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from the British American
their check for \$200.00
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HARRISON.
Agents for Edmonton.

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in order to make room
the road we are going to
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ORGAN CO.
53-355 Namayo Ave.
Second-hand Organs.

RIES, DRY GOODS,
not in THE NORTH

STORE
to Ave.

FRED DUNCAN

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907 AND 1908
is a dropped May 9th,
youngster's name is Casen
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of dam Birchwing 20814;
is a half sister of Sir,
which is eligible for Futur-

LEGAL.

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for the Traders Bank of

rietary Block, Jasper Ave.

Mr. Hon. C. W. Cross,
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ROSS, BIGGAR & COWAN,
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W. ARNUP,
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mission Agent,
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requirements. Choice lots
available.

W. R. HARTLEY
Manufacturer of
Aerated Waters
and Ciders.
Edmonton and
Medicine Hat
Alta.

to buy your horse in at
& BELL'S, The Edmonton
change.
Cor. Elze & Namayo.

want to sell horses, wagons
the place to get the high-
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OSE & BELL'S
Horse Exchange,
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THE ORIGINAL
AND ONLY
GENUINE

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

SEMI-WEEKLY
EDITION

VOLUME V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909.

NUMBER 359

FLEET SUPREMACY THE VITAL THING

Ex-Premier Balfour Addresses the
Press Conference on the De-
fence Question.

London, June 9.—The Imperial
Press conference resumed the discus-
sion of imperial defence this morn-
ing with ex-premier Balfour presid-
ing. Lord Roberts and secretary of
war Haldane were present and a
grave note was again emphasized in
the speeches of the home statesmen.
Balfour appealed for a broad Imperial
view point when overseas Dominions
were organizing their local defences
and said at the same time Britain
must bear in mind the necessities
of the various component parts of
the Empire.

Dealing first with the military as-
pect of the question he laid down two
propositions, one that all forces of
the overseas states should be under
control of these states, and second,
that they should be organized on a
common Imperial basis.

Regarding the navy he did not con-
sider useless any local attempt at
naval defence, but anything in the
nature of coastal protection should be
rigidly subordinate to fleet action.

The fate of the Empire in the last
resort would be dependent of the
fleet superiority and that superiority
must be shown in the home waters.
If there was to be an armageddon it
would take place in the German sea,
the English channel or perhaps
the Mediterranean. Mr. Balfour con-
tinued, said: "Anyone who reads
the signs of the times will think
agree with the weighty words of Lord
Roberts and Sir Edward Grey and
will recognize that no man can now
speak of Imperial defence without
provoking some notoriety, if not
panic. But we have to look around
at the gathering forces and arma-
ments of possible foes, to consid-
er the strategic importance of these
and their possible hostile combina-
tions, and ever to recognize that
the language of the foreign secre-
tary, if it is language unusual in
the mouth of a foreign secretary, did
not go beyond the necessities of the
situation."

Mr. Balfour next humorously re-
marked that if it is not a nation if
it is to be. In this regard however
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AN EDMONTON MAN PUT OFF THE TRAIN

Returning to Settle Up His Affairs
in Wisconsin But Was Held
Up at Boundary.

Gretna, Man., June 9.—Indignation
has been aroused at the international
boundary line by the action of a
United States immigration official in
taking a Canadian visitor off one of
the trains. Gustave Peterson, a pas-
senger from Edmonton, returning to
his former home in Ashland, Wiscon-
sin, was ordered off the train at Gre-
tna, after which he was to return
to his destination. Peterson came to Can-
ada from the States nine months ago
to secure land. He homesteaded near
Edmonton and performed all duties.
In order to settle his affairs in the
States, he was going back and intend-
ed helping his parents with this year's
crop, after which he was to return
to Canada. As Peterson's funds are
limited and the delay and expense to
him means money, he claims he
should receive damages. All he got
was an order from the United States
inspector of immigration at the bound-
ary back to Winnipeg, carrying said
him being a rejected alien. Peterson's
case was related to a Canadian
consular officer at Gretna, and the of-
ficial stated that a system of letters
carrying existing between the C. P. R.
officials and the United States im-
migrant inspectors, the ministry of
commerce has approved a measure for
bidding work by women and girls be-
tween the hours of twelve noon and
5 in the morning. Besides doing
away with night work by women, it
is providing that in all industrial es-
tablishments employing more than
ten persons the female employees
shall enjoy a minimum of eleven
hours of complete rest. The minist-
ry's action is significant because it
indicates a gradual improvement in
severe conditions under which
women work in Austria. In the coun-
try they are employed in the most
laborious and degrading kinds of field
work, while in other cities they are
employed in the building trades, mix-
ing mortar and carrying brick up
the scaffolding. They are even sent
daily in the streets of Vienna har-
assed with dogs, drawing small wag-
ons, the scandal of the situation,
is aggravated by the pitifully
small wages paid for such exhausting
labor.

GOVERNOR GENERAL IS SCORED AGAIN

Dr. Chown Reads Governor General
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momentarily easing the situation. Bar-
naby's Junction and the surrounding
districts were destroyed. Bar fires are
raging in the Grand Falls district where
the National Transcontinental Railway
men are making a hard fight with
flames. The Canadian Pacific has
gangs out fire-fighting along the Gibbon
branch which runs to Woodville. Over
a thousand men are fighting fires in the
province. Timber loss will be immense.

ONTARIO TO HAVE NEW POLICE FORCE

Provincial Force to be Established
On Lines of R.N.W. Mounted
Police—Detectives Become In-
spected.

Toronto, Ont., June 8.—The ex-
pectation is that in a few days the
provincial government will announce
a re-organization of the provincial
police force. The new force will be

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY) DAILY-Delivered in City, 40 per year. By mail, per year, 43. By mail to United States per year \$2.50. WEEKLY-Subscription, per year \$1. Subscribers in the United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Samson once brought out of the creases of a lion. The moral may cover the case of Mr. Sage, who is bringing charitable institutions out of the hearings of Russell at the rate of \$25,000 per day.

An Edmonton gentleman has been offered three thousand dollars per foot for a Jasper avenue lot and has declined. This does not seem to show that Edmonton people are very anxious to get rid of good business locations, or that others are unwilling to offer a handsome price for them.

A new traffic bridge was opened yesterday at Macleod, which will give the farming districts north of that city direct access to their trading centre. Edmonton needs a similar structure spanning the Saskatchewan to allow the farmers in the rich districts east and southeast of the city to get in to trade.

The Young Turks are to "clean up" Constantinople. If they do it as effectively as they did the Yildiz Kiosk job should be satisfactory to the Turk who prefers cleanliness and sanitation to filth and disease—assuming that there are such.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Edmonton has now five hundred extra men on the list, extending street railway tracks, making and repairing streets, laying sidewalks and installing new machinery at the power house. The corporation must be one of the largest employers of labor in the West. Also it is the foremost of western cities in preparing the way for a big future.

President Taft has concluded that he who speaks last speaks best. So, according to report he is waiting until the senators and congressmen have come to a deadlock over the tariff schedules, when he will step in and decide the issue. If the president's pre-election speeches mean what they seemed to say Mr. Aldrich may learn at an early date that the boss of the senate is not necessarily master of the fiscal policy of the Republic.

A terrible charge has been brought against a coast lumber-milling firm by a gentleman who professes to know, to wit that the said firm has been selling lumber direct to the consumer on the prairies instead of passing it through the hands of the local retailer and leaving his palms well greased by the process. This, it seems, is violating the "ethics" of the lumber business, an offence apparently akin to that of being "inhomogeneous."

Wonderful growing weather continues to coax the western crop along at an unprecedented rate. A prominent farmer of Clover Bar told the Bulletin Friday that he sowed barley on Thursday-week and that on Tuesday it was an inch above ground. Grain of all kinds are coming on with corresponding rapidity. Pasture is excellent and has been for a fortnight. The prospects for the city gardens are favorable. Vegetables in the city gardens are breaking previous records as steadily as the Mauritania. It is safe to say that even the West never had a more favorable growing season and that crops generally are quite ahead of the average, despite the delay due to the backward spring.

The department of the interior has issued a "Resource Map of the Dominion of Canada." The "map" really consists of a vest-pocket book crammed with information regarding the size, population, cities, products, rail ways and trade of the Dominion. If the book is a map with the resources printed across the districts in which they are found. The information is tabulated, thus enabling one to get in a moment a comprehensive idea of the magnitude, or comparative magnitude, of any industry or line of business in which he is engaged or interested. To Canadians the booklet will be both useful and interesting as a pocket cyclopedia of their country. Distributed among people who are interested in finding out what the country can or does produce it should prove a useful instrument in attracting desirable immigrants.

Two Calgary churches have entered on a project for union which must engage wide attention among the members of two of the large denominational bodies throughout the Dominion. Grace Presbyterian and Wesley

Methodist are churches with moderately large congregations and are situated quite near each other. Each congregation faces the question of a new and larger building. Believing the union of their denominations to be near at hand the congregations have decided to join forces and concentrate their efforts and interests in a united church, managed under a special charter to which the authorities of each body are asked to give assent. Whatever comes of the project it reflects the drift of sentiment prevailing in the rank and file of these two powerful denominations, and if successful it must greatly accelerate the movement for their organic union.

The British Government has been making inquiry touching the cost of living in British and other European countries as it affects the working man. Investigations were made in forty cities of Great Britain, France and Germany. The French workman, it is found, pays 2 per cent. less and the German workman 2 1/2 per cent. more for lodgings than the British workman. If the British workman lived in France or Germany on the same scale, buying the same supplies in the same quantities, his expenses would increase 12 per cent. Wages on the other hand are only 7 1/2 per cent. as high in France and 8 1/2 per cent. as high in Germany and 8 1/2 per cent. as high in France and 8 1/2 per cent. as high in Germany. The hours of work are seventeen per cent. longer in France and 10 per cent. longer in Germany. This is how "high protection" cheapens the cost of living shortens the hours of labor and raises wages.

Canadian governments do not usually choose a New York paper as their means of communicating their plans to the Canadian public. Neither do New York papers always wait for governments to explain their intentions before announcing them. The New York Times' outline of Canada's naval program, however, has a reasonable semblance to what might be expected, assuming we are going into the naval business seriously, and it is worse than useless to go into it any other way. If we are to build warships they should be the best, for other than the best only carry a cargo of false hope until they run foul of a real fighting machine and then they leave nothing but monumental disappointments behind them. For a fleet designed primarily to protect a coastline, but liable to be ordered to the remote parts of the earth for service as the canons of naval architecture. And if we are to build cruisers less than a half dozen would not cut much figure either as a defense squadron or our own shores or as an accessory to the British fleet abroad. The Times may have only guessed but there have been far less likely-looking guesses.

The first lord of the admiralty, speaking at the Imperial Press conference declared it desirable that the press of Britain and the Colonies should unite to the "wise direction" of these countries by "wise direction" Mr. McKenna's "wise direction" to the dominions overseas. In this view "wise direction" as a defense squadron or our own shores or as an accessory to the British fleet abroad. The Times may have only guessed but there have been far less likely-looking guesses.

Japan very naturally has come to the conclusion that the time is ripe for a re-adjustment of the attitude of foreign countries toward her—at least for a re-adjustment of the attitudes of these countries express in their treaties with her. The existing commercial treaties were many of them negotiated at a time when Japan was the junior member of the family and had to accept whatever the older members saw fit to give her in the way of concessions. Two successful wars, coupled with social and political advancement have lessened the difference of opinion between the Empire of the Mikado and the other powers. Whatever these think of it they must admit in honesty that Japan is now one of the "big fellows." It is understandable that Japan should insist on the recognition of this fact in the renewal of the commercial treaties. It is equally understandable that the point on which she should feel most strongly is that of racial discrimination. The other powers all claim the privilege of their people to travel in Japan or to live in Japan if they want to. But some of them do not return the compliment, but raise a head-tax barrier against the sons of the Mikado who would enter their borders. However wise or necessary this policy may be in the internal economy of those countries it cannot be an affront to the people against whom it is directed. That the Japanese are a highly spirited people with a proper sense of their racial capability only makes the indignation of inferiority the more biting. Now that they have "arrived" as a nation they propose to have a square deal in the matter and secure from others all the privileges they extend. In reason nothing can be said against their stand. It would be unworthy a great people to take any other, and a great people the Japanese have amply proved themselves to be. Nor is there necessarily danger of any international clash in the demand. It is accompanied by a tacit undertaking on the part of the Japanese Government to not allow emigration to the other countries. The demand amounts only to a request that this promise be taken at face value—a promise that in the case of Canada has been faithfully observed.

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VARIOUS VIEWS

WARNED IN VAIN.

Montreal Gazette.—United States newspapers are warning now of the danger of being carried away by the bull enthusiasm in the stock market. The time is doubly ripe for such a warning as prices have been low, comparatively speaking at least; there is a sign of a recovery of business activity; and money is largely idle. The time when there will be a call for funds for moving the crops is drawing nigh, and usually stock prices suffer somewhat when this demand is at its strength. Still the warning is being passed unheeded. The public is with a last for speculation in the stocks to a bull movement till it breaks and then crawls out with what may be saved from the ruins.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL.

London Bookeller.—It is the nature of man—especially if he is a printer—to make mistakes. It has been asserted that a book absolutely perfect as to spelling, grammar, setting, etc., is a thing that never existed. Such an attempt at a publisher, and so determined were they to succeed that they employed the most experienced expert correctors there were in the city. The proof sheets were entrusted to the hands of the most experienced expert correctors there were in the city. The proof sheets were entrusted to the hands of the most experienced expert correctors there were in the city.

UNCLE SAM IS SURPRISED.

Toronto Star.—With a surprise that seems genuine the people of the republic next door are exclaiming that they find themselves disliked by the United States and Filipinos. The cause of it they cannot make out. As these two places are ten thousand miles apart it will be necessary to transport the bulk of the cattle to the point of slaughter and evidence is shown that the natives object to the initial journey that cattle suffer the largest shrinkage, and some of this loss is frequently made up on the voyage. It is pointed out that the shrinkage of exchange would be in excess of that of the natives. It is also asserted that the shrinkage in live weight due to transportation would not be more than slightly reduced. It will be necessary to transport the bulk of the cattle to the point of slaughter and evidence is shown that the natives object to the initial journey that cattle suffer the largest shrinkage, and some of this loss is frequently made up on the voyage.

TWELVE TIMES MORE HEAVILY TAXED IN GERMANY.

Westminster Gazette.—Sir Frederick Banbury in the budget debate recently said: "I have to pay the duty on my cigars in Germany. If I import them into Germany I should not pay it." Mr. Asquith replied: "I hesitate to contemplate the bereavement of the country which would result if the hon. baronet were to migrate to Germany in order to escape the duty on cigars. He would find himself liable to pay a 2s. tax in Germany for every pound of the income he enjoyed."

AT THE TERMINAL.

Harper's Weekly.—They tell you a story in Quebec of a man who was coming, one winter morning, down the long flight of stone steps leading from the upper part of the city to the steps were covered with ice. The man slipped, and started bumping down the long flight, on his back, feet first, with incredible velocity. Just as he began to gain speed he struck an old lady who was carefully picking up her parcels. She fell plump upon the unfortunate man and held her seat through his dizzying flight until he stopped with a bump at the end of the long journey. He was bruised and his clothing was almost stripped from him. The woman retained her seat, holding on with frantic grasp and breathing heavily. "Madam," said the man with grave politeness, "you'll have to get off here. I don't go any farther."

CHILLED MEAT EXPORT FROM THE WEST.

Winnipeg Free Press.—The report which comes from Edmonton that the Dominion government will aid the export of chilled meat to the United States in Western Canada by guaranteeing its bonds to the extent of \$1,750,000, has raised a question up for public consideration. A great deal is expected in the way of reform to the live stock industry of the West from a chilled meat trade. In some quarters it is confidently expected to prove a panacea for all the ills of that industry. Undoubtedly such an enterprise would do much to improve conditions. The element of competition in buying would be more largely introduced than at present. A reduction in transportation charges would be effected and this would ultimately find its way into the producer's pockets. By slaughtering on this side of the water the allied industries which utilize the by-products of the abattoir would be established here instead of in Great Britain. The loss and waste incident to transportation of live stock many thousands of miles would be eliminated, and that much clear gain would be effected. The loss in the quality of the meat also due to the long journey would be saved and the product would be offered to the consumer in a condition more nearly approaching that in which it left the producer. The principle of slaughtering near the point of production and shipping the product in a chilled state is scientific and in harmony with the principles of modern business.

CHICAGO WOMAN AND THE BARTHOLOME.

Boston Transcript.—A story from the West about the earthquake last week shows the power of mind over matter. When the quake came, a Chicago woman sat up in her chair and sharply said, "Stop that!" And that was the end of it.

HOW HOLLAND THREATENED ITS PATTEN.

Regina Leader.—In the closing years of the seventeenth century, Holland, then a republic divided into self-governing provinces, suffered a shortage of grain aggravated by a severe winter. Things grew acutely bad in the community of Maastricht, principally because a prominent local citizen had opportunistically purchased and hoarded a large quantity of grain to be sold within a wide radius, and when the price of breadstuffs went up he declined to sell. The authorities complained to him to relent, and offered him a considerable sum for his stock, but the Dutch Patten, foreseeing that prices had advanced to the top notch, decided to hold for a further rise. The plan was as old as the days of Joseph, and our Maastrichters broker-collected that it ought to work again;

It is worthy of note that the quotations at London, Eng., for second quality are worth more than first quality Argentine chilled hind quarters reveal the fact that the port-killed meat sells for nearly one cent per pound more than the chilled. It would be disappointing to effect a reduction in transportation charges only to be met with a corresponding reduction in prices in Liverpool for the chilled product. It is also pointed out that through slaughtering on this side would save to Canada the allied industries, the products of those industries are worth more in Great Britain than they are in Canada. If the hide, blood, bones, horns, hoofs and offal are worth more in Liverpool than in Medicine Hat, little more saving might be effected by shipping them over separately than by allowing the steer to take them over with him.

In considering our live stock industry it is always well to bear in mind that our export market is one in which quality is a prime consideration. The British raise the best quality of beef, and are critics of the commodity. The tendency of the present method of exporting on the hoof, charges being passed throughout on the number of individual animals shipped rather than on the weight transported, is to weed out all small, ill-conditioned animals, thus ensuring a higher average of quality, while the home market absorbs those not measuring up to export standards. It is pointed out that the tendency would not exist to the same extent with chilled shipments, as the weight of dressed meat and small, poorly finished animals could be shipped as cheaply and profitably as large and well-selected steers. The meat shipped to Britain might be in quality from this cause more than it is at present, from the hard conditions of the export market.

It is also asserted that the shrinkage in live weight due to transportation would not be more than slightly reduced. It will be necessary to transport the bulk of the cattle to the point of slaughter and evidence is shown that the natives object to the initial journey that cattle suffer the largest shrinkage, and some of this loss is frequently made up on the voyage. It is pointed out that the shrinkage of exchange would be in excess of that of the natives. It is also asserted that the shrinkage in live weight due to transportation would not be more than slightly reduced. It will be necessary to transport the bulk of the cattle to the point of slaughter and evidence is shown that the natives object to the initial journey that cattle suffer the largest shrinkage, and some of this loss is frequently made up on the voyage.

INDIFFERENCE TO MILITIA.

Port Arthur, Ont., June 7.—Before leaving today for the west with Brigadier-General Ostry, under inspection of the 96th regiment, Col. Steer in a newspaper interview handed out a very telling bit of news from the late cities in not supporting the militia more liberally. He pointed with pride to what influential citizens were doing in the further west in offering trophies and otherwise assisting. However, he complimented the regiment on what it had been able to accomplish under the conditions.

SUMMER.

Lloydminster Times.—Summer weather come at last! Could anything be more welcome?

but he evidently had the misfortune to live three thousand years after, or two hundred years before his time. A public meeting was called, the action of the wheat broker made known, and the decision left in the hands of the burghers. What did these benighted Dutchmen do? History fails to record that they went into ecstasy over so shining an example of business ability, or besieged his private ear with admiring depositions. If they styled him "king of the pit," it may be doubted whether they meant they identified him with the pit they denigrate with their connection with cereals. They took no particular account of the beautiful harmony of his domestic life, and overlooked his wife's views on woman suffrage. Nor have enterprising interviewers preserved for us any of his commercial axioms. The extent of his operations, indeed, may have been all too limited for all this advertisement. But nothing brings more vividly into light the indelicacy and narrow-minded selfishness of his fellow citizens, when contrasted with our more favored age, than the account of their proceedings which has been preserved to us. Says the report, with gross bluntness: "Violence or destruction were strongly condemned; they would let him eat his grain himself."

This man was taken by the people to his warehouse. He had to swallow as much grain as he could; he was then choked with grain; grain was put in his nose, in his ears, in his pockets, and this bulky mass was hanged at the door post. "The grain was then sold to the bakers at the price offered to the man before, the balance handed over to the relations, while the price at which the bread had to be sold was fixed by the town council, leaving a margin to the bakers."

The whirligig of time brings round strange reverses, and yet none stranger, perhaps, than those which affect the relations of the individual to the commonwealth. Between the grower and the consumer arise, one after another, masterful intelligent "lords of the pit," doing magnificent spectacles of deeds, and taking toll by millions of dollars annually upon the people's food. So the malfactor of Maastricht becomes transformed into the idol of Chicago. Maybe we have revised and humanized our standard of ethics; possibly state interference with the processes of exchange would be inexact and inequitable. It is all very puzzling, but one fact stands out clearly: The wheat king, in practice as in theory, why do the large American packers with all their facilities for slaughtering cheaply and handling the by-products in Chicago still continue to ship largely on the hoof?

He will before a chilled meat trade receives too enthusiastic an endorsement from the farmers of the West, that every aspect of the matter should be handled by the by-products in Chicago still continue to ship largely on the hoof? He will before a chilled meat trade receives too enthusiastic an endorsement from the farmers of the West, that every aspect of the matter should be handled by the by-products in Chicago still continue to ship largely on the hoof?

OUR BEST OFFER

Semi Weekly Bulletin AND Toronto Weekly Globe 75c BOTH FOR For balance of the year to new subscribers

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You Want What You Want and You Want it now!

ORDER THE VERY BEST IN PLOW ENGINES ORDER THE VERY BEST IN THRASHING ENGINES WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE. The Manitoba Champion Separator has no equal on earth as a grain saver. Address: The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Ltd. EDMONTON, ALTA. P. O. Box 1822.

LORD BERSFORD ON NAVAL DEFENSE

Need of Combined Fleet—Dominions Share—Money Into Cruisers.

The following report of Lord Bersford's speech at the banquet in London on the Dominion day is a very interesting one, doubly so because the time has arrived in the of our great Empire for us to very carefully and very into the question of Imperial as a whole. (Applause.) "I think that the government very wise to ask a conference in this country to that all-important matter. I quite sure whether dominated with the government of Britain and Ireland—though whether it originated in the colonies; but, wherever it was, it was a sound and common proceeding in the state of affairs which we now find ourselves will be very wise to get replies from the different Dominions over here and discuss matters from their points of view. We shall learn a great deal from and we hope they may learn thing from us."

"The question of Imperial is certainly in the minds of millions because they have forward to try to show us over here we are getting a bit sleepy, are not taking things as they are, that we are not looking far ahead. That is emphasized in fact that the Dominions have to send a certain amount of money for the purpose of what are described as Dreadnoughts, but which were really battleships. Therefore, the has been shown us by the Dominions, and I am hoping that they are going to show that the need an adequate fleet for defence of paramount importance."

"Well, this is not the first time the Dominions have wished to take a pretty short course, but we are getting a bit sleepy, are not taking things as they are, that we are not looking far ahead. That is emphasized in fact that the Dominions have to send a certain amount of money for the purpose of what are described as Dreadnoughts, but which were really battleships. Therefore, the has been shown us by the Dominions, and I am hoping that they are going to show that the need an adequate fleet for defence of paramount importance."

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Value of Cruisers.

But there is another point of view at this moment in which efficiency are short of what would probably come to a town and getting a good view of things come from a reason. If the cruiser did with the idea of hating the town, it would go for a trade which would have a far more effect on the Dominion than a mere submarine. It would be a foolish enough to go then it would operate.

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CANADA CATTLE INDUSTRY

Naturally an agricultural commission coming from such a place as Scotland, where the stock raising and feeding has reached its very highest development and forms the most important part of the farming practice, would be particularly interested in the amount of prominence given to live stock raising in Canada, the character of our pure bred herds and of the common run of stock, and the suitability of the country to the requirements of the livestock industry. When, in addition to this natural interest as stockmen is added the additional fact that Scotland contributes most largely than any other country—not excluding England—to the population stock of Canadian herds, and a further strong reason for interest in this branch of Canadian agriculture is evident.

The importance of the industry itself attracted the expenditure of considerable attention upon it by the Scottish agricultural commission in their investigations here. The reasons for this, these strong reasons it is not surprising to find one quarter of their report devoted to the live stock industry, a branch of their subject. It is well to remember, too, that although the live stock interests in the west were not so advanced in the west by the cereal growing interests such is not the case throughout Canada, and the commission found fully as much emphasis placed upon beef production, dairying and kindred interests as upon any other branch of agriculture.

Attention is first paid in the report to cattle and they are discussed province by province in the order in which they were visited by the commission in their itinerary. The Maritime provinces may be lumped together as the commissioners found no essential difference in conditions in the three provinces and another. As all enjoy an annual rainfall of about 35 inches and vegetation of the same province does not vary widely, it is not at all surprising to find the emphasis placed upon dairying in the Maritime provinces. It is universal experience that there is a very vital relation between rainfall and butter production. They found that the farmers of these provinces do not pay much attention to beef conformation and all cattle incline to the dairy type. There is, however, not much breeding in evidence as there should be, and a lot of cows of the old kind type were still to be seen on the island, particularly the beef industry is not so flourishing as it was a number of years ago when most farmers finished from four to six steers each season; many now do not finish any and confine themselves to dairying. In Nova Scotia Short-horns were found to predominate which would point to the ultimate development in that province of a class of cattle suited to the requirements of a system of mixed farming in which both beef production and dairying were given attention. In New Brunswick the number of cattle is smaller, but the proportion of beef animals is greater than in all provinces the farmers are receiving help from their local governments towards the improvement of the breed by the introduction of pure bred sires of proper type to replace the too prevalent "scrub" animals.

In the province of Quebec the commissioners noticed a different style of naming and a different attitude about the farm life to that found in any other province in the Dominion. They characterized the attitude as "domestic" and commented upon the fact that many of the French Canadian farmers have no ambition to produce beyond the requirements of their home. The commercial instinct is dormant and there is consequently less push and energy displayed in the raising of stock than elsewhere. The commissioners are particularly characteristic as prominently the mixed farming province and the cattle seen there conformed more largely to the common pure type. Pure bred herds of all the principal beef and dairy breeds abound and of their quality the commissioners say with particular reference to the beef breeds.

OF the breeds, pure Short-horns of a good class, replenished from time to time by the best of the old country can produce, and these frequently met with, and the breeders of these, along with those who favor Herefords and Polled Angus, are in the majority among the breeders of the same class at home. Commenting upon the well known fact that Canada exports more beef and veal than any other country, the commissioners say: "It may be presumed to suggest that the quality of the beef consumed in Canada might be improved. But the fact remains that even in the best beef lots the beef and the mutton are not of first-class quality."

PASSING to the commission of the cattle industry in Manitoba the fact is recognized that with the progression westward the emphasis upon cattle raising as an adjunct of farming is less noticeable. But the reason for this is also apparent to these observers and Setchmen. The dry, sunny summer, which is so good for the grain grower, is not altogether in favor of the stock raiser on the prairie regions, where there are many parts of the world, with a greater or at least a more evenly divided rainfall, and milder winters, where cattle can be raised under more favorable conditions than on the plains of Manitoba. Of the pure bred herds in this province two were visited by some members of the commission—that of John Barron, Carberry, and Sir William Van Horne, at East Selkirk—both of which the visitors characterized as being well known to Short-horn fanciers all over the world.

Saskatchewan and Alberta are considered together and this appears to be a most satisfactory policy, as there is no comparison between the two provinces from the standpoint of dairying, for instance. While dairying in Alberta has been steadily on the increase during recent years, in Saskatchewan it has been almost at a standstill. The commissioners note that such conditions as the want of shelter and running water, the summer drought, high wages of farm help, lack of fences, ignorance of live stock on the part of many farmers who never raised elsewhere, and the fact that the advantage of the industry in Canada, some think it would result in cattle being shipped to England ever more.

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players in the world. There were final net advances in wheat of 1/4 to 1/2 yesterday, following a nervous session. The future they say with the heavy profit-taking transactions in the July future by longs which was followed by some short selling. The market stood up under the increased pressure for a time, but was obliged to give way. There were bulls helps to come from abroad, including higher European cables, continued drought in the Argentine and reports of slight damage in Kansas. There were many to await the appearance of the government report, on which there was heavy buying. Liverpool was 1 to 1 1/2 higher for futures and id lower to 1d higher for spot. Paris was unchanged to 2 1/2 higher; Antwerp was 3/4 higher; Budapest, 3 1/2 better and Buenos Ayres 1 1/2 higher; Berlin 1 1/2 higher. The visible supply in the United States decreased 2,250,000 bushels, but leaving the total 17,536,000 bushels, against 21,277,000 bushels a year ago.

EDUCATING MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

Co-Relation of Education and Missionary Work in Duty of Church—Public Meeting in Strathcona.

Two phases of the same great work of evangelistic Methodism—education and missions—were represented on the platform at the large public meeting which was held in Strathcona last evening in connection with the Methodist conference. Rev. Dr. Graham, general educational secretary, and Rev. C. E. Manning, general secretary for missions, were the speakers. The subject of the meeting was "The relation of education and missionary work in the duty of the church." The Rev. Dr. Graham carried a motion pledging the support and co-operation of the conference for the church papers. The memorial committee at this stage was permitted to bring in the clause in their report declining to support the resolution. It was unanimously decided that the church paper was all that the church required. The nominating committee will appoint an Edmonton reporter to the Guardian.

The annual report of Alberta College of Education was presented by Principal Riddell. It was an inspiring nature that, as the conclusion of the report Dr. Carman congratulated the college for its high standard of educational institution in their midst. He said he knew something about educational work in Eastern Canada and his soul rejoiced at the progress of education in the west. Dr. Riddell prefaced his report by giving a retrospect of Alberta College. He said that never once in the six years existence of the college had a student been turned away who was not a member of the college. He said as he was at the head of the door would always be wide open.

In detailing the returns from the college he said that the total expenditures of the college totaled \$41,762 and the receipts \$41,573, which left a deficit of \$183. The total number of students was 1,100. The training paid their own way was not a cent of the money of the conference went to this branch of the work. He said that the standing has been so strong that assets over liabilities amounted to \$96,000. The theological is now over 450 appointments. Dr. Riddell was to be the principal and he was to be assisted by Rev. A. J. Miller of Mount Allison University. Miss Hicks, now head of the Department of Education and physical education, did not agree to be in charge of the work in voice culture. An important announcement in connection with the report was that the college board is making arrangements for aiding probationers on circuit next year.

NEW CHURCH PROPOSED. Morinville People to Erect Non-Denominational Building. Morinville, June 7.—A meeting of considerable importance was held Friday evening last, when members of the different denominations of the Presbyterian church met in the Wesleyan Hall. It is not strongly enough represented for any one of the denominations to undertake the building of a church, consequently it was felt by all interested that it would be well for all to unite as far as practicable, and to erect a non-denominational building. The difficulties which confronted in asking any particular denomination to assist was touched upon. Estimates were then furnished showing the cost of construction of a suitable building, together with the cost of required ground. Considerable discussion then followed, all being unanimously of the opinion that such a building could be erected nominational one.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE. Under instructions from the National Trust Co., Ltd., of Edmonton, Administrators of the estate of W. G. Spalding, deceased, I will sell at the above estate, in Lot 10, next to hotel, with buildings, on cheap. Also sawmill. Choice and cheap lots in all localities of the town. Write for terms to A. W. ARNUP, Auctioneer, Valuer, Real Estate Agent, Agencies for The West Markets Solicited, Entwistle, Pembina, G.T.P., Bridge, Alta.

TO LAND BUYERS. And Investors—Don't Miss These. Pembina Land Bartrains, G.T.P. bridge, Entwistle, Alta. A choice block of about 8 acres, river frontage, cash and terms adjoining C.N.R. survey, 10 minutes from Hotel Pembina. A choice block about 1 acre, two good buildings on, near bridge. Lot in town, next to hotel, with buildings, on cheap. Also sawmill. Choice and cheap lots in all localities of the town. Write for terms to A. W. ARNUP, Auctioneer, Valuer, Real Estate Agent, Agencies for The West Markets Solicited, Entwistle, Pembina, G.T.P., Bridge, Alta.

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ROUND-UP BY POLICE MADE AT ENTWISTLE

Detective Rudd, of the Attorney-General's Department Pays a Visit to the Pembina Town and Secures a Number of Convictions.

Before Judge Taylor, in the District Court this afternoon, Raymond Oliphant Smith, aged 21, and Caroline Wolverson came up on a charge of manufacturing and distributing obscene photographs at Entwistle last week. They pleaded guilty and were remanded until five o'clock for sentence. This case, with a large number of other convictions, was the result of a visit by Detective Rudd, of the Attorney-General's department to the Pembina district last week. He arrived in a city on return this morning.

On May 29th, Delmar Cornell, of the Hub to the Entwistle, was fined \$75 and costs before A. W. Arnup, J.P., for selling liquor without a license. The detective and the Mounted Police also destroyed about 15 gallons of "rot gut" whisky by order of the magistrate.

Bessie Moore, for keeping a house of ill fame; and Roy Gibson, Jack Milne and Arthur Smith, for being drunk and disorderly, were fined \$50 each and costs and given 24 hours to leave the town. Smith was also given orders to leave the province.

John Gunn & Co. have about 25 men at work on Pembina bridge, and Fred Mannix has about as many more employed on the grade.

Unknown Millionaire's Will. London, June 5.—With the exception of \$25,000, to be voted to charities and his employees the will of Chas. Morrison, the comparatively poor man, who died recently, is estimated to be worth an estate valued at between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000 bequeathed the whole of the fortune to relatives. Not since the death of Cecil Rhodes has such a remarkable testament as the will of Mr. Morrison appeared. It should reach the Agent prior to the date upon which such lands were available for entry according to advertisement.

Filipinos Escape. Manila, June 7.—The three natives convicted of the murder of Dr. Williams, anthropologist of the Chicago Columbian museum, who was killed while studying the all tribes some months ago, escaped from their guard while on the way to this city. The prisoners were being brought overland through the mountains of Coava Viazca province to Pangasinan. During the night they eluded their guards and disappeared into the jungle. When the next constabulary patrol was sent out to follow their trail, and these are still in chase of the fugitives but their capture is considered doubtful.

NELSON SHORT OF FRUIT. First Mail for Three Days Get In—Streams Now Normal. Nelson, B.C., June 7.—The first trainload of mail and passengers to reach Nelson in three days from the coast arrived here early Sunday morning. The Great Northern train has reached Vmir, with a construction crew and four days mail is expected to reach the city this evening. Nelson is short of fruit, which comes from the south and this has been the chief inconvenience. The last four nights have been chilly and streams which caused the trouble last week are back to normal and danger is over for another week. It will be fully a fortnight before temporary repairs on the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern are made but general traffic will be resumed tomorrow on the chief lines.

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BIG ELEVATOR IN CALGARY

Bodies of Two Men Seen Floating Down the Bow.

Calgary, June 7.—The Globe Elevator company with a capital of \$600,000 was organized on Friday. The company will build a million bushel elevator here, work being already commenced. The elevator will be ready by fall.

The finish to the sensational fight over their baby between Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rawson, the retiring Governor of New South Wales who is on the way to England, reached Winnipeg this morning and is spending the day here. Sir Harry is reserved in discussing antipodian matters, not yet having had an audience with King Edward. He is a typical Britisher in appearance and snatches of the sea. Although elderly, he is the picture of robust health. He was delayed at Glacier by a washout which presented him visiting Banff and other points of interest.

Retiring Governor in Winnipeg. Winnipeg, June 7.—Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, the retiring Governor of New South Wales who is on the way to England, reached Winnipeg this morning and is spending the day here. Sir Harry is reserved in discussing antipodian matters, not yet having had an audience with King Edward. He is a typical Britisher in appearance and snatches of the sea. Although elderly, he is the picture of robust health. He was delayed at Glacier by a washout which presented him visiting Banff and other points of interest.

Japanese Notables in London. London, June 7.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra entertained Prince and Princess Nashimoto of Japan at luncheon today.

WANTED. WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILCH cow; must be part Jersey and part Holstein; fresh or coming fresh soon; not more than five years old; must be as represented. Apply Fairview Hotel, Spruce Grove, Alta.

TEACHER WANTED—FEMALE, FOR Stretton S.D., No. 1187, holding second class certificate. Duties to commence August 2nd. Apply, stating experience and salary required, and giving references to Wm. M. Harper, Sec. Treas., Calgary, Alta.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WITH life experience at farming would like situation on farm, first class implements and capable of working all kinds of implements and machinery. Wife willing to board help. Total abstinence; can furnish good references. Apply J. W. Derival, S'glduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask.

FOR SALE—FOUR YOKE OF WELL broken, fresh and coming, also second hand wagon and good breaking plow. Apply to John Shaw, Leduc, Alta.

ALBERTA RED SEED WHEAT—A few hundred bushels for sale at \$1.10 for one month from date, grown on breaking horses and cut as for farm use from full weeds. Apply to R.W. Prowse, Bowden, Alta.

FOR SALE—AT MORINVILLE. Alta., good place to start a brick yard, good clay and sand; railroad passes through property. For further information write to T. D. Cunningham, Egg Lake.

IMPROVED FARM AND CROP FOR SALE, 160 acres only ten miles from Edmonton, 75 acres broken with 65-crop, all fenced, sheep high with croftens, fair buildings, good well with pump, rear church, on main road. Farm implements, horses and cow for sale. Particulars apply N.W. 10-52-23, seven miles east and two miles south of Strathcona or write Mrs. Loria Hicks, Strathcona.

MISCELLANEOUS. TO BREEDERS—KENTUCKY BRED Jack, will stand for service this season at my old place, 16 1/2 mi. T. 1 mile, four miles south and a mile west of Inga. C. L. Meads.

Among the Bloods. June 9.—King Edward, Adria and Princess Victoria at the wedding at St. Mar. Bury the Earl of Alb. to Lady Wyne, Carrington's daughter.

Settled Cheap. Ont., June 4.—It is a settlement out of court against the Electrical company brought by the construction company for plant consisted of pay. Electrical Development 5,000. The construction cost \$100,000.

Man Appears Today. Ill., June 8.—Dr. Cleming physician accused of his wife by poison ten will be formally arraigned of murder this afternoon. Legal Judge Briggemeyer held a hearing. General States Attorney—Way assistant will ask what he held to the grand jury for his June session on next Monday.

ESS from a Bone Soavin, Ring and a bottle in each or standard can be supplied with ABSORBINE.

Directions in pamphlet with each bottle. For sale by all druggists. ABSORBINE is a powerful antiseptic, disinfectant, and astringent. It is used for the treatment of all kinds of skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and dandruff. It is also used for the treatment of all kinds of internal diseases, including rheumatism, neuralgia, and headache.

AS HONEY SOUS MORSELS fresh up to the bright that feeds our delicate exquisite and to procure LOYD CANDY CO. WINNIPEG

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GRESS BRAND CLOTHS order the dealer only most legitimate product the gain that from satisfied customer.

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