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The Edmonton Bulletin.

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Also Fresh Rhubarb
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Bakers and Confectioners

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(Established 1886)

GREAT MID-SUMMER CLEARING SALE

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Bargains in all Departments.

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

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION ENDORSED BY CONVENTION

Principal McDiarmid, Brandon College, Defends Autonomy of Denominational Colleges in Strong Address Before Baptist Convention Yesterday

Resolution Passed Endorsing This Attitude--Want Same Rights in Manitoba As in Ontario

The outstanding feature of the sessions of the Baptist convention yesterday was the educational address of Principal McDiarmid, Brandon College. His address was a strong defence of ecclesiastical education and the autonomy of denominational colleges. He claimed the same rights for the Baptists of Manitoba as were enjoyed by their brethren in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, and declared that they would continue in their efforts to secure a university charter until they succeeded. His attitude was endorsed by the convention in a strong resolution. The address coming after the principal's report on the work of the college in the afternoon produced a profound impression on the delegates, and his observations were received throughout with enthusiasm and applause.

Introduction of New Pastors.
The convention began yesterday with the introduction of new pastors. Superintendent Stackhouse called the new pastors to the front and formally presented them to the convention. A number of gentlemen visiting the convention were introduced and made brief addresses. They were Rev. W. J. Litch, Vancouver; Rev. J. R. McFaul, Ottawa; and Rev. D. E. Hat, superintendent of missions in British Columbia.

Mr. Litch and Mr. Hat spoke of the advisability and probability of coming antagonism between the conventions of Manitoba and the Northwest and British Columbia. Miss Reekie presented the report of the Northwest Baptist. The receipts totalled \$1,773.70 and payments \$2,102.25. The subscribers totalled 2,108. The report was adopted on motion of Dr. E. J. Stobo, Winnipeg, who heartily commended the work of Editor Fetter and the entire staff.

Superintendent Stackhouse submitted the report of the Editor Board. The report for this year shows receipts for the year 1906-07 of \$2,102.25.

Educational Report.
Principal McDiarmid of Brandon college laid the report on education before the convention. The year that he controlled the Christian church was central in the history of the college. The total registration for 1906-7 has been 220, divided as follows: theology, 5; business and stenography, 110; piano, 60; vocal, 27; art, 14; expression and physical culture, 48. During the year Clark Hall has been established through the gifts of Dr. C. W. Clark of Winnipeg. Clark Hall is utilized as a ladies' department which includes art, music, vocal and physical culture. The principal paid a splendid tribute to the lady principal, Miss Whiteside, whose subsequent address to the convention simply justified his remarks.

The accommodation of the residence hall was already taxed to its capacity, and another is needed. The principal appealed for the endorsement of chairs, the establishment of libraries, and a large increase in the endowment and sustenance funds.

In order to give adequate instruction to the large attendance of Scandinavian students a teacher familiar with the English and Scandinavian languages was engaged this year to facilitate the study of English for these students. In the near future the board hoped to be able to add a German teacher as well.

A course in Bible knowledge has been added to the curriculum of the college and two teachers added to the staff for that purpose. Rev. G. Mode of Broadway church, Winnipeg, who is a delegate to the convention, being one of the appointees.

A University Charter.
The principal outlined the steps taken to secure a university charter from the Manitoba government. The bill was defeated in committee, but he stated that the application will be renewed at the next session of the legislature.

Financial Statement.
The total revenue of the college this year was \$43,891.78, and the total expenditure \$44,164.35. The total liabilities were \$42,200. Coming to the assets he said that eight years ago the college had no property and only \$3,500 promised per year for five years for teaching. Now the college owns 170,000, or total assets of \$220,000.

Miss Whiteside, the principal of the ladies' department, was called upon to outline the nature of the work in her department. She stated the new building, completed and dated 50 resident girls and six teachers. The average age of the students was 17 years. During the year 29 girls were in residence. Thirty came from Manitoba, 17 from Saskatchewan, and five from Alberta.

Miss Whiteside spoke of the evil of students attempting the special courses before they had a ground training in the academic course, and closed an admirable address with some telling arguments in favor of higher education for women and for the college residence.

In the absence of Dr. C. W. Clark, Winnipeg, who was to have moved the adoption of the report, this duty was performed by Rev. J. C. Bowen of Sutherland. He strongly endorsed the application for a university charter for Brandon college, and was in favor of passing a resolution in the convention to that effect. The motion to adopt the report was seconded by Rev. P. C. Parker, editor of the Northwest Baptist. He paid a warm tribute to Principal McDiarmid and Miss Whiteside, and took strong ground for an advanced policy with regard to education.

The motion was supported by Rev. C. B. Freeman, Dr. Stobo, who said the square inch in the west that the square inch in the east. Rev. G. Mode, J. H. Hunter, Rev. E. W. Patterson and Rev. C. W. Corey.

Committees.
At the conclusion of the session yesterday afternoon the various committees were nominated and appointed. The following is the personnel of each of the undetermined committees:

Nominating committee--Principal McDiarmid, Brandon College; E. J. Kenney, Winnipeg; J. C. Bowen, Sutherland; F. Hoffman, Winnipeg; R. Hilton, Winnipeg; A. W. Ward, Calgary; W. H. Redman, Brimley; W. G. McCormick, Neepawa; J. H. Bowring, Wetaskiwin; A. M. McDonald, Edmonton.

Resolutions--Dr. McKie, chairman, Brandon College; M. A. McLean, Fortage La Prairie; Alice McDonald, Leduc; Bro. McDonald, Regina; Bro. Turnbull, Brandon.

New Churches--C. C. McLaurin, C. E. Morse, E. B. Freeman.

Arrangements--J. C. Bowen, Strathcona; C. W. Jackson, Brandon; A. G. Baker, Okotoks; A. M. McDonald, Edmonton.

Evening Session.
Rev. G. F. Price of Dauphin conducted the devotional exercises at the opening of the evening session yesterday. The Strathcona quartette favored the convention with a fine number.

After the devotional exercises Rev. C. C. McLaurin, Calgary, gave an excellent address relating to his experiences as a general missionary. The following is the personnel of each of the undetermined committees:

During the last six years he traveled 25,000 miles a year by every mode of travel and created considerable merriments as he described the various homes, shacks and dugouts in which he has slept; also the ludicrous examples of mistaken identity having been once taken for the proprietor of the famous hotel in Edmonton. He mentioned a few of the things he considered the most interesting in the life of the missionary. He drove from Winnipeg to Edmonton before the railway reached Saskatoon or Edmonton. That was twenty-one years ago. Now the transportation is miraculous. There are now hundreds of churches in the various towns that have sprung up since that time. In 40 towns he was the first missionary. To look back over these four years and see the success of the work of the church the trouble was all repaid. To give encouragement to disconsolate congregations, and to effect peace in place of discord was a joy and unending interest.

That most impressed him in his work was the imperative necessity of unity among the members of a congregation and the spirit of charity and forbearance.

In closing his address he praised the local independence of the Baptist church as the essential condition of high spirituality.

Rev. H. Bryant of Medicine Hat sang a solo to the delight of the great audience.

Principal McDiarmid.
The evening session concluded with the address of Principal McDiarmid, Brandon college, on the relation of education to the church and state.

In his opening remarks Principal McDiarmid referred to the unique conditions that the church was facing in the West. Our country was coming to the consciousness of nationhood. The nations of the earth were pouring their streams into a common mingling mass that forms the basis of Canadian citizenship. It was our sacred duty to form high ideals of nationhood or we would be unworthy of the faith our ancestors professed for us and of the opportunity Providence had privileged with us. The Christian religion must be a factor in this ideal, and brought his life of the nation.

Separation of Church and State.
The Baptists held that in organization control and support there should be complete separation of the church from the state. Wherever the state religion is established, it should support it, it introduced a principle that was contradictory of the vital and basic principle of religion itself. The church should be voluntary, not compulsory. If voluntary operation is sacred and inviolate. No external power should be used to force the human conscience, and it was a crime for the civil power to attempt it.

How, then, was Christianity to be lived in the life of the nation? Through the lives of its Christian men.

History would show that the Baptists had a clearer vision of the separation and true relations of church and state than any other religious body. There were periods in the history of this country when the Baptist Church stood single-handed for a free church, for the untrammelled exercise of conscience and civil and religious liberty.

Even in this larger, whiter day of truth, there was a lingering tendency and readiness to impose religion by the aid of civil power, and wonderful though it might be, there yet lingered a readiness to accept, on the part of the church, the aid of the state for denominational enterprises.

At this point in his address, Principal McDiarmid applied these principles to the conditions of church and national life and human relationships. With vigor and earnestness he declared there was need in his own province to stand for these principles. The Baptists had a mission clear-cut and defined--a straight issue in asserting and securing the voluntary principle in religion and education.

Education he defined as personal development or the cultivation of personality. He went into an exhaustive treatment of the question, which he stated: "Whose right is it to educate the child? Whose natural function is it? Does the right belong to the state or to the parent?"

It was not his province or intention, he said, to enquire into the origin of human rights. Yet, he would say that no legislative power could make or unmake human rights. The right of educating the child lay with the parent. The custody of the child was a right given to the parent by the Creator.

If the state interfered it was playing the tyrant and committing a grave crime. In Russia children were taken from the parents to be trained in the orthodox religion of the state. We denounced it as tyranny, but what was tyranny in Russia was so in Canada.

State Education.
Principal McDiarmid, in dealing with state education, said he believed in and under certain conditions which alone justified its origin and operation. The first condition was found in the fact that the state declares that it is to their common advantage to voluntarily co-operate in providing educational means. There is then no question of right. The second condition where state education is justifiable when the parent ignores his right and duty, the state may underlie

the education of the child for its own preservation and perpetuity.

Compulsory Education.
Compulsory education, he said, had its limitations. It could carry only so far as the needs of good citizenship demand. When it forces religion into its education, it is going beyond its rights and abusing its power.

Baptist Attitude.
The Baptists as a religious organization believed in the public school system, but even with the existence of the state system parents had the right to educate their children as they would. The Baptists were not opponents of separate schools if conducted under their own expense. Suppression under these conditions he branded as mediæval tyranny.

Higher Education.
These principles applied to higher education as well. It was the right, the speaker declared, for a body of people in the state to organize their own institutions of learning without recourse to the state, and the state had no right to place any disability upon the members of that body.

In this connection Principal McDiarmid outlined the struggle of the Baptists of Manitoba to obtain a university charter for Brandon college. They were doing efficient work as was proved by the ability of their students to pass the state examinations in the University of Manitoba. Brandon university was a derogatory to maintain the standard on a par with the standard in the provincial institution, and grant the widest privilege of inspection. Notwithstanding these facts, the government of Manitoba refused the charter. The speaker pointed out that such rights were granted to the state university, Baptists in Nova Scotia, where they had Acadia college, and in Ontario where they had McMaster university. He pointed out that McMaster's charter was granted after the federation act of 1867 in Ontario.

The learned principal closed his address with a spirited appeal for the autonomy of his college, and said the scheme was frustrated, not by the people of Manitoba, but by a few ecclesiastics in the city of Winnipeg.

This Morning's Session.
The devotional exercises this morning were conducted by Rev. Wm. Reid of Lethbridge, after which Rev. F. G. Mode, of Brandon college, continued his lectures on the "Genesis of Paul." The speaker briefly reviewed the ground traversed in the lecture of yesterday. Up to the Jerusalem conference Paul was regarded as a Jewish rabbi, and his indestructible missionary life. He followed the itinerary of the great missionary, showing his tact, steadfastness and administrative ability.

The result of Paul's genius was the establishment of the Christian church. Paul was the father of church polity. Conditions early arose that forced the policy of the church in the future. The basis of his scheme of organization was the autonomy of the local church. He always vindicated his principle. The church of the New Testament was a reflection of Paul's genius. Its cardinal features were its simplicity and local independence. This was significant when one considered the early education of Paul. As a Jew he was trained to a high standard of education, and he was familiar with the complex organization of the civil polity of the Empire.

The lecturer also referred to Paul's sanction to the co-operation of women in the church, though he pronounced against women taking prominence and as a Roman citizen he was familiar with the complex organization of the civil polity of the Empire.

Paul was not only the founder of the Christian church, but at the same time was its greatest theologian. Pauline theology was the outcome of his solicitude for churches he had founded. Here the lecturer gave a learned treatment of the power of his theology over the whole history and development of the church, and the development of the theology of Campbell because of its light attitude towards sin.

Old and New Fields.
Rev. C. K. Morse, of Pilot Mound, addressed the convention on the importance of maintaining old fields while Rev. C. B. Freeman, superintendent of missions for Saskatchewan, spoke in a similar strain with regard to entering new fields. Both speakers stood for an aggressive policy to maintain the Baptist denominational identity.

HAYWOOD MUST DEFEND HIMSELF

Judge Refused Application for Acquittal. A Compromising Cheque.

Boise, Idaho, June 21.--The state announced the close of its case against Wm. D. Haywood at 10:30 a.m. The court then adjourned until 1:30 o'clock, when the defence moved for acquittal. The court overruled the motion for acquittal. Court adjourned until Monday.

When the court convened this morning Senator Borah announced that the state had received telegraphic information from the First National Bank of Denver, fixing the date on one of the drafts which have been introduced as evidence, and upon which the date had been punched out by the file in the bank. The draft was for \$100, and the bank wired that he dated the draft of December 21, 1905. It was drawn in favor of J. L. Simpkins by Haywood. The letter produced in court from Pettibone received by Orchardville in jail at Caldwell, stated that "That" had been sent to "Jack" Orchard said that he had asked for \$100. The defence admitted the prima facie evidence.

C. S. Kingsley, an attorney of Boise qualified as an expert in handwriting. He was asked to compare Pettibone's signature of the letter replying to the insurance agent in Denver, who asked as to the character of Orchard and Pettibone, with the signatures of Wolf and Pettibone on the back of the telegraphic money orders. Kingsley said that in his experience the signatures were written by one and the same person. He was not cross-examined. Jim Seaborn, a colored horse dealer, testified to the sale of a horse and buggy to Haywood. Seaborn said that Orchard and he drove to Pettibone's store and the three drove to a place he described as the location of the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners. Orchard went up stairs and came down with another man, who got into the buggy.

The witness said: "They said they would be back soon and drove off together."

The negro identified Haywood as the third member of the party. It was the first direct connection of Haywood with Orchard. He said Orchard paid him \$100 for the outfit, but the bill of sale was made to Pettibone. Cross-examined he said he met Orchard at the penitentiary after coming to Boise. He said he was summoned by the Pinkerton detectives and received his salary and expenses from them in advance.

Senator Borah then stated that with the exception of proving the sending of a money order for \$75 by the Western Union from Haywood in Denver, to Steve Adams in Ogden, Utah, called in 1903, the state's case was closed.

Mr. Richardson, for the defence said that they would ask that the state file the telegrams as soon as they were received. Senator Borah said that the telegrams would be here by to-night.

"With this exception, your honor," said Senator Borah, "the state is ready to close its case." There was some wrangling over the reading of a long opinion delivered in the Colorado courts and which the defence said should be read as it had been offered as evidence for the state. Judge Wood denied the motion that it be read to the jury. This closed the state's case and at 10:35 the court adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

THIRTEEN BLANK CHEQUES STOLEN

From Inland Revenue Department. Two Cashed.

Ottawa, June 21.--It is reported to-night that about thirteen blank cheques have been stolen from the Inland Revenue Department here. When the theft was noticed the banks were notified to stop payment, and the numbers of the cheques being given. Before this, however, was done, two of the blanks had been used and money obtained. It is understood that the name of the party on the cheque and to whom payable is not known. The names of the officials were, of course, forged. The cheques were cashed on the 1st and 15th of the month, two government pay days. The Dominion police have been working on the case for some time without success. At any rate, no arrest has been made.

CROP REPORT OF C.N.R. DISTRICT

From Practically Every Point Comes Reports of Fine Growth.

The C. N. R. to-day issued the following weekly crop report for the district between Edmonton and North Battleford:

Fort Saskatchewan--Crops are doing remarkably well. Weather for the past week has been very favorable. Warm days with showers in the evenings has made everything look most promising. All grains are up four and five inches, and prospects for good crops are very encouraging. If weather continues warm this year's yield will exceed that of last.

WHERE CONVENTION IS BEING HELD.
First Baptist Church, Corner of Second Street and Athabasca Avenue.

District News

MORINVILLE.

Bulletin Correspondence. The local company of Canadian Mounted Rifles intend to go into camp at St. Albert on June 25th, and are purchasing up their equipment in anticipation of it.

Mr. Hobson, the general representative of the mines, accompanied by Mr. Smith, paid a visit to the mine recently and was warmly received by the men.

On Saturday evening an amicable football game was played here between the miners and railroad men.

From the start the game was full of spirit, both sides being fairly well matched. The first goal was only made after three-quarters of an hour.

At the end the score stood 2 to 0 in favor of the miners. After the game a fine repast, served for by the Masse cafe, was enjoyed in Steffe's hall.

Both teams enjoyed the social part of the evening as much as the good natured lively competition on the field.

The crops are making a fine showing throughout the district. The recent warm weather has made compensation for the late spring.

EDISON. Bulletin Correspondence. Farmers in this vicinity have finished seeding and the grain is showing beautifully green over the fields.

The area sown greatly exceeds that of any previous year. After the grain is in, ideal growing weather in the warm days and frequent showers.

The government road work will soon begin under the able management of Jack Edgson.

Mr. J. D. Maloney, who formerly kept store here, is moving to his home, a few miles out of town.

A new store has been opened by Armstrong brothers, who will also keep the post office. Irwin Armstrong, whose marriage to Miss Anna McKeever was a recent social event, moves into apartments over the store.

Jack Baldwin will travel for his health during the summer and leave his farm in charge of his son, Floyd, who, with Morton Bates, will back and run things on the farm.

Quite recently W. M. Garrison shot a lynx near his house and a little later saw another near the same place. It is supposed the severe cold in the past winter renders small game scarce and such animals are driven to look to our poultry yards for their food.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Margaret Gibson, on June 9, a fine baby girl.

The basket supper and social given at Dunganon District for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, was very successful, yielding a cash return of \$40, clear of all expenses.

The church services at Edison school house each Sunday are at 11 a.m. (held by Mr. Beath), and 7 p.m. by Mr. Telfer. Sunday school follows. Mr. Telfer's service. There are over a hundred books in the library owned by the Sunday school and are free to the public to read.

VEGREVILLE.

Bulletin Correspondence. A word or two about one of the most enterprising industries in this young town may not be uninteresting illustrating as it does the growth from small beginnings that is typical of the west.

The owner of this industry—a planning mill and an end door factory—is one of the firmest believers in the future of Vegreville, and with some reason.

Disatisfied with the limited opportunities offered young men in the east, Charles Gordon left his home in Allan Craig, Ontario, five years ago and came to Fort Saskatchewan where he worked at his trade as carpenter.

Seeing a good opening in Vegreville, he was one of the pioneers starting out by building the Queen's Hotel for T. Shipley.

Vegreville, with its rapid growth, demanded more than hand labor, he built a large planing mill near D. R. Fraser's lumber yard. The building is 50 feet by 60 feet, two stories and finished with galvanized siding and first-class roofing, with large sheet iron tanks on the first floor capable of holding 1,000 gallons of water, with a force pump for fire protection. The various offices are airy and well equipped. Twenty men experienced in the different branches of factory work are employed. Motive power is furnished by an Ohio gasoline engine, 16 horse power. Mr. Edson, an expert engineer, came to Vegreville and installed everything in excellent order.

OLDS. Bulletin Correspondence. The most promising reports continue to roll in from the country folk regarding the forwardness of all crops. Wheat is looking right up and a farmer brought in a sample of rye (rye, that's the name of a certain kind of grain, you know) last week measuring 33 inches, and at an inch growth a day, which some of the people state that vegetation is making, said rye will be now considerably over a yard long at present writing.

A very good attendance was present at the adjourned Board of Trade meeting last Monday evening, and the annual election of officers a satisfactory amount of other business was ground out. One of the principal topics of discussion was the cooperation of all towns from Red Deer to Calgary inclusive for the present year of a more united effort for the interesting of settlers in the district represented in this project. A Mr. Peterson of Carstairs has proven himself an artist at the hanging of exhibits in other parts and offers to take exhibits and look after them at four different state fairs for his transportation and a very reasonable sum. A. This meeting the Olds town council were requested to contribute \$150 to ward the scheme. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

O. S. Moore, president; J. Duff, first vice-president; Wm. Macdonald, second vice-president; Theo. Buckton, secretary; treasurer; G. H. Cloakley, R.

IDEAL WEATHER FOR CROPS. Mr. Thomas on a tour of inspection into the Bonanza country on Tuesday, was seen by the Bulletin on his return, and he states that after a careful investigation he has no hesitation in stating that all kinds of crops are further advanced this year than at the same time in 1906. This is accounted for by the fact that the snow has not been at work this year. The pest was very active in 1906, and as a consequence the growth of all grains was retarded and in some cases fields were destroyed.

There hasn't been a drop too much rain so far. Mr. Reid asserts that had the farmers themselves the making of the weather it would have been impossible to turn out a better distribution of rain and sunshine than Alberta has been favored with. He believes that given favorable conditions, the wheat crop in the Bonanza country will be one of the very best ever known.

Hainstock, T. L. Leader, H. S. Craig, Dr. Little, Jas. Logan, councillors. Regular meetings of the board occur first Monday evening of every month.

The past three days have not been dog days but hog days, judging from the steady stream of porkers which have lined the road leading to Olds. The price continues to soar and just marketed. No year has witnessed such an inspector to the hog industry in this district as this, and the farmers are proving that no better country exists than Alberta for raising the pig and making him a marketable commodity in a hurry.

The Olds brass band hied to the home of one of its members, Mr. Edwin Lewis, in the country last Tuesday evening, and had a most enjoyable drive to and from and then a sumptuous repast at the Lewis. These frolics out into the country remind us of the good old days, ten and twelve years ago, when everybody body knew everybody else. The band was a new organization then, but the picnic process was the one adopted for the occasion. Oh, those good old rabbit days!

When outside towns are growing warm, warmer and more warm over the actions of the N.W.M.P. upon the occasion of the C. P. R. closing our second street crossing, what do those same towns think that the actual victims of the insult must be made of when we stood meekly by and looked on. It was the same old story of not knowing what to do when right under the "smart" of the sting, and yet not wishing to encourage anything of a lawless appearance. It is easy enough to show, after the thing is over, what we should have done, so we will refrain from any more talk of such a nature, but we will repeat that if there was anything on the scene that day which would have precipitated a riot, it was the presence of the mounted police, and particularly of the order was not given that way exactly, but what else did it mean? When the townspeople get their minds rolling on this latter incident over, then is when the boiling point is about reached. However, the end is not yet.

Mr. George Ford, one of the land guides, met with a very close shave last Friday in attempting to cross the river, and was ordered to interfere with our town officials in carrying out their orders, and finally because of such conditions existing, a social event, stepping up and proclaiming the contest a riot, and ordering his soldiers to "shoot" any who further interfered with the closing of the crossing. The order was not given that way exactly, but what else did it mean? When the townspeople get their minds rolling on this latter incident over, then is when the boiling point is about reached. However, the end is not yet.

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CITY MARKET.

Hay—Slough, \$12 to \$13; upland, \$16 to \$22; timothy, \$24 to \$25. Baled No. 2 Northern, \$4.50; No. 3, \$13, upland, \$14 to \$15; timothy, \$18 to \$20. Oats, 30c to 35c in Edmonton city market today. Potatoes 40c to 45c per bushel. Eggs and butter—Eggs 18c to 20c; butter, 25c to 30c for dairy. Live stock—Fat butchers, 4c to 4.2c; hogs, 7c; mutton, 6c to 6.12c. The prices are for live weight.

WHEAT AT ELEVATOR. No. 1 hard, 63 to 65c per bushel. No. 1 Northern 63c. No. 2 Northern 55c. No. 3 Northern 50c. Lower grades, 45c to 50c. Oats at elevator: No. 1 white, 23c. No. 2 white, 22c. No. 3 white, 21.2c.

WINNIPEG CATTLE MARKET. Winnipeg, June 18.—The following prices prevail at abattoirs and stock yards for stock weighed off cars at Winnipeg: Hogs—Live, select, per cwt., \$7.75; heavy, per cwt., \$6.75; stags and sows taken at value.

Cattle—Choice beef steers and heifers, per lb., 4.2 to 5.12c; other grades in proportion; bulls 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c. Sheep—Choice, per lb., 6 to 3.4. Calves—Live, choice, 12c to 20c per lb., 4.12 to 5c; other grades in proportion; choice veal, strictly fresh, per lb., 7 1/2 to 8c.

Hides—Choice, frozen hides, per lb., 8 1/2c. Winnipeg, June 20.—Cash wheat: No. 1 hard, 88 5/8; No. 1 Northern, 88 5/8; No. 2 Northern, 82 1/4; No. 3 Northern, 80 1/4; No. 4 Northern, 80. Rejected 1-Northern, 83 3/8; rejected 2-Northern, 80 5/8; oats 41, barley 54, flax 1.32.

Chicago, June 20.—Hog receipts, about 23,000, market strong to higher. Light 610 to 632 1/2; mixed 605 to 632 1/2; heavy, 500 to 625; rough, 500 to 605; pigs 570 to 620; good to choice, heavy, 410 to 625; bulk of sales 615 to 625.

TRADERS LEAVE FOR FROZEN NORTH

Ships of Hudson's Bay Co., Will Bring Home Furs From Frozen North

London, June 21.—The quaintest fleet in the world is just setting out on its only voyage of the year—a voyage that takes it through almost uncharted waters to a spot so far from the beaten track of commerce that the style of navigation and trading is carried on by barter.

This is the fleet of three vessels that leaves London in the late spring to fetch furs home from the Hudson Bay. Its very existence takes us back to the days of the old mercantile venture, and is a reminder that steam and steel have not yet driven rafter and icebreaker from the sea.

These ships of the Hudson's Bay company are the raftermen of commerce. All through the winter they lie in the South West India docks, quiet and unobtrusive, but when the warmer days come and the ice breaks up in the Hudson Bay, these vessels head the call to go out again upon the trail.

"A Faithful Old Tub." The most interesting member of the little fleet is the Discovery, for this is the famous vessel in which Captain Scott made his Antarctic expedition a few years ago. She is built for rough work, and is a crushing that would make a concertina of any other vessel only rules her paint. Last autumn she came back across the Atlantic, half steaming, half sailing, with her sides panned so clean by the ice that she was white as new planks.

But she was as sound as ever, and brought £100,000 worth of furs to London in like manner. Last autumn she came back across the Atlantic, half steaming, half sailing, with her sides panned so clean by the ice that she was white as new planks.

"I never personally met the Mining Inspector, and I do not recall any communication from him concerning that." "I felt that I had such a man. I did not know that there was much difference between certificates from England and from Alberta."

"Did you ever get authority from the Mining Inspector or Minister of Public Works to run that mine with a pit-boss in charge of it?" "No, I did not know that."

"How long has this last Mining Inspector had authority?" "I do not really know when his appointment was made."

"Not a Ferry Job." Edward Cardler, engineer, employed by the Strathcona Coal Company, was the next witness. He had been engaged by the company two months ago to do the engineer's work, he testified; going out each morning and leaving at 5.30. He returned every night for a half hour or so to pump out the water. He was paid \$3.75 a day.

On the day of the disaster, he left the mine at 5.30 p. m., when—since it was Saturday night—the night shift was on duty. He returned at 9.30 o'clock to the boiler-room. "Mr. Camb, the day foreman, passed through the boiler-room to his black, which is about 100 yards away," the witness said. "Mr. Hardy and one of the timber-men came about 10 o'clock and sat in the boiler-room eating their supper. The other three had taken their supper with them down the mine."

"How was the boiler-room lit up then?" "There was no light." "What means is there of lighting it?" "There is a small dynamo there, but it was not running. We never run it at night."

DEALERS AGREE TO SELL AT \$4.50

Price Regulated Last Winter by Agreement. Coal Commission.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Coal Commission only two witnesses were present for examination. A few onlookers dropped in through the afternoon and followed the examination with interest.

Mr. E. Ross, who has been manager of the Strathcona Coal Company for a year and a half, was first examined. He stated that the company did not employ more than 20 men at any time in the underground work. The company has mining rights in about fifteen acres of land owned by John Walters, who has the largest interest in the mine.

Mr. Ross, who is in partnership with Mr. Walters, stated that John McNulty, the bookkeeper and clerk, managed the financial end of the business, while George Lamb, the late foreman, was in charge of the work in the interior of the mine, at a salary of \$4 a day.

"Was he the only one around who had charge of mining operations?" "Yes." "The responsibility lay with him?" "Yes."

"How long had he been working with your mine?" "About five months. He took over the charge of the mine a month after he came here."

The witness becoming somewhat mixed in the names of his predecessors, he testified that the company had changed foremen frequently in the last year.

To Preserve Harmony. Examined as to the reason for this, Mr. Ross stated that trouble used to arise between foremen and miners, the latter threatening to strike, and a couple of times the foremen were discharged to preserve harmony. The foreman, Dunn, Lamb's predecessor, had been capable, honest and watchful in the company's interest, but the men accused him of partiality and favoritism, and they let him go.

Lamb, who had been about a month at the mine, was appointed in his stead, as the men were willing to work under Lamb. Dunn went to work as a miner under Lamb.

"What certificates had Lamb as to his ability to do the work?" "He had letters of recommendation from some mines where he had worked in England and in Nanaimo, B. C. These stated that he was a foreman or underground manager or at least I understood them so."

Mr. Hanson asked the witness if either day or night certificates had been issued qualifying them for the work and obtained in this province. "Yes, the night certificates were issued."

"Was there anyone about the mine who had?" "No, I spoke to Mr. Lamb after his appointment about the need of it and he said his papers were good anywhere; that getting a new one was only a matter of form."

"Did the Mining Inspector ever speak to you of the necessity of having a man with a provincial certificate?" "I never personally met the Mining Inspector, and I do not recall any communication from him concerning that."

"I felt that I had such a man. I did not know that there was much difference between certificates from England and from Alberta."

"Did you ever get authority from the Mining Inspector or Minister of Public Works to run that mine with a pit-boss in charge of it?" "No, I did not know that."

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Butter Direct From Milk

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

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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.

K. W. McKenzie, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, EDMONTON - - - - ALTA.

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All kinds of Building Material Planning and Crushing done at all times. Orders filled at shortest notice CANN, INGLE & CO.

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. At home in the stubble or fallow, turns a good flat 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

Do You Want Help-- Then Try a Want Ad.

CZAR DUMA AND

Announces The representative of Meet the C in St

St. Petersburg, June 18 has dissolved the Duma of the official gazette was for the announcement.

That the municipal press and the state in general inimical to the government, and if it is essential the suspension of newspaper in St. Petersburg, our government will suppress it inevitably.

The following is the Emperor's manifesto: "We, Nicholas II, by God's grace Emperor of All Russia, Poland, Grand Finland, etc., declare our faithful subjects, that with our order and instigation the dissolution of the Duma, our government will pacify the country and to our state in general."

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Minutes. It will also take a size of 33c. For 15 gal. This Butter Separator does not direct from the Sweet Our Ideal Butter Separator Churn at a less cost than

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Want Ad.

CZAR DISSOLVES DUMA AND ORDERS ELECTION

Announces That Duma Failed Because Non Re- presentative and Modifies Election Laws to Meet the Case.--Seven Hundred Arrests in St Petersburg Yesterday

St. Petersburg, June 15.—The czar has dissolved the Duma. The presses of the official gazette were held open for the announcement. Active preparations for the dissolution included an order from General Drahtschak, Prefect of St. Petersburg, addressed to the municipal press, announcing that the publication of any article "critical to the government will be considered a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$1,500 and three months' imprisonment. This is the most drastic measure proclaimed against the press since the days of the black reaction, and it is enforced it will entail the suspension of every liberal newspaper in St. Petersburg. The Socialist Tsvianich has already thrown up the sponge and will not attempt to appear this morning, fearing that suppression is inevitable. Over 700 arrests were made in St. Petersburg yesterday.

The following is the full text of the Emperor's manifesto:
"We, Nicholas II, by the grace of God, Emperor of All the Russians, Oscar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., etc., in view of the fact that the Duma, which was elected in conformity with our order and instructions since the dissolution of the first Duma, our government, has adopted a series of successive measures to pacify the country and establish the affairs of state in regular course. The second Duma convened by us was summoned to contribute according to our sovereign will, to the pacification of Russia, principally by the work of legislation without which the life of a state and perfection of the administration is impossible; next by an examination of the budget of revenue and expenditure which insures regularly in national finances; and finally by the national use of the right of addressing interpellations to the government with a view to the tabulating everywhere truth and justice.

"Entrusting these tasks to the elected representatives, the nation placed upon them by that trust a heavy responsibility to it, was their sacred duty to use their wisdom in wise labor for the welfare and the strengthening of the Russian state. Such were our ideas as to the high we gave to the nation new principles for the life of the state.

"To our sorrow, a considerable section of the second Duma failed to justify our expectations. It was not with the will or the power to fight Russia and perfect her new administration through the peaceful and legal party in the Duma into a means of fighting against the government and exciting distrust toward it among large classes of people.

"Lastly an act was committed unbecoming to the annals of history. The judicial authorities discovered a plot by a section of the Duma against the State and power of the czar, but when our government demanded the exclusion, until judgment had been passed, of 55 members of the Duma implicated in a conspiracy, the rest of those among them most compromised, the Duma failed to carry out immediately the constitutional duty of the authorities, which admitted of no delay.

"All this compelled us by ukase to the senate to dissolve the second Duma, fixing September 14th as the date of convention of a new Duma, believing, however, in the patriotism and national spirit of our nation.

"We find the cause of failure on the two occasions of activity in the

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

Two Drownings and a Street Car Fatality Reported From Winnipeg

Winnipeg, June 16.—The hot weather brought its usual chapter of water and accidents. On Saturday David Phillips, a young fellow who was bathing from a boat at Winnipeg Beach left his boat, and sank to the bottom. Clarence Flexon, the son of a Winnipeg druggist, while canoeing with a companion on Sunday afternoon on the Red River near the Blackwood brewery, was upset, and despite all efforts was drowned.

A terrible street car accident occurred here on the morning of Saturday about 9 o'clock. P. Scheider, of 459 Pacific avenue, was boarding a car opposite the Commercial club, when his foot slipped and he was carried under the wheels of the trailer, being killed before the motor man knew of the accident. His right leg was severed from the body and caught on the car, dropping on the street some hundreds of yards away.

CHINESE ARE FLOCKING IN.

Ottawa, Ont., June 15th.—Last month 66 Chinese entered Canada by way of Vancouver, paying \$500 each or a total of \$33,000 to become residents of the Dominion. In addition to the 45 Chinese, who are exempt from the Chinese tax, being merchants returning China, entered, making a total number of arrivals, 111. Two or three sessions ago Parliament raised the Chinese tax from \$100 to \$500, and for a year afterwards there were very few arrivals from China. Three months ago they began to come again, and the arrivals have been increasing steadily ever since.

MEN FOR ALBERTA.

Fifty Presbyterian Ministers Secured in the British Isles.

Toronto, June 19.—Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, Presbyterian Home Mission secretary, arrived home Friday from an extended visit to the British Isles in quest of men for the Canadian field. He had better success than he had hoped for, having secured about fifty men to come out this fall to the most of them retained in Scotland, two or three in England, and ten in the north of Ireland. "People of the old land," Dr. McLaren says, "are prepared to take an unlimited amount of interest in Canada, and the colony just now of the British Empire."

APPROVE ALBERTA'S GOVERNMENT.

Prince Albert, Sask., June 20.—Today the Associated Builders' Trade resolved that the Dominion Government be asked to name a point of the redemption for bank notes in the province.

Edmonton delegates had a resolution passed that action be taken for the restoration of the franchise to the convention endorsed the attitude of the Alberta government toward the principle of universal manhood suffrage and operation of telephones.

Mr. Fisher, of Edmonton, introduced a resolution that the Government be requested to provide more adequate postal and mail services.

A proposal that the government provide a distinctive gear for Alberta oats was rejected. A resolution was passed that no town or village located within inspected by an official as to sanitary and other suitable conditions.

The next convention will be held in Medicine Hat.

Yesterday afternoon the delegates were given an excursion on the river and a dinner by the town of Prince Albert. The convention ended today.

It was more largely attended than in former years and the business more important. His growing recognition of the legislature and railway officials who attended. A resolution that provinces have separate associations was adopted.

TURNED HOSE ON THEM.

York's Assistant Fire Chief's Effort to Disperse London Sackmen.

York, Ont., June 19.—In the rush for homesteads the crowd was large yesterday morning that the officers were completely upset. At 6 o'clock the crowd gathered and kept increasing, and at 6 o'clock the street and sidewalk were crowded both sides of the line powerless to handle it. The assistant chief of the town fire brigade called out the fire department, and promptly acted on it. The fire bell rang, the brigade called out the fire department, and promptly acted on it. The fire bell rang, the brigade called out the fire department, and promptly acted on it.

TWO MAMMOTH SHIPS OF WAR.

Washington, June 20.—Bids were opened at the navy department at noon today for the construction of two American battleships. The ships are to be approximately 20,000 tons displacement, 16 inches in diameter, and equipped with 10-inch guns. A naval board on designs has given the opinion that a vessel constructed on this plan would be the highest practicable for a vessel of this type and class, and have the highest practicable readings of action, with a total normal capacity of about 2,300 tons, a speed of 21 knots, a length on the load water line of about 310 feet, and an extreme breadth of about 85 feet and 2.5 inches.

The Newport News Shipbuilding Co. of Newport News, Va., with a bid at \$5,987,000, and the Fore River Shipbuilding Co. of Quincy, Mass., with a bid at \$4,377,000, were the successful bidders to-day for building the big 20,000 ton battleships.

LOOKING FOR AN ENGLISH GIRL.

Immigration Agent Suter has received a letter from J. Obed Smith, commissioner at Winnipeg, asking for information concerning a young woman named Barley, who is thought to be working in some hotel in Edmonton. Her mother, who lives in Brighton, Eng., has reason to believe that she is still in the city, but has been unable to find any trace of the woman. He will be very glad to receive any information of her whereabouts.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT AND CORN.

Liverpool, June 20.—Wheat dried, spot No. 3 western winter, steady, 10 3/4d. No. 1 California, firm, 6 1/2 1/4d. futures steady, July 6 1/2 1/4d; Sept., 7 3/4d. Corn, spot, dried No. 2, 3 3/4d. Old northern 54 3/4d; futures steady, July 4 1/2 1/4d; Sept. 4 1/2 1/4d.

NEW METHOD OF ELECTING.

Metropolitan See Endorsed by Diocese of Rupert's Land.

Winnipeg, June 20.—At the diocesan synod of Rupert's land, now in session, an interesting discussion took place this afternoon on the initiative of Canon Murray, who read the report of a committee on the Metropolitan See, which was supported by the maintenance of Rupert's Land as Metropolitan See in accordance with the provisions of the charter for the maintaining continuity of policy by its central position. The proposal of the diocese was to elect by a new method, a committee of elected members, eight from the province, five from the British Columbia diocese synod, which should nominate six, and that after the first ballot after three days of the proposed election, one and, and soon until three re-

MONTALBETTI IS NOT GUILTY

Of Perjury in Blairmore Townsite Case.—House Erected In Summer of '98

Macleod, June 18.—At the evening session of the Supreme Court the defense took up the case. The first witness called was James Scott Wittness was in Blairmore in 1898 and saw a cabin built of logs across the time. This was before the section-house was built. The cabin was constructed that it was possible to move it without tearing it down. If the present building was not on a sloping piece of ground it could not be the same cabin which he saw in 1898. A stove was in the cabin. The structure was about forty feet from the present station. A tent there. The distance between the two stoves was the same width and joined each other.

The accused was living in a tent when the witness first went there in June, 1898, but built the cabin in August. These were the only buildings in evidence when he first went there. Did not see any signs of a garden, but saw some fencing. Witness could not say if defendant kept a cow.

Mr. Buchanan Kadd testified that he was in Blairmore several times in 1898 selling produce, and in March 1898 she was cooking at the springs about half a mile distant from Mr. Wittfulness. In July witness was in Blairmore. She saw a little log hut where the section-house now stands, and some one was living there, but she did not know the name. The section-house was just being built. She went again to Blairmore in September. She saw Joseph Montalbetti to arrange for the sale of some potatoes. He came to the station to deliver the potatoes they were changing the cabin so as to make room for the stove. In his opinion it was the same cabin.

When cross-examined by Mr. Campbell, he said a tent was near the section house, but he could not swear that people lived in the cabin, only from the fact that he had seen Mr. Wittfulness go in, taking butter, eggs, etc., and had seen the produce there. On her last visit in October Joseph Montalbetti had told her that the cabin was being changed to a root-house. The potatoes were on the section taken into the station, as the potatoes were not ready.

Joseph Little testified that in 1898 he was freighting along the road and was at Blairmore about March and had camped there. He had seen a log shack in May or June 1898, but did not know how long it had been built. He had seen Felix Montalbetti going into the cabin. It was the same building he had seen during a trial before Justice Wetmore. He had a conversation with Mr. Lyon in that year regarding the surface rights to some land which he had acquired. He spoke to Lyon regarding the moving of his house and Lyon replied that as he did not own the land and that anyway he was soon going to leave.

Several other witnesses bore similar testimony, and after a brief adjournment the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

BROKEN RAILS IN 1905-1906.

During the winter of 1905-1906 there were 894 broken rails removed from the railway tracks of New York State. During 1906-1907 the broken rails were 2,392. Yet the manufacturers say that subject to the limitations of the Bessemer process, and because of the enormous demand for rails, the manufacture of rails is not as they can. Yet to the ordinary observer it would appear reasonable to take more time and more care in the manufacture of rails, even though the orders are pressing. Of course, there is no likelihood of the plants spending \$60,000,000 to change from the old steel-making, although this is the demand advocated by the Scientific American, but the public will demand a return to the slower methods of manufacture and a more liberal carrying of the iron. A rail rolled from scrap cannot be expected to stand the immense strain it has to bear.—Toronto News.

LEARN BOTH LANGUAGES.

Hon. Rudolph Lemieux's Advice to Ottawa Students.

Ottawa, Ont., June 19.—At the closing of Ottawa University today the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Hon. Rudolph Lemieux and Senator O'Brien. The Postmaster General made an eloquent speech. In offering a bit of advice to the students he asked them to take advantage of the opportunity of being in contact with two races. The English students should embrace this opportunity to speak and write French. In Europe there is no well educated man who is not familiar with the French language. Students should learn to speak and write English. They should master it. The wealth of English literature and the abundance of English books, practice to learn to respect the conditions of dress was a virtue to be followed in mixed communities.

SASKATCHEWAN'S BIG ACREAGE

With One Exception Districts Show Increased Wheat Area

Regina, Sask., June 21.—According to custom, the Saskatchewan government has issued an estimate of the acreage sown with wheat, coarse grains, flax and speltz. This year some thousand representative farmers were addressed and the replies received have not been embodied in a report. In issuing the report, the bureau of information and statistics states that although the returns are not complete, the figures given are expected, it believes the figures given will be found very nearly correct.

The bureau states further that the estimated increase of acreage over last year's figures is a little more than the first reports received led the bureau to expect, but that it is, perhaps, still somewhat short of the increase that was looked for. Should the balance of the reports coming from the newer districts, and the fact that a larger acreage has been sown there than the present figures represent, the bureau will likely prepare another estimate based on fuller returns.

In conclusion the report says: "With reference to acreage in crop this season, we find quite a variety of opinions on the part of our correspondents in the various districts, some of them reporting that the acreage that it was intended to sow was greater than the actual sowing, and that the acreage of oats and coarse grain is considerably reduced."

In the case of the more important crops, in the appended table, wheat and oats, the acreage of 1906 is given in parallel columns for the purpose of comparison. Last year's speltz acreage amounted to 768 as against an estimated acreage for this year of 744, or a decrease of 24 acres.

DELIRIOUS FOR THREE DAYS.

Peculiar Result to Chinaman Who Was in a Train Accident.

Vancouver, B. C., June 21.—There has been a good deal of excitement in Chinatown ever since Wednesday afternoon when a mysterious disappearance of a Chinaman was reported to have been a passenger on the car Elmore, which was telegraphed by the shunter on that day on the Lulu Island branch of the B. C. Electric Railway. When the list of injured was made public his friends began to get anxious as none of the hospitals had reference to but one Chinaman, who had been identified by his relatives, and the electric company positively denied all knowledge of any other Chinaman.

Mr. David Lee, the court reporter, instituted a careful search through the neighborhood of the wreck, but without finding any trace of his missing countryman.

This morning, however, the missing man returned to the city and tells a peculiar story. He was in the car at the time of the accident and was knocked on the head. He wandered about the woods in a dazed condition without knowing what he did. Somehow he got to town and took the Westminster train without being conscious of where he was going. From Westminster he took the boat to Landers Landing, where he has been staying, delirious most of the time until this morning when his senses returned and he came back to the city.

WITHDRAWS FROM EDDY'S CASE.

Concord, N.H., June 21.—Fred W. Baker, of Epsom, N.H., a second cousin of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, has withdrawn as one of the "next friends" plaintiffs in the suit for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's property, stating that others nearer of kin than he, Mrs. Eddy are acting as plaintiffs, and that his presence among them is unnecessary.

GOLF AT HOYLAK.

Hoyleak, England, June 21.—Arnold Massey, the French champion, was first in the British golf championship qualifying rounds with 912. J. H. Taylor was second with 314, and "Tom" Vardon was third with 319.

States for the sympathy and friendship of China, and thus checkmate Japanese hegemony. It is considered a big diplomatic stroke.

KILLED IN FERNIE MINE.

Explosion Results in Death of One Man and Fatal Injury of a Second.

Fernie, B.C., June 21.—James Hoppelle was killed and Evan Thomas fatally injured by an explosion of blasting shot in No. 6 Prospect Mine near here this morning. Two other miners were slightly injured.

Last night between nine and ten o'clock Andrew Marshall, a Scotch boy 15 years old, engaged as a sampler in the coke oven, fell in front of the donkey engine and had his leg cut off below the knee. He was taken to the hospital at once, and will recover.

Would be Breach of Promise.

Toronto, June 21.—There was a definite promise made at the last session that there would be another election before another election, and this promise cannot be broken without a breach of faith, of which I have no reason to believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be guilty." This statement was made this morning by I. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative Opposition, in an interview at the King Edward Hotel.

FIRE SPREAD TO THREE PEOPLE

Mother and Child May Die As A Result of Coal Oil Explosion

Toronto, Ont., June 21.—Three people were seriously burned this morning, and two of them may die. Mrs. Mills, who lives at Sutton Place, was pouring coal oil which she had bought from a street vendor, when the stove became so hot that it was not burning quickly enough. In a minute there was an explosion, which started a fire. Her screams attracted her seven-month-old baby, who ran to her, and its clothes were set on fire. Her husband was lying sick in bed with rheumatism, and he jumped up and grabbed the baby, setting his own clothes on fire and getting badly burned. The mother and child may die, but the husband's burns are not so serious, and he is expected to recover. Mrs. Mills has had with her a can of kerosene and a lighted stove. Neighbors say the explosion shook the house.

FIX \$5 FEE FOR EXAMINATIONS

For Insurance Companies and Fraternal Societies By Saskatchewan Medical Assoc.

Prince Albert, Sask., June 21.—The Saskatchewan Medical Association this afternoon was addressed by Dr. Wm. Moore, of Ottawa, Secretary of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The discussion which followed had special reference to tuberculosis among the Indians, a phase which many of the delegates have had special opportunity to study. Other papers read this afternoon were "Anaphylaxis," by Dr. Dow, Regina Sanitarium; "Dr. W. A. Thompson, Regina," "The Physician and his Societies and their Relations," by Dr. A. B. Stewart, Rosethorn; "Tuberculosis in the Life of a Country Physician," by J. W. Kemp, Indian Head.

The report of the committee on Tariff was received and adopted and the effect will be a uniformity of fees throughout the province, the fee for insurance examinations both for fraternal societies and insurance companies is being fixed at \$5 for the full examination and \$3 for partial examination.

The entertainment provided by the local members was acknowledged by the visiting brethren this afternoon by a cordial vote of thanks proposed by the Honorary President, Dr. Kemp, seconded by Dr. Dow, of Regina. This evening a large number of guests had a reception given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Galbraith.

C.N.R. CHEAP RATES.

The Canadian Northern announce rates to the Edmonton fair at less than single fare for the round trip. For example, Togo, Sask., is \$13.15, while the regular one-way rate is \$19.90, being \$6.75 less than single fare. Prince Albert is \$10.65, while the regular one-way fare is \$14.45; and rates from intermediate points are correspondingly lower. They are in effect from all stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The C.N.R. also have on sale a single fare rate to Toronto and return which is \$59.80, on sale July 3, 4, 5 and 6, good until August 6, and on payment of \$1 can be extended to 27. This excursion applies all rail or lake and rail via Port Arthur.

Another round trip ticket is on sale daily, limited to September 30 to return, of \$91.55 to Toronto, \$97.65 to Montreal, \$98.55 to Boston, \$97.65 to Albany, and all intermediate points at correspondingly low rates. This ticket permits stop overs at points in Canada, in both directions, and includes both first class berth and meals on the upper lake steamers.

Also another first class rate good for 30 days for the round trip, on sale daily to the same territory, averaging about five dollars less than the amounts mentioned above. This also permits stop overs in both directions at points in Canada.

The Winnipeg fair rate is \$22 on the C.N.R., and is on sale July 13 to 19; and on sale July 20 to and on July 25. For Dominion City the fare and a third rate will be in effect June 25 to July inclusive, returning up to and on July 3.

ROOSEVELT PROMISES TO RELINQUISH \$27,000,000 Boxer Claims.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—President Roosevelt has just made the most stupendous gift to China that the United States or any other government ever made to a foreign nation. He also another first class rate good for 30 days for the round trip, on sale daily to the same territory, averaging about five dollars less than the amounts mentioned above. This also permits stop overs in both directions at points in Canada.

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THE ED MONTON BULLETIN

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

BULLFINCH CO., LTD. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1907.

DEVELOPMENT VS. PLUNDER.

The policy of the Whitney Government in administering Northern Ontario for the revenue that could be got out of it was a very popular theme of Conservative orators and journals in the West a couple of years ago—much more popular than it is likely to be again. That policy we were then assured was the unquestionable proof of towering statesmanship, the highest testimony a provincial premier could give of his genius for government. Graphic pictures were drawn of the overflowing coffers of Ontario; statistics by the yard were produced to demonstrate how many shekels had been extracted from the sale and rental of the natural resources of the northern unsettled districts; and praise without measure was heaped upon the Whitney Government because, after maligning the Ross Government for years, they signalled their own entrance to power by a slaughter of resources that dwarfed all precedents to insignificant canoe.

In contrast to this gratifying conditions of things, we were invited to look with disgust on our own unhappy plight. Ontario administered its public domain and made millions of revenue from it. No such golden opportunity should be ours. The Federal Government has an unfaithful guardian that "robbed us of our birthright" in withholding our public domain from provincial control. All we had left were our splendid prospects and our mountain scenery, and Saskatchewan lacked the latter. Whereat Mr. Bennett, with "bowed head" and downcast mien, made mournful pilgrimages through the pillaged land, warning an enslaved and spiritless people that he was their sole surviving hope of salvation, and that if they did not rise to his support, he too would flicker out as the first election. Prophetic Richard! About everything from the Bible to the British North America Act was called upon for allusions and illusions as to the fate of those who in the proper hour failed to assert their manhood and tamely submitted to the spoiler. Rot of this kind was ladled out by the barrel, the general purport being that if the new provinces permitted the Dominion to retain control of their public land, they could never aspire to the proud position and the brimming coffers of Ontario. Serfs and mendicants we would always be; perpetually impoverished and dependent for our pittance on the powers that be at Ottawa.

Let us see how this works out. If it were fair to compare the policies, it is also fair to compare the results of the policies. If the Whitney policy in Ontario was the standard by which the Federal policy in Alberta and Saskatchewan should be judged, it surely is fair to measure the results of the Whitney administration in Ontario by the standard of the results of Federal administration in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The new provinces to-day are prosperous in every meaning of the word. Work is more plentiful than workers, wages are high and the prospect is bright. Development along every line goes on apace, the only deterrent being lack of laborers and lack of capital to undertake all that would be otherwise undertaken. The provincial governments with fixed, certain and liberal revenues carry on the work of road-making, bridge-building, telephone construction, while the Federal Government induces immigration, encourages railway construction, erects public buildings and extends the postal system. It is the business of both Federal and Provincial Governments to get people into the country, and to make their conditions of life as satisfactory as possible after they arrive. The people are contented, prosperous and satisfied, and will be pardoned if they smile, and will recall the dark prophecies of the Conservative gentlemen two or three years ago.

Things are different in Northern Ontario. There the people who have gone into the country are getting out in scores, and those who are not leaving are threatening to secede from the Province. Why is this? The fault is not in the country. Its resources are unquestioned. If they were not unquestioned, the secessionists would move out. The settlers want to stay there, but they declare the present conditions of life to be intolerable and do not see any hope of amendment. The country is being depopulated of its timber; its mines are being worked, and from these large revenues are derived by the Ontario Government. But there the activity of the Government ends. The north country is administered for revenue, and when it produces the revenue, the Government's interest in it ceases. Roads are practically unknown, colonization effort is unknown, schools are few and difficult to maintain owing to the scarcity of settlement. In the midst of a nation marvellously prosperous and possessing a region marvellously wealthy in resources the people of Northern Ontario are seething with discontent and dissatisfaction. These conditions simply illustrate the difference between a country that is administered for the purpose of developing it, and a country that is administered for the purpose of producing revenue. Alberta and Saskatchewan are administered for the purpose of development; Northern Ontario is administered simply as a region from which to extract revenue. The Federal Government does not rely for revenue on exacting toll from the pioneers of Alberta and Saskatchewan; the Ontario Government gets its revenue simply by placing a penalty on the settler of Northern Ontario. The pioneer in Alberta and Saskatchewan has to bear the burden of making his way in a new country under conditions made as easy as possible by governmental assistance and co-operation; the pioneer in Northern Ontario has to bear his burdens without any such assistance or co-operation, and finds little consolation in the fact that while he struggles unaided against these overwhelming odds, his district is being depopulated of its wealth for the benefit of the settled portion of the province. The more Alberta and Saskatchewan are developed the better for the settler; the more Northern Ontario is exploited, the worse the condition of the pioneer present and future. The greater the population of Alberta and Saskatchewan the larger the revenues of both Federal and Provincial Governments, and that without adding a cent to the settler's burden; the more the settlers in Northern Ontario the smaller the area left for plunder by the Provincial Government and the nearer the day when some other means must be adopted for securing funds.

Premier Whitney may thank his stars Northern Ontario is not Alberta. If the people of this province had been subjected to the treatment of the pioneers in those districts "secession" wouldn't begin to describe their actions. Yet this was the trap our Conservative friends, Federal and Provincial, tried, to lead us into.

reception seems to have consisted of a drive around town with a Mounted Police escort to keep off the aldermen and real estate agents. An Alberman reporter managed to steal aboard the Royal train but was ejected at Banff. Reception committees appear to some what resemble the "ministers" of Henry VIII. in their facility of interposing between royalty and democracy.

THE PERVERSION OF THE UNION TRUST.

What were the circumstances surrounding the formation of the Union Trust Co., and which determined its character? What was the original conception of the plan, how was this altered in the making and what was the nature of the enterprise. In his evidence before the Royal Commission the late Supreme Chief Justice of the I. O. F. outlined the beginnings of the scheme. He said: "It had been represented to me by leading members all over the country that they regarded the order as perfect, and the only danger was in the future, with another executive that there might be less forethought of care exercised in our investments of the property of the Order, in other words, that the only point that they saw in which the order might be considered to be weak was in the investment of its properties, not during our administration, as they said to us, but at some future time." Later on Dr. Oronhyatekka said: "After consideration I thought our strength would be greatly increased if we got some men of standing in the community to practically invest for us, of course reserving such representation in whatever company might be formed to do this work for us, and the executive, as would assure the safety of the investments made, and the more I thought of it the more enthusiastic I became."

How was this investing agency of "men of standing," who would exercise "forethought" and "care" in the investment of the Foresters' funds to be secured. In January, 1900, the executive council of the order resolved: "That we purchase a controlling interest in the Provincial Trust Corporation of Ontario by the purchase of its stock from time to time, as we can secure the same with the view of obtaining said control at the earliest possible date." The Provincial Trust Corporation had a paid-up capital of \$13,700 and assets amounting to only \$5 per cent of this. The concern was in an unfortunate financial condition and had previously applied to the Foresters for relief. The assumption was fair, therefore, that a controlling interest in the concern could be secured for a very reasonable price. This, then was the purpose of the Foresters' executive—to secure a careful and prudent agency for the investment of the funds of the Order, and to do so by buying only a controlling interest in a company whose paid up capital was only \$13,700, and whose stock was probably available at about whatever they chose to offer. Considering the circumstances, \$50,000 would have probably accomplished this purpose.

How did this work out? Mr. William Laidlaw, K.C., was engaged by the Supreme Chief Justice to secure the necessary stock of the Provincial Trust, and the directors of the latter concern selected one of their number Mr. Matthew Wilson, K.C., to conduct the negotiations on their behalf. These two gentlemen appear to have entertained vaster ambitions for the Foresters than the Foresters entertained for themselves. They took the scheme under their nurturing care and it grew until its own parents might well be pardoned for not recognizing it. Under their guidance the original intention to purchase a "controlling interest" was expanded into a plan to secure the whole stock of the Provincial Trust. This accomplished, the plans were again extended, and a new company was to be erected in place of the old, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. And while the application for a charter was before the Government the stock was doubled and made \$2,000,000. Nor were the public outside the Foresters permitted to secure stock. Aside from Judge McDougall, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wilson and Colonel Davidson, each of whom subscribed and paid for ten shares, and became a director, the entire stock was sold to the Independent Order of Foresters—and at a premium of \$10 above par. Thus the \$50,000 scheme contemplated by the Foresters' executive was developed into a concern which had \$2,745,000 of the Foresters' money tied up in its capital stock alone.

Where was Mr. Foster while the Union Trust was undergoing this phenomenal growth, and what was his opinion of this scheme for getting

control of the two and three quarter millions of the Foresters' money? It may have been purely a coincidence, but the views of that gentleman appear to have been in most remarkable accord with the expanding operations of Messrs. Laidlaw and Wilson, and more than this, he appears to have been keeping up an animated correspondence with the Supreme Chief Justice for the purpose of impressing these views upon him. For instance he says in one letter: "I have thought carefully over the matter from my own standpoint and from that of the you are the head, and its large and steadily increasing financial interests, which necessitate a great care and responsibility in the matter of investments. It seems to me that a trust company with a small paid-up capital and depending alone on the general field for its business, would require many years and much hard work to place itself in position to return any considerable profit to its shareholders. The field is not a wide one, and 'I already pretty well occupied by older and well established companies. . . . To make our business foundation broad and firm, we should make sure of a generous paid-up capital, so as to give confidence to our patrons and provide a basis for operations on an active and enterprising scale."

In another communication to Dr. Oronhyatekka, Mr. Foster says: "Whilst in reality the Trust Company will be controlled by the Foresters, it is not best that that point should be emphasized to the public—but rather the contrary. To that end, I think, we should be most careful in the selection of directors. . . . Three things Mr. Foster makes clear in these communications to the Chief Justice: 1. He wanted plenty of money. 2. This money was not to be used in the "general field" of trust company business, but in "operations on an active and enterprising scale." 3. He wanted the ownership of the money kept in the dark.

These were precisely the things secured him by the "expansive" operations of Messrs. Laidlaw and Wilson. Who suggested or devised those operations? The hands were the hands of Laidlaw and Wilson: Was the voice the voice of Foster?

IRELAND MUST HAVE HOME RULE

Cable to New York Paper Pictures Deadly Struggle to Attain It

New York, June 20.—A special cable to the New York Herald today from London says: In offering to Ireland a first instalment of home rule the great Liberal party has, with its eyes opened, steered straight on to the rocks. The manifesto which the Irish Nationalist leaders have issued marks the end of an era in the political history of England and opens a new set of problems fraught with direct possibilities. The government's attempt to grant home rule by grudging instalments, after angry parleys, and an unmeaning compromise, will create a deadlock in the English legislature such as has never been witnessed before. Henceforward the Irish Nationalists are pledged to injure and weaken the present government by the utmost of their power. Their action at the Dublin convention in firmly rejecting the first instalment of home rule has, they say, been a gigantic success. And vigorous action such as the Irish Nationalists are pledged to injure and weaken the present government by the utmost of their power. Their action at the Dublin convention in firmly rejecting the first instalment of home rule has, they say, been a gigantic success. And vigorous action such as the Irish Nationalists are pledged to injure and weaken the present government by the utmost of their power.

When the C. P. R. has a surplus of coal it stores it at four principal points—Calgary, Macleod, Medicine Hat and Swift Current. Starting in last winter they had 2,000 tons at Medicine Hat and Swift Current and the daily consumption of coal in this division reached from 1,200 to 1,500 tons. During the entire winter they had no more than a week's supply ahead at any time. He also pointed out that other freight besides coal had to be moved and they tried to move it in the order of its importance. At the time of the recent strike they were compelled, in order to keep the road operating, to confiscate commercial freight work that had been planned on the coal, but not more than could be avoided.

Payment For Confiscated Coal. The mention of confiscation brought up the case at Taber, where Operator Bullock suffered almost to the extent of closing down the mine through the seizure of \$5,000 worth of coal. The account had not yet been settled, but Mr. Jamieson intimated it would soon be paid. The usual "red tape" system of paying bills occurred in his case, and Chief Justice Sifton inquired if prompt payment could be arranged when coal had been confiscated. Mr. Jamieson said he was not familiar with the work of the accounting department, but he thought it might be managed. Confiscation was an exceptional thing on the part of the C.P.R. and that might explain the dealing with "accounts" due to it was new to the department. The Chief Justice thought the system ought to be overlooked in order to insure prompt payment.

Sunday Law Cripples Transportation. The Lord's Day Act, if strictly observed, would seriously cripple the transportation business of the country. It meant tying up traffic for one day and it took nearly two weeks to get trains moving again, which would mean that the mines might be without cars not only on Monday, but Tuesday as well. The C.P.R. had avoided Sunday traffic as much as possible prior to the act, never having run way freights and local passenger trains.

Opposed to Boys Under 16 in Mines. The commission also heard the officials of the mine at Camrose today. Dr. Richardson gave some important testimony. He was opposed to boys under 16 being employed in mines. They needed all the pure air and sunlight they could secure up to that age to develop their physicality. He found the general health of miners good, comparing well with the health of people in an agricultural community. Superintendent Morris said that the mine, once in a while ran short of timber due to inability to procure it and scarcity of labor.

Wants Unions Incorporated. Manager Little was opposed to the British Columbia Compensation Act, but had no objection to the Nova Scotia Act. He did not think transportation men and miners should work the same hours. If they did, the output of the mine would be decreased, as transportation men must work longer to get the coal out of the mine in order to keep up the proper outfit. He wanted unions incorporated.

Coal Storage. The Camrose mine employs about 250 men and produces 350 tons a day, selling its output to the C.P.R. at \$2.50 to \$2.75 a ton.

C.P.R. HAS NOT YET PAID FOR CONFISCATED COAL

Red Tape System of Accounting Has Prevented Taber Mine Operator to Receive \$5,000 Owing Him.—General Supt. Jamieson Before Coal Commission

Staff Correspondence. Banff, June 18.—There was a car shortage last year. The C. P. R. admits it. The reason why, they say, was because they couldn't help it. General Superintendent Jamieson told a good story, too. He had the situation at his "fingers' ends." The operators claimed the shortage did not exist wholly in the winter months, but in reply says troubles will occur even on a railroad, and accidents, washouts and other occurrences prevent good intentions being carried out. Consequently the mines must suffer.

Generally speaking, the general superintendent cast the blame for the car shortage at four doors— (1)—The unexpected and remarkable development of the country, necessitating the closest attention of the railroads and a tax on transportation facilities. (2)—The unprecedented and appalling weather conditions of last winter, which he claimed were combated better by the C. P. R. than any other road in similar territory. (3)—The inability of car and locomotive manufacturers to keep up with the demand for their products. New rolling stock was being added all the time, but not sufficient to keep up with the expansion of the country. (4)—The security of labor. On this account they were handicapped today, especially in track and building work. They were unable to accomplish work that had been planned on this account.

Coal Storage. When the C. P. R. has a surplus of coal it stores it at four principal points—Calgary, Macleod, Medicine Hat and Swift Current. Starting in last winter they had 2,000 tons at Medicine Hat and Swift Current and the daily consumption of coal in this division reached from 1,200 to 1,500 tons. During the entire winter they had no more than a week's supply ahead at any time. He also pointed out that other freight besides coal had to be moved and they tried to move it in the order of its importance. At the time of the recent strike they were compelled, in order to keep the road operating, to confiscate commercial freight work that had been planned on the coal, but not more than could be avoided.

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Wants Unions Incorporated. Manager Little was opposed to the British Columbia Compensation Act, but had no objection to the Nova Scotia Act. He did not think transportation men and miners should work the same hours. If they did, the output of the mine would be decreased, as transportation men must work longer to get the coal out of the mine in order to keep up the proper outfit. He wanted unions incorporated.

Coal Storage. The Camrose mine employs about 250 men and produces 350 tons a day, selling its output to the C.P.R. at \$2.50 to \$2.75 a ton.

IT IS RANCHERS UNITS AS IN EARLY DAYS

This Year the Ranch Southern Alberta Hold Central Round-Up

Staff Correspondence. Lethbridge, June 19.—What a picture the last great round-up in the history of Southern Alberta now in full course. From the Hills in the east to the foothills, and from Montana to the Bow, the country is secured by tireless cowboys (men in state) of over 150,000 of range cattle owned by a vast number of ranchmen. Not for many years has Alberta witnessed such a picture of the cattlemen's faith in all those who have left ranching as a district, vile tressure phase of western life as a pathetic interest in the past, this will probably be the last all round up in this territory springs will bring the usual

great, but an assemblage of the usual round-up on ranches, it is not looked for again, for the range, are numbered. It is a picture of the past, and the hearty hospitality it engendered the early days full of men for the advance, there is now recede before the steady of the steam-plow and the machine.

The encroaching settlers crowding the rancher out, add to the city's new immigration. Farmers build up in a way that ranchmen are representative of the prosperous of the fact. Although this year at the gates splendid era of growth and development, contemplating the memories that are being hurried and the million-dollar bridge. P. R. is building the rancher has a warm memory of what owes to the cattlemen.

The Circle Ranch, owned Conrad Cattle Company of Montana, was once among the largest of Alberta, but the vast herd gradually been disposed of, year an effort will be made within a number of years to be handled within the limit ranch itself, where winter feed is provided for them.

"The settlers in small blocks, driving out the rancher." So the owners of the Circle will curtail their herds and "Nesters" as they say in parlance. The mere fact matter for thought in the it marks the beginning of the Nestors' of the steel industry have up to the present mostly located in the extreme of Alberta, but the vast herds finds such well-known names Mackie ranch, owned by Mackie, formerly of Bonanza, the McIntyre, Ross & Company ranches, the Cochrane & Company ranches, the last of es by syndicates of western men. Down in the Cypress Medicine Hat district, the Packing company offer another instance of this system which shortly be adopted through cattle country.

These men hold their but

These men hold their but

If You Are Buying or If You Are Selling

Come and see for yourself who does the business every Saturday at Two O'Clock on the Market Square, Edmonton

Cattle, Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc. Auctioneer Smith

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

No Alum or Acid there

"I saw, in an official report, that 70% (over 75%) of the baking powder sold in Canada, contain alum and acid phosphates. . . . It seems to me that folk ought to be mighty careful what baking powder they use."

St. George's Baking Powder

It is a genuine Cream of Tartar Baking Powder—free of alum, acids, lime, ammonia and phosphates. ST. GEORGE'S is healthful—and makes Biscuits, Cake, Pies, etc., that are not only deliciously light and inviting, but wholesome as well.

Our Cook Book tells how to prepare a number of excellent dishes—and to present our favorites in new guises. Write for a free copy to the NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, Limited, Montreal.

THIS FREE BOOK WILL ASTONISH YOU

OUR BOOK "RURAL TELEPHONE" tells all about the telephone business—how to organize Rural Telephone Exchanges, 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 charters, contracts, selection of equipment and maintenance of line. 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 previous experience necessary. We make and sell Rural Telephones. We are strictly independent manufacturers. We belong to no Trust or monopoly, and our machinery, tools and materials are made in your neighborhood. We refer you to any company and contract the lines in your neighborhood. We refer you to any bank in Chicago to our financial responsibility and our methods of doing business. We want to get acquainted with you. Take the lead in your community and write for FREE book today. You won't regret it. Dept. . SWEDISH-AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO. Chicago, Ill.

ILLEGAL BY-LAWS ANNULED

From the Evidence of Mr. G. P. Wells, Secretary of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, Before the Special Parliamentary Committee on March 20th last.

CHAPTER III.

To Start Retail Association.
Q. On page 238 he says Mr. Jones stated he would call a meeting at Calgary for the purpose of starting a retailers' association at Calgary. Do you know anything of that? It was moved by somebody and seconded by Mr. King that at the next meeting they should hear Mr. Jones' statement as to the starting of the retail association?
A. Yes; it was in connection with the discussion which had previously taken place with regard to manufacturers' yards, and Mr. Jones stated, I believe, that when the retail association was organized for Alberta that it would settle these questions in some way, but in what way I don't know.

Q. Is there any arrangement between the two companies with regard to having corresponding advances in prices?
A. What two companies?
No Arrangement.
Is there an arrangement between the Coast and the Mountain that from time to time they will make corresponding advances?
A. A definite arrangement that they will from time to time make advances?
Q. Well, any arrangement at all about keeping alike about prices?
A. No; there is no arrangement of that kind.
Q. Then what does this correspondence between the secretary of the British Columbia Mountain association and the secretary of the other association about making the corresponding advance in several lines, "done by us," mention his name in correspondence and telegrams between the association as to advances of prices? Is not that an arrangement?
A. No.
Q. What would you call it?
Just "Advice."

A. I would call it an advice that they were going to regulate their prices according to what was done by us.
Q. It doesn't say regulate, but that the prices will be advanced.
A. The advance of prices would altogether depend upon what we do.
Q. Do you remember the correspondence?
A. No, I don't.
Q. You have never had it brought to your notice?
A. No sir.
Q. And you don't agree with me?
A. No sir.
Q. What is the reason for making a compromise like that?
Q. Yes.
I don't know any reason for it.
Q. These are men doing a large business and they come to this arrangement with a retail association with regard to what is to be the rule—in fact as to how much money they can get from the manufacturer?
A. I don't know what object there would be except to show that if they were to consider it necessary to advance prices it would depend upon what was done by the Mountain people.
Q. What is the idea about making this arrangement? If they are prepared to make advances there must be some consideration for a compromise like that.
A. Well, what do you suggest? I cannot think of anything.
Q. I am asking you if you can think of any reason why a compromise like that should be made without any consideration from the other side?
A. I don't know. It is to believe that after this correspondence concluded the compromise with you to advance when you advanced, but after all that correspondence there was no agreement on your part to keep in harmony with them?
A. Well, if they were going to make an advance and if we did, would not that be a corresponding promise on our part?
Q. Was there no agreement on your part to keep in harmony with their prices?
"It is Understood."

Well, presume it is understood that we should keep in harmony with them.
Q. I presume it was understood that you would keep in harmony with all their prices?
A. Yes.
Q. As a matter of honor?
A. As a matter of honor.
Q. You probably wrote similar letters to this?
A. I may.
Q. Did you?
A. I don't know.
Q. Don't you know that if in your correspondence there is making to intimate that your association is keeping in harmony with their prices?
A. I don't think so.
Q. Is there nothing asking them to come up to your prices?
A. I don't set down the prices.
Q. Do you think that after these letters that you are free to sell as you like?
Merely a Matter of Honor.
A. Well, I don't know. We are free to sell as we like. There is merely a matter of honor about it.
Q. But were you in honor bound to cut prices below what existed with the coast people?
A. Well, I presume that there was, I don't know whether there was or not.
Q. Well, now, do you consider that your association was in honor bound not to cut the prices arranged with the Coast people?
A. That would be cutting on our own prices.
Q. I am not asking about your own prices, but about cutting on the figures arranged with them. Would you consider that you were in honor bound to the Coast people to maintain a certain price?
Bound to Maintain Price.
A. I think so.
Q. You think you were in honor bound to the Coast people to maintain a certain price?

Q. What do you mean by "in a way"? You were in honor bound to maintain a certain price?
A. In a way. I do not know whether there was a distinct understanding that we should maintain certain prices with the Coast people.
Q. You say you were in honor bound to maintain a certain price to them, were you?
A. I do not think we considered we were honor bound to maintain a certain price to the Coast people except in a way them.
Q. What do you mean by "in a way"?
A. I mean this: that if we set a price list of our own it is understood that we will maintain it as well as we can.
Coast People Would Have a Kick.
Q. And are you honor bound to the Coast people? Would they have any kick with you if you did not do the same thing?
A. I presume they would have a kick.
Q. You think they would have a reasonable kick?
A. I do.
Q. You think they would have a reasonable kick if you started cutting prices?
A. It would be a breach of good business principles.
Q. It would be a breach of good business principles.
Q. You met in a joint conference, did you not? Did you not talk about prices?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. Did you come to any understanding?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you come to any understanding about prices with them?
A. Not that I know of.
Q. You talked prices with them, but you never came to an understanding?
A. No.
Q. What did you talk prices with them for?
A. We discussed prices of various items and what we considered should be charged for them.
Q. Were there any people who are here now at this meeting?
A. I believe so.
Q. Who?
A. Mr. Heaps and Mr. Lewis, I think.
Q. But you never came to any understanding about prices in your conference with those people?
A. No.
Q. Nor came to any understanding about anything?
A. It depends on what you mean by understanding.
Q. What do you mean?
A. Whatever "Advisable."

A. We discussed many things pertaining to the lumber business and whatever we considered advisable to do. I think you consider that an understanding there was one.
Q. You came to a conclusion as to what was advisable to do, and you were agreed on that?
A. We were.
Q. The representatives of both associations agreed to do what was advisable?
A. Yes.
Q. For example, what did they agree on?
A. I do not know.
Q. Were they honor bound to do what was advised afterwards?
A. I do not think so.
Free, But—
Q. They were perfectly free, and you think that they would respect one another perfectly if they did not act in harmony?
A. I do not think they would.
Q. Do you think they would have despised one another if they had not agreed in harmony in doing that thing they thought advisable?
A. Yes.
Q. Therefore, there was at least that about it they adopted a certain minute or conclusion regarding their business, and they were either bound by that or they would be despised?
A. If you wish to put it that way, I would look down upon and despise a man who did not stand by any minute or any position that was reached for the best interests of the business.
Q. In a joint meeting like that?
A. Yes.
CHAPTER IV.
Q. In fact, you mean us to understand that business men do not go all the way over the Selkirk mountains and down to the Pacific coast unless there is going to be some corresponding money advantage?
A. Probably not.
Q. I see on page 250 the minute there refers to a Mr. Leach. Who is Mr. Leach?
A. He is one of the manufacturers.
Q. Where does he live?
A. At Cranbrook.
Q. He is a highly respected member of the association?
A. Yes.
Would Regulate Production.
Q. Well, I see he advises "a conservative advance," and stated his opinion of what we required was a simple list which would be maintained for an appreciable length of time, put our prices upon a right and reasonable basis and keep them there through all conditions by regulating the production. Do you remember him saying that?
A. If it is in the minutes he must have said it.
Q. A very difficult thing to regulate production; a very unusual thing, is it not?
A. It would be.
Q. You were present at the meeting?
A. I must have been.
Q. And you no doubt heard it and took it down?
A. Yes, I remember now, since you have drawn my attention to it.
Q. How was it received?
A. I don't think it was even discussed.
Q. Treated with silent contempt?
A. No.
Q. Passed over, then?
A. Passed over. That is a different thing.

Didn't Know.
Q. Talking about that I understand that certain plans have been made to raise the price of lumber in a few days?
A. I don't know.
Q. Would you know if there had been a raise?
A. I would know if there had been a general raise in our district by our association.
Q. How do you read in the newspapers that there is to be a raise?
A. I have read the statement in some.
Q. Are you prepared to say that it is not true?
A. I am prepared to say it is not true regarding our association.
Prices Discussed Jointly.
Q. On page 231 there is a record of a joint meeting of the British Columbia and Shingle Manufacturers and the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Associations on the 28th of September, 1906, in the city of Vancouver. The men whose names appear here are they the men who were really present?
A. Yes.
Q. Were there any more present?
A. Well, I endeavor to get every-one's name.
Q. Mr. A. E. Leitch, is he a Coast man?
A. No, a Mountain man.
Q. He took the chair and you were secretary?
A. I acted as secretary.
Q. How long did that meeting last?
A. Oh, two or three hours. A few hours.
Q. Was anything said about prices?
A. Oh, yes, certainly.
Q. Did you come to any conclusion?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were they put down on paper?
A. Yes.
Q. Where would that paper be?
A. You mean where they taken down at that time?
Q. At that time.
A. Well, perhaps you will find it in that book.
Q. Showing the conclusions you came to about prices?
A. Yes. All the matters discussed were taken down at that time.
Q. Were any motions made?
A. I presume so.
Q. On page 233 I see a motion was made specifically stating that no orders for odd lengths shall be accepted only at an additional charge of \$3 per thousand?
A. Yes.
Q. Was that passed?
A. I think it was.
Q. Was it binding on both associations?
A. Oh, yes.
An Arrangement.
Q. So by the record of this \$3 a thousand you had an arrangement about prices?
A. Yes.
Q. And each association was bound to stand by it?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you arrive at an agreement to stand by the general price?
A. You asked me that before.
Bound to All Prices Similarly.
Q. Yes, I know and I remember what you said at the time. What I ask is if having arrived at this agreement, you did not come to an agreement generally?
A. Well, we were bound in the same way.
Q. In regard to all prices, were you bound in the same way in regard to the \$3?
A. In the way I understand.
Q. The \$3 mentioned on page 233?
A. Yes.
Q. Both associations?
A. Yes.
Protected Against Shipping Wheat.
By Mr. Knowles—Q. You sent a memorandum to Sir Thomas Shagnessy protesting against a large number of empty cars which were detained in the wheat service to the great detriment of the lumber shipper?
A. Yes.
By Mr. Knowles—Q. Then we come to the minute on page 233, the minute taken of your meeting held at 10 a. m., January 16th. What meeting was that, was it a regular meeting?
A. Yes.
Q. What are your regular meetings, monthly or not?
A. No, our regular meetings I call when I think it is advisable or necessary, we have no set dates.
Q. They are all special meetings?
A. Yes.
A. That is the understanding.
By Mr. Fowler—Q. Was there a new price list made up in accordance with this meeting?
A. I do not know whether there was or not, I presume there was an advance later that generally meant a new price list.
Q. You notified the dealers in accordance with this resolution?
A. Probably.
Work Together.
By Mr. Knowles—Q. And that advance did take effect at once, so you and the Coast people do work together in regulating prices?
A. We do to that extent at that time, any way.
Regular Meeting.
Q. How did you come to call this one?
A. That is, the regular annual meeting.
Q. When does your regular annual meeting take place?
A. Some time in January.
Q. And you were always likely to have such an annual meeting?
A. I presume so.
Q. At that annual meeting did you discuss the motion of Mr. Herron brought up in the House?
A. I do not know what the motion in the House was brought up at that time.
Q. You can know whether the motion was brought up or not, want to know what happened at your meeting?
A. No, Mr. Herron's motion was not discussed.

Q. Have you brought his letter with you?
A. No.
Q. I suppose you still have it?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it a very long letter?
A. Yes, a lengthy document.
Q. Five or six pages?
A. It might have been.
By the Chairman—Q. What was the date?
A. That was about December, about the middle of December.
By Mr. Knowles—Q. Was it not read at this meeting?
A. Yes.
Q. That was the first time it was placed before the members of your association?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you tell us what article Mr. Taylor warned you against?
A. Well, he warned us practically against the whole thing. The whole constitution and by-laws were not good.
By Mr. Herron—Q. Did he warn you that they were illegal or not in your own interest?
A. I think he meant that they were distinctly illegal.
Q. You are not sure of the date of that letter?
A. Some time in December.
Q. You can go no closer than the date?
A. Some time in December.
A. I think it was the 16th of December.
By Mr. Knowles—Q. Did you take Mr. Taylor's advice as to what to bring down here?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he advise you not to bring that letter?
A. That letter was not mentioned at all.
Q. He did not advise you to bring it?
A. No, he didn't say anything about it.
(To be Continued.)

HORSES
Castrated, without throwing or danger or injury, and insured. Write or wire, N. McEwen, Ponoka, Alta.
WANTED—For Egg Lake, S.D., No. 423, female teacher, Catholic preferred. Duties to begin June 1st. Apply with references to T. J. Dwyer, Secretary, Egg Lake P.O., Alta.
LOST—On Tuesday, 11th, a rubber overcoat on Namayo road. Finder kindly leave at Bulletin Office.
FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED 15 miles south-east of Edmonton, near Beaumont, Alta., being east half section 36, township 50, range 24, west of fourth meridian, spruce log house 20 x 30, stables, well, wire fenced, large hay meadow. Best situated stock farm near Edmonton. Good terms. Correspondence invited. Andrew H. Allan, Box 749, Edmonton, Alberta.
LOST—Parcel containing suit of clothes, between Edmonton and Namayo P. O. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Bulletin Office, or Namayo Post Office.

\$25.00 REWARD.
For information leading to the recovery of a pair of mares strayed from the premises of the undersigned on or about May 25th.
One is a light bay and the other a chestnut about 14 1/2 hands; 900 lbs. each; supposed to have gone south from Strathcona. J. C. Johnston, P. O. Box 155, Edmonton, Alta.
\$5 REWARD paid for information leading to recovery of dark mouse-colored, or dirty black, gelding, with long black mane and tail and hoofs grown out long; age, 9 years; weight about 900; brand, diamond, with cross bar on right hip; strayed from 6 miles N. W. of Olds. Notify P. L. Roberts, Olds.
STRAYED—From Eastwood on Saturday, the 16th inst., one bay gelding and one bay mare; horse branded CV on left flank; mare was curbed on one hind leg; both had leather halters on; horse weighs about 1250 and mare about 900. Finder leave at Great West Livery stable, 1 Fraser avenue, and be rewarded.
NOTICE.
A team with harness and front wheels of waggon are in the Saskatchewan river. Anyone recovering the wagon or harness will be rewarded by notifying Wm. Ball, Box 622, Edmonton.
LOST—One Red Mare, white star on forehead, branded "S T" on right hind hip, white spots on back, also Dark Red Mare, about 2 years old, now, white spot on face, two white hind feet; mane was cut when lost. These were lost over a year ago. Twenty dollars reward and all expenses paid.—Polyp Cjutash, Shandro, Alta.

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Mr. Farmer—We want your trade. We will use you right. Our prices are right and we should have your trade if we haven't it already. Our stock of harvest tools, etc., has been laid in with a special care to your requirements. We are prepared to make you trade with us if prices and quality can do it. Try and see. Let us show you.
Wilson, Dewar & McKinnon,
Telephone 330. 304 Jasper East.

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(To be Continued.)

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