue.

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

Mr. Armstrong's other speech the deputation, endorsed Mr. Armstrong's remarks.

It was discovered on turning the bylaw that the work on Duggall Avenue north from the city street, but the Council 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 city agreed not to go ahead this year all the contracts let to them. Aldermen Walker and McCarty Daily each expressed regret at paving had been done and allowed to suffer in consequence of the question was referred to the adjourned meeting of this afternoon, when the city's interest will report on the condition.

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 for the endorsement of Edmonton council, was asked to be made by the Olds county provincial government to pay the cost of the street crossing the railway crossing to the north. 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 at 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 special rates 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 new club house 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 street, by W. S. Worsley, the 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 train to the Winnipeg Ottawa excursion which leaves there on July 22, going by way of St. Paul and Chicago. The excursion is not 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 now 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 sharp drill 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, contains twenty-seven rooms with all conveniences. Among the patrons during the summer are the various business 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 & McCoppen 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, K. H. Hines, issued a permit 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.

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

Grandin street school: Standard I.A.—Miss Caracaden, Hilda Colbourne, Jessie Cooke, Dickenson, Marshall, Haugh, 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
Successors to McDougall & Secord
DEPARTMENT STORE 3-5 JASPER AVENUE, W.
Telephone 36

BLOOMER BROTHERS

CASH HARDWARE STORE
NORWOOD BOULEVARD BOX 436

To All Whom It May Concern

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
Phone 523

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. J. Kinnaid, 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 to our city last winter. Will you kindly consider this matter and advise us if you would be pleased to provide sufficient power for the handling of our street arc lighting service which approximately would be in the neighborhood of 100 kilowatts in the event

EDMONTON WANTS ELECTRIC

of this necessity arising. Should this be accorded and we find it necessary to take advantage of the privilege, we will be pleased to enter into a formal agreement in the time.

Yours truly,
GEORGE J. KINNAID,
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	80	53
Medicine Hat	86	62
Regina	80	54
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

Mid-Summer
at J. H. MORRIS
270-76 Jasper Avenue, East

Goods in the Store
Reduced chance to ACT

National Portland Cement
BEST CEMENT
Large Shipments
PHONE 97 W. H.

National Trust
Capital 51,000,000 -
MONEY
On Improved Town Property
Lowest Price
No Commission
A. M. STEWART, Manager
Corner of Jasper

Farmers Attention

We promote you Farmers' Ties

The Manchester House
(Established 1886)
Men's Furnishings

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