SINKING FUND LOANS

8%

PROPERTY

ER, F.C.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES PURCHASED

E GREAT CANADIAN

ESTERN

FAIR

OF EDMONTON

be held on June 23, 24 d 26, 1908. $20,000.00 in iums and Attractions. ad Rates from all Parts. ge to see this Great Mid- er Event at the same time e Dominion Exhibition. ull information write the tary, Edmonton.

ne public property by virtue rmer investigation. Harris, g these charges, had done so ctions of the police commit- as a result of information by Kitchen and others, hen and Murphy sworn to of what they had previously the chief had then given atic denial it would be for to decided which was telling However, Kitchen has re- what he told Harris and Murphy admitted he re- money from the woman, t for his own use. He could he judge to find that Patter- guilty of the charges, but he k him to find that Officer d acted in perfect good

ell said that Officer Harris asked by the police commit- ake the charges only after appeared in the public press, according to his own evi- s "hot" against the chief d say some hard things e chief. The fact that Mur- tted taking the money and t for his own use was good which he said was true. wards said that the other were minor ones, with the of the one of being drunk reet. On this charge one of sses was in camp at Calgary ther was out in the country telephoned that he was un- et back to the city in time quiry. ge said that he thought he nable grounds for assuming counsel had concluded the

me further discussion the ed that the case was closed enquiry adjourned, Judge make his report later.

TRAIN DELAYED.

ght train going from Strath- atur day afternoon was ditch- 12 miles south of the north- nal, owing to soft roadbed, rack was blocked for some wo cars and the caboose left but no one was hurt. As could not be cleared in low the night train to pass ona a train was sent down and the passengers trans- They reached the city about k yesterday morning.

CAMROSE WON.

f the best baseball games ever Camrose the Strathcona team went down to defeat before y a score of 4 to 2. It was h innings that disaster came ona when a long drive to right ed in a home run and brought e men that were on the bases. hcona team lined up as fol- Laughlin, pitcher; Miller, ll, first base; R. Hall, second ney, third base; Purdy, s.s.; , l.f.; Grant, c.f.; Hall, r.f. by innings was as follows:— e.. .. .. 000004000—4 ona .. .. 000001010—2 the Strathcona team play at n and a large crowd will go he afternoon train to see the Strathcona team will be con- trengthened by several of the o could not get away yester- win is looked for tonight.

LOCALS.

nadian Order of Foresters their semi-monthly meeting ange hall on Friday even-

lder and Jos. Wood, of the bakery, have dissolved part- d in future Mr. Elder will e business alone.

lack Watch

ewing Tobacco n and satisfying. big black plug. 2258

SEMI-WEEKLY

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY

VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1908 NUMBER 156

DEMONSTRATION OF SUFFRAGETTES

American Women Will Lead the Monster Procession in London Today.

London, June 13—American women will form the vanguard of a parade of suffragettes through London today. In the leading carriages will be two American delegates to the meeting, Dr. Anna Shaw and Miss Lucy J. Anthony. Following will be a carriage containing Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Evanston, Ills., Mrs. Stewart and Dr. Medily. It was intended that the procession should be headed by Millicent Garretts Fawcett, LL.D., widow of the Right Hon. Henry Fawcette, but as a compliment to her American co-workers, she resigned the place to honor them.

This compliment was also extended to the representatives of the U. S. by Lady Francis Balfour, Sarah Grand, Beatrice Harriden, Elizabeth Robins and other leaders of the suffragette movement in England who will take a minor part in the great demonstration. The leaders in the proposed demonstration have taken precautions to prevent any disturbances such as have marked many suffragette gatherings in the past. There has been a strong effort made to gain the aid of prominent cultured women in showing the law makers that women should be given as much say in the government as are men. Mrs. Fawcette in writing to the press to urge women of all classes to join the procession says: "Since the premier's pronouncement that any electoral reform concerning women must have behind it the strong and undoubted support of the women of the country, it becomes the duty of all women believing in the question to be one of paramount importance to lay aside their differences o opinion and become united in the coming demonstration."

THREATENED TO LYNCH HIM.

Young Cavalryman Ran Down Young Girl On the Street.

Minneapolis, June 11.—Two officers held a mob at bay in St. Paul last night to protect J. Helman, a young cavalryman, who, while driving with two women on Payne avenue, ran down Elizabeth Hackman, aged 16, seriously injuring her head, dislocating her shoulder and breaking her right arm. After the accident a crowd of men gathered with the intention of lynching Helman, but the officers arrived, placing him under arrest, and with the help of a second policeman he was safely landed in jail.

Mother Drowned With Her Child.

Buckingham, Que., June 10.—Mrs. Wm. Parcher and her four-year-old daughter lost their lives in Chauncey lake to-day. Her two little daughters fell into the water, and the mother plunged in after them, meanwhile shouting for help. Neighbors rushed to the spot and succeeded in saving one child, but Mrs. Parcher and the other were drowned.

Missed Gopher Shot Andrew Clarkson.

Michael, B.C., June 12—Andrew Clarkson, a lad of ten years of age was accidentally shot yesterday afternoon by a Hungarian named Mike Gerge. Gerge was shooting gophers with a 22 rifle in the bush and did not see the boy. The bullet entered the right side above the hip. The boy is in a serious condition.

Brockville Man Suicides.

Brockville, Sask., June 12—Harry Johnson, a popular young man of this place committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Manchester House
(Established 1886)

Open Exhibition Week

During Exhibition Week this store will be open all day Tuesday and Friday, closing at 12 noon on Wednesday and Thursday.

W. Johnstone Walker & Company
267 Jasper Avenue East.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RISING.

Minneapolis and Other River Cities Are Threatened with Havoc.

Minneapolis, June 13.—With the Mississippi river rising about a foot every twenty-fours, and with weather that forecasts more rains in the Mississippi valley, havoc threatens Minneapolis and other river cities in the vicinity. The river at this point is now over nine feet above the low mark, and is a great raging torrent of water such as has not been witnessed in Minneapolis for years. Suffering has already commenced on the flats and husbands and fathers coming home from work yesterday were greeted by their families either climbing from the second storey windows or sitting out in the rain on such furniture as they could carry from the water-drenched houses. In many houses the water is four or five feet deep, and these are almost sure to be destroyed.

FIND DIFFICULTY IN BEING NATURALIZED

Japanese Complain They Are Prevented From Obtaining Naturalization, and are Thus Debarred From Securing Boat Pullers' Licenses at the Coast.

Vancouver, B.C., June 12—Japanese who have been unable to obtain British citizenship of late because of the greater restrictions thrown around the granting of naturalization to aliens by the court since the expose of the lotus methods which formerly obtained in the making of good citizens out of the mikado's subjects, threaten to make trouble if they are not granted boat pullers' licenses on the Fraser river this year. Hon. W. J. Bowser, commissioner of fisheries, notified the canneries of the Fraser river that there would be no modification of the regulations which requires that all persons taking out fishing licenses shall be British subjects. Net men and boat pullers are also required to take out licenses.

Now the Japanese complain that the courts have made it so difficult for them to obtain British citizenship and the lawyers have taken advantage of the fact to so increase the cost of obtaining naturalization that few can pass the test, only those who are able to pay from $15 to $20. In the old days a Japanese could be put through the naturalization mill for less than $5. Declaring that as aliens they are permitted to enter the country they cannot be prevented from securing employment for their labor. Some of the Japanese boast that they will pull boats without licenses and that if when arrested they will appeal to the Japanese consul and so make an attempt to create an international disturbance.

TAFT ON FIRST BALLOT.

President's Nominee Has Nomination Secure Even Before Convention.

Chicago, June 12.—704 votes will be counted for Secretary Taft for nomination as Republican presidential candidate on the first ballot in the Republican National Convention next week. His manager, Frank Hitchcock, claimed tonight, and Mr. Hitchcock gave the figures by states and districts to prove his claim. That Taft and Fairbanks will be the Republican national ticket was also asserted among the party leaders. The Vice-President got a tremendous boom for re-nomination in the course of the day, chiefly from Senator Hopkins, of the "allied forces," who arrived in the city straight from a conference with Senator Aldrich, who was supposed to have White House advices as well.

But chief interest politically centered on Hitchcock's figures. Most of the politicians, including the candidates opposing Taft, were convinced Mr. Taft would win on the first ballot, but some wanted proof and other gentlemen were waiting to be shown. Mr. Hitchcock under took the task of showing them with great cheerfulness. "I'm quite anxious to know what the 'allies' will do with these figures," he said, after he had completed the table late in the evening, when all returns were in from the "steam roller's" day's work. He gave figures to his friends of the newspapers with considerable pride. Out of a total of 704 Taft delegates, Hitchcock claims 513 are absolutely bound by instructions. Including those held by the national committee, 36 delegates, he said, are bound by the endorsement of the conventions that elected them. 155 others, who were originally uninstructed, have personally pledged themselves to vote for Taft. In his table, Hitchcock allows the "allies" 227 instructed delegates. Of those uninstructed he says there remain 49 who have not pledged themselves so far as he knows. As a matter of fact, Taft's manager expects to get most of those.

Captain Dismissed By Court Martial.

Portsmouth, June 13—A naval court martial into the loss of the British cruiser Gladiator as the result of a collision with the American liner St. Paul in April last, found Capt. Lumbden had hazarded the ship by default, but not by neglect, and adjudged him to be reprimanded and dismissed from the ship.

Ship Surgeon Charged With Bigamy.

Montreal, June 13.—Dr. Acland, charged with bigamy in England, first married Gertrude Satchell, a passenger of the Pomeranian from England, of which he was the ship surgeon. She was en route from England to marry a man who had sent her six hundred dollars to buy her trousseau and pay her expenses. As soon as her money was gone Acland deserted her.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS RUNNING TO COVER

Federal Opposition, After Unparalleled Spectacle of Senless Time Killing, Capitulate.

Ottawa, June 12.—The tactical blunder they were making in needlessly blocking practically non-contentious items of supply for the past two months and holding up the business of the public generally has been gradually borne in upon the minds of the Opposition during two weeks. The unnecessary embarrassment caused to several thousands of the public employees throughout Canada by the withholding of supplies for overdue salaries, and the rising disgust of the general public at the spectacle of the last two or three months on the part of the Opposition has combined to induce a more reasonable frame of mind among the members of His Majesty's loyal Opposition, with the result that tonight they made a complete capitulation from their former attitude of not one cent for supply until the Election Bill was withdrawn.

They did what the government asked them to do two months ago, and allowed the second interim supply bill to go through, assuring payment of all salaries and continuing of all public works. The total amount voted tonight was $31,309,335. Embodying all the estimates passed since the end of March last and the remainder of the total estimates. Hon. George Eulas Foster sought to make the climbdown of the Obsructionists as graceful as possible by stating that it was partly as the result of negotiations between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Leader of the Opposition in respect to the Election Bill and partly in the hope of facilitating those negotiations, but the Opposition, he added, still resolutely objected to the contentious clauses of that bill.

At the opening of the sitting the Premier promised to make a statement of the proposed legislation for the session on Monday. Sir Wilfrid also laid on the table of the House his correspondence with Rev. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, which has already been published.

How They Climbed Down.

At eleven o'clock this evening, when votes aggregating $825,000 had been passed by the house, Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, stated that negotiations had taken place between himself and Mr. Foster in regard to the inclusion in the supply bill of one-eighth of the estimates not yet dealt with.

Hon. Mr. Foster agreed that there had been such negotiations. The opposition, he lamely maintained, had never been opposed to voting the salaries of the members of the civil service. He would remind the House, however, that the delay in the voting of supply had been due to some differences of opinion in respect to certain legislation before the House and an agreement to vote one-eighth of the remaining items had been made partly as a result of the negotiations between the two leaders and partly in the hope that an agreement in respect to tihs legislation would shortly be reached. The Opposition, he said, was as strongly opposed as ever to the objectionable clauses in the Aylesworth Election Bill.

Hon Mr. Fielding did not reply more than to say that they would have to let the dispute over the election bill stand where i is for teh present. The resolution covering the eighth vote was then adopted and this and all items already passed concurred in.

Hon. Mr. Fielding then introduced a supply bill covering the estimates already passed by the House and one-eighth of the remainder, the total being $31,309,335. The bill was put through all its stages and will receive the royal assent early next week. This will make possible the payment of all civil service salaries and other obligations of the government. The House will continue in supply on Monday, on the agricultural department estimates.

Manitoba Methodist Conference.

Winnipeg, June 13.—The Manitoba conference of the Methodist church met to-day and after preliminaries, Rev. J. C. Walker, of Port Arthur was elected president. Greetings from the Presbyterian assembly were conveyed by Rev. Dr. Duval. During the afternoon mission work among foreigners within the bounds of Canada provoked much discussion. The topic was changed by the conference at the sugsion of Rev. Dr. Rose, and it resolved into a ministerial session. In the evening a reception service was held in Grace church under the presidency of Rev. Mr. Walker.

Copper Found North of Prince Albert.

Prince Albert, June 13.—W. H. Hastings, Rat Portage, S. E. Richards and J. A. J. McKenna, have made a valuable strike of copper on the shores of Lake Laronge, 220 miles north of here. There are indications of silver, mica and gold in considerable quantities present there.

Growth of Methodist Church.

Toronto, June 12—At the ministerial session of the Toronto Methodist conference yesterday, Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent, contrasted the growth of the church in British Columbia and other western provinces with the falling off in Quebec, where conditions, he said, were not at all desirable.

G.T.P. MAKES ALL ITS PURCHASES IN CANADA.

Vancouver, June 12.—Charges made in the House of Commons that the G.T.P. was hauling supplies purchased in the East over American rails to Seattle, thence by foreign bottoms to Prince Rupert, was to day given an absolute denial by D. McLeod, purchasing agent for Foley Welch & Stewart. "The report is absolutely unfounded," said Mr. McLeod. "I have no hesitation in saying that of all the plants shipped from the East and from Manitoba and the new provinces, not one pound went via States, and most of it was carried in British bottoms, our supplies being purchased in Vancouver and Victoria. We have not expended one cent in American coast cities and don't intend to."

BIG CELEBRATION HELD IN VIENNA

The Immense Historical Pageant Said to be Greatest in World's History.

Vienna, June 13.—The principal public celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's asmcension to the throne was held yesterday in the street of the capital, when 25,000 persons and 4,000 horses paraded in an immense historical pageant, which presumably was the greatest thing of the kind seen in the world. Every period of the Austrian history was represented from the founding of the Hapsburg dynasty in theh thirteenth century until the present time. The greatest industry and skill have been applied to obtain historical accuracy. Many weapons and suits of armor that displayed mediaeval incidents were depicted contemprancous of those times.

The costumes alone cost thousands of dollars, and the total outlay for the production was fully three-quarters of a million. The Emperor, from a special stand in front of the Hotburg, watched the parade with great interest throughout the three hours of its passage.

The onlookers are stated to have numbered half a million. Everybody had paid a small fee and it had been hoped that the affair would be a big financial success, in which case the proceedings were to have been given to a scheme for the welfare of the deserted children. The plan was much favored by the Emperor, but it was announced last night that there would be a deficit of a hundred thousand dollars. This is attributed to the authorities charging too much for admission to teh grand stands.

THE BANQUE D' ST. JEAN OFFICIALS RE-ARRESTED

New Charge Comes Under Criminal Code—Hon. Mr. Roy Will Have to Furnish $50,000 Bonds For His Freedom—On First Change He Accomplished a Clever Turn.

Montreal, June 12.—Events are moving very slowly in the famous Banque d' St. Jean case, and a batch of fresh warrants was to-day issued against the three leading officials of the bank, under which it is certain that Hon. Mr. Roy will not be able to get off with $4,000 bail. In fact the Crown has taken extraordinary precautions to see that the ex speaker of the Legislature shall put up security to the extent of not less than $50,000 for his freedom. The new charge against Mr. Roy and Messrs. L'Heureux and Beaudoin in that of conspiracy to defraud, which comes under the criminal code, and is a much more serious offence than the previous charge of issuing false returns.

The new charge ranks as a felony and the maximum penalty for it is seven years in the penitentiary. This charge is an outcome of the extraordinary developments at St. John's by which Hon. Mr. Roy, who, should the charges be proven, would inevitably be found the chief offender, was given his freedom on only $4,000, while his underlings in the bank had to furnish security of $30,000 and $20,000 a piece. The story of how this happened is rather curious as related by the counsel for the Crown.

Roy Forestalled Instructions.

The warrants were originally sworn out before Magistrate Morin, who was given strict instructions to demand at least bail to the extent of $50,000 from Hon. Mr. Roy, in view of the gravity of the case, and the extent to which the public was interested in it. But when Mr. Roy, who is an experienced lawyer, was served with the warrant, he sent out for another Justice of the peace, a Mr. Moreau, a grocer of St. John's, and secured from him his freedom on a bail bond of only $4,000, while his two colleagues in the bank appeared before the original magistrate and had to put up the heavy bond demanded by Mr. Hibbard as solicitor for the justice department.

DEFINITION OF RED FIFE WHEAT

Senate Discusses Clauses of New Grain Inspection Act—Two Amendments Proposed.

Ottawa, June 12.—In committee considering the bill to amend the Grain Inspection Act, Senator Perley objected to the proposal to define hard Red Fife wheat as "wheat that is red in color and of Red Fife variety." He said that at present the law allowed twenty-five per cent. of white wheat in No. 1 Red Fife. This was reasonable as there was always bound to be a proportion of white wheat among Red Fife. This white wheat was as good for mills as the red. The proposal would require all the wheat to be red wheat to obtain a No. 1 grade. The result would be that what is now graded number 1 would be lowered three or four grades. The change would be a benefit to the miller, but would be against the former.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that this description of Red Fife had been recommended by the Grain Commission, which had given great study to the question of grains.

Senator Perley declared that the Grain Commission did not have the confidence of the West. He had no doubt that Mr. Geo. Goldie, of Ayr, of the commission, who was also a miller, would like to have the opportunity to buy No. 1 quality wheat at No. 4 grade. The farmer, however, would not like this as well.

Senator Lougheed was of opinion that allowance should be made for Red Fife bleaching. A shower of rain would bleach Red Fife, but not detract from its value for milling purposes.

Sir Richard Cartwright said there was a cause for this.

Senator Perley gave notice of motion that on the third reading of the bill, he would move an amendment to strike out the provision that Red Fife wheat shall mean wheat of Red Fife variety."

Senator Watson was not sure that Senator Perley's amendment would work fairly in all cases. It declared that where Red Fife had been sown, the crop should be graded Red Fife. The fact was that Red Fife seed on scrubby land would produce largely a white wheat and some of it soft. Senator Douglas favored Senator Perley's amendment. He declared that a little bleaching did not detract from the milling or flour making value of good wheat.

Good Wheat Good Price.

Senator Campbell thought the clause fair as it stood in the bill. A good wheat would command the price according to its value, and a poor wheat would not command a high price no matter what it was called.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked that notices of motion be given of any amendments it was desired to make to the act, and he would have them considered, and they could be discussed and dealt with on the third reading.

Senator Perley gave notice of an amendment to allow the binding of lots of grain at terminal elevators, if arrangements were made between the shipper and elevator. He also gave notice that he would move to strike out a provision for a new grade of wheat, which is as follows: "Section 137 is amended by inserting under the heading of 'spring' and after the definition of No. 2 Manitoba Northern wheat' the following paragraph: 'No. 1 Manitoba bleached wheat shall contain wheat slightly bleached by weather conditions and damp weather, and that has been properly treated, and is fit for storing, all of which in the discretion of the inspector has not been injured for milling purposes and that otherwise would have graded No. 1 hard or No. 1 northern, and weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel." He declared that this was a provision for an inferior grade of wheat and would cost the west two million dollars. Half to three quarters of the western wheat would be thrown into this grade.

Senator Lougheed saw no reason for placing the new grade "No. 1 Manitoba Bleached" on the list of grades below No. 2, when it would produce as much and as good flour as No. 1 hard or No. 1 northern.

Its Producing Qualities the Essential.

Senator Campbell declared the grade would sell for its value as flour producing qualities, and not on its place on the list. He thought that No. 1 Manitoba Bleached would rank in price equal to No. 2 northern. Senator Watson thought the grade would be of advantage to the farmer. Wheat of this bleached description was now put in the ungraded list and commanded a low price. This would provide a distinct grade for bleached wheat, and it would command a price for its worth as a flour producer.

Senator Perley was against the word "bleached." Color was not a legal test of wheat to-day, and he did not want it to be made a test. The only tests authorized by the Act were weight and hardness.

Progress was reported and the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

Salmon Canneries Association.

Vancouver, June 12.—An association to embrace all the salmon canneries in the province has been launched here.

B.C. ODDFELLOWS OFFICERS.

Interesting Items of News From the Province Beyond the Mountains.

New Westminster, B.C., June 12.—The Oddfellows grand lodge of British Columbia in session here has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand Master, H. Fulton, of Ladysmith; Deputy Grand Master, W. Law, of Vancouver; Grand Warden, E. L. Webber, New Westminster; secretary, F. D. Davie, Victoria; treasurer, W. H. Cullen; representative to the Supreme lodge, C. S. Keith, New Westminster. Officers will be installed this evening; after which the delegates will be banqueted by the local lodge.

The British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association is holding its annual meeting in this city today.

Dr. Torrington, of Toronto, who is on the coast holding musical examinations in connection with Toronto University, gave an organ recital here last evening.

GERMANY CONCERNED OVER REVAL MEETING

Official Statements Do Not Reassure Public—Even Blind Can See Germany's Influence Has Not Been Heightened By Episode, Says Tageblatt.

Berlin, June 12.—The foreign office statement, with reference to the Reval meeting issued last evening through the usual channels, has done little to allay the concern with which intelligent Germans are speculating upon the results of the episode. It is recognized that the government officials could not well do otherwise than adopt an attitude of unconcern and accept with the best grace possible England and Russia's protestations that they have no hostile aims. What the German people are asking is: "To what extent has Germanys' international position been affected? How far on the score of the future has German diplomacy been restricted?" As to a satisfactory reply to these questions coming from any official source, the German ministers confining themselves generally to declarations of confidence that the new entente is not aimed at the Fatherland, or to suggestions that such a combination is less practical in effect than would seem to be, is very improbable. But the public seems to take the view of the Tageblatt, which declares that "Even the blind can see that Germany's influence has not been heightened through the episode." In the judgment of many Germans at least, the meeting was one of the most important events of recent diplomatic history, and its importance is not minimized by the fact that England and Russia are to act together in Macedonia. This alone is considered as marking a momentous change in the diplomatic situation.

No Entangling Alliances.

Stockholm, June 12.—Germany has instituted inquiries as to the nature of the negotiations believed to be pending between Sweden and the governments of Russia, Great Britain and France affecting the European balance of power. The Sweuish government will reply so far as this country is concerned that no negotiations are in progress looking to entangling alliances of any sort. The opinion has also been expressed that Russia and Britain do not intend to take action against any power. Sweden is preparing a great welcome to President Fallieres of France, who will visit the King and Queen before proceeding to Reval to meet the Czar.

INQUEST ON KENORA EXPLOSION

Witness Tells of Great Mass of Rock Hurled on Nine Men.

Kenora, June 13.—The inquest on the bodies of the nine men killed in the G.T.P. construction camp, Thursday opened here this morning, but after the evidence of Sub-Contractor C. W. Simmons was heard an adjournment was made for a fortnight to permit of evidence being taken of the two injured men now lying in the Winnipeg river hospital. Simmons told of the explosion which hurled a great body of rock down on the nine men working below in a twenty foot cutting, but could give no reason for the premature explosion, as everything had appeared to be in first class shap and the powder had been working successfully. The men killed are as follows: Harvey Bradley, aged 16, a Canadian, teamster; George Munser, aged 15, English, teamster; T. Burgess, Canadian; R. Gray, Canadian; Chris Wagelin, German; Dimilri Jakemyk, Galisian, and three Italians, Groberi, Pasquali Trimbuli and Luigi Perebin. The last seven were muckers.

The Spread of Tuberculosis.

Albany, N.Y., June 12—During the closing hours of the extraordinary session, both houses of the legislature passed the Allds Lansing bill amending the agriculture law so as to add the state department of agriculture in its campaign for the suppression of bovine tuberculosis. The bill accompanied by an appropriation of $145,000 for the payment of diseased cattle condemned by the state. The maximum allowance for each animal destroyed is increased from $60 to $75.

The Congregational Union.

Montreal, June 12—At this morning's meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada, Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Emmanuel church, Montreal, was elected chairman for 1909.

SASKATCHEWAN HOUSE IS CLOSED

Prorogation Took Place Yesterday --Important Legislation Passsed --Five Year Term Approved

Regina, June 12.—The third session of the Saskatchewan Legislature was prorogued this morning by Lieut.-Gov. Forget. There was a full attendance of members and the ceremony was witnessed by a large number of the public. Prior to prorogation four bills passed their third readings. The section of the bill for the election of members of the legislative assembly, which allows a returning officer to mark ballots without invalidating them, was adversely criticised by F. W. G. Haultain, leader of the Opposition, who said the provision would go a long way toward destroying the secrecy of the ballot, and would allow a good deal of wrong doing. Hon. Mr. Turgeon said the clauses had been fully considered in committee, and restrictions were thrown around them by making the penalty for wrong-doing heavy. They were, however, of the opinion that acts of omission or commission of officials in charge of polling booths should not spoil the ballot of a voter and thus defeat his intention. The charge would in no way affect the secrecy of the ballot. The bill was passed.

Objected to Five Year Term.

The Premier moved the third reading of the Legislative Assembly Bill. Mr. Haultain moved an amendment that it be referred back to the committee for the purpose of striking out the clause provided for a five year instead of a four year term. He objected to so important an amendment being introduced at the last hour of the last day of the session, and in several principles, he said, the amendment was in the wrong direction. The tendency of the times was in the direction of shortening term of the legislature rather than lengthening it. He could not understand this change being made before they had finished their first term, and before they should find out whether a four year term was sufficiently long. It had been stated the term had been changed to five years in Manitoba, but he and others were not aware that such a change had been made. This new province was changing so rapidly that it would in two or three years have an entirely changed population, and he thought these conditions should rather suggest the shortening of the term. The amendment was negatived by nine to fifteen on a strict party vote, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Athabasca Elections bill, and the bill to amend the Statute Law were also read a third time and passed.

Resume of Legislation.

Shortly after the Lieut.-Governor arrived, accompanied by Inspector Allard, A.D.C., and was formally received by the House. The list of bills was read and assent was spoken by Spencer Page, the clerk of the assembly. Speaker McNutt announced that the supply bill had been passed, and the clerk of the assembly declared the assent of the Lieut-Governor, who in a speech, said: "It now becomes my duty to release you from the labors of this session. I have to congratulate you upon the unusually large amount of highly important and useful legislation, the passage of which has marked the third session of this legislature. The provision you have made for consolidating the laws of the province will tend to better the convenience of all concerned, and the important reforms which you have provided in the regulation of the liquor traffic cannot fail to prove of great benefit in the social and moral conditions of the province. The legislation which you have adopted for constructing and operating the long distance telephone lines by the government, and for promoting the development of rural telephone service under public control by aiding local telephone companies is calculated to produce excellent results. Your act providing for the taxing of railway companies will be of advantage to the publi revenues and for the welfare of the province. The provision you have made for a new system for the election of members of the legislative assembly will, I am satisfied, prove an improvement, and the action you have taken toward providing a larger representation of people in the legislative assembly is undoubtedly well justified by the increasing population of the province. The revised municipal laws, as well as the large number of other measures which you have passed, will, I am sure, greatly tend to the better management of the work of my people in many respects. The prospects for the season of 1908 are exceptionally bright throughout the province, and I trust that the promise of what has been, and especially the encouraging spring, may be fully realized by my people. I have to thank you for liberal supplies, which you have voted for public service. I now take leave of you, earnestly trusting that the Divine blessing may rest upon you and upon the work which you have done here."

Hon. Mr. Motherwell, provincial secretary, declared the House prorogued and the lieutenant-governor withdrew.

IN THE PRESS GALLERY

PERSISTENT OBSTRUCTION.

Ottawa, June 6.—The Opposition have been noting the signs of the times and reached the conclusion that a storm is brewing. The conclusion was not difficult to reach for one who has observed the trend of public opinion on the blockade. From sea to sea has come an insistent demand that the business of the country must go on, that the majority in Parliament must assert their right to rule, and that they should adopt what means may be necessary to prevent those whom the country rejected making themselves the rulers of the country.

A change in tactics has worked the Opposition during the past few days. From a complete and avowed blockade they have turned to a blockade almost as complete but not avowed, while professing no desire to obstruct business, and while permitting a small amount of money to pass daily they have taken care that the passing did not begin until the daily sitting was practically ended, and that the amount put through was not large enough to materially help matters. Their position now before the country is that they are passing estimates; but the estimates passed are so trifling that a virtual blockade is maintained. The situation is not without humor of a sort, for the chief means of obstruction during this week have been two-hour speeches declaring that no obstruction was going on.

Talked Without a Motion.

Tuesday, from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. was spent in a discussion on Yukon affairs with no motion before the House. Then upwards of $200,000 were passed in a half-hour. Wednesday was occupied until five minutes to closing by a debate equally irrelevant, and then a similar amount kicked through practically without discussion. Thursday all day was consumed in delivering academic speeches on the representation from the Maritime Provinces, which nobody had any intention of tampering with. Then in the evening a quarter of a million was allowed to go through. Friday was passed mostly in hearing lengthy addresses from Opposition speakers, assuring the world that they were not preventing the discharge of business. In the evening a million and a half was passed in large items.

Summed up, there have been about two millions and a half passed during the week. At this rate it would take twenty-two weeks to pass the remaining current revenue estimates alone, or until November. It will not work out that way, of course. Some day the Opposition will relax and put the balance through in a week. At any rate, this has been their previous practice. The country may form its conclusion as to whose interests chiefly concern a party which spends six months making campaign literature and six days considering a fifty million dollar expenditure of public money.

New Business Held Up.

New business, of course, is out of consideration at present. The Hudson Bay railway, the Land Act, the Civil Service Act are all in the future. One of two things must happen to these. Either they must be laid over or passed with less attention than they deserve. That the government will lay over any of them is not at all likely. The probability is, therefore, that they will become law with scant attention from the Opposition benches. And again the country will be able to judge the measure of public concern these gentlemen exhibit. They have months to consume in partisan harangues, but the public business may take the time they have left.

The Election Act, theoretically the cause of the blockade, has been lost sight of for the time. The government stands pat on the absolutely fair offer of a judicial revision. Where the Opposition stands at the moment is a matter of conjecture, for they are not talking of election acts and disfranchisements these days. There is a general expectation, however, that they will abandon heroics when the Ontario and Quebec elections are over, and be prepared to deal on something like a fair basis.

Insistent Call for Closure.

Yesterday was made conspicuous by repeated demands for the institution of the closure. Mr. Gordon, of Kent, Ontario; Mr. Chisholm, of Antigonish, N.S.; Mr. Cornell, of Carleton, N.B., called upon the government to prosecute public business even if it were necessary to muzzle the time-wasters, as has been done in the parliaments of Great Britain, France and the United States. The Opposition contribution to the debate consisted of a half-dozen lengthy assurances that they were not blockading business at all, and a declaration of the party whip that they were ready to keep on blockading if "for ever." On the whole, the day revealed a clear determination on the part of the Liberal private members to insist that the principle of majority rule be enforced and a conspicuous uncertainty on the other side of the House as to "where they were at." If their doubts were not removed by a quiet perusal of Hansard this morning they are a remarkably unobserving company of men. Yesterday's debate meant that either the blockade must be raised or the closure must be adopted. Public business must go on.

LISTS THAT NEED REVISING.

Vernon Okanagan—Duncan Ross has been scored by Conservative journals for describing the voters' lists of British Columbia as in a "rotten" condition. Yet it is a fact and right in his own constituency too. While working out a business scheme of its own the Okanagan found it necessary to have a list which would supply it with the names of people throughout the constituency, and going on the principle that the voters list of the riding ought to be the best authority, hundreds of circulars were sent out, using the list for the addresses, and the result is that we have a desk full of letters returned to us marked, "address unknown," "out of the country," "deceased," and "moved to so and so," and the "so and so" varies in latitude from San Francisco to Alaska, and in longitude from Ontario to the Pacific. The letters are not one or two, but in dozens, and we have not exhausted the possibilities of that list yet. Duncan Ross was absolutely correct when he said the list of British Columbia was rotten, because we do not believe Yale-Cariboo to be a solitary exception. Can anyone blame the Laurier government, when such a condition exists, for wishing to have these lists revised, and the dead and rotten timber cut out of them? Such a thing has been known as impersonation, and in a country like Yale-Cariboo, where men are moving from place to place

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Vancouver World: Ontario remains Conservative and Quebec remains Liberal. In the former the government majority has been increased a little while in the latter it has been decreased a little, the net result, therefore, in both provinces, being a gain for the Conservative. Members of that party will derive great satisfaction from a contemplation of the figures in the lump, but they will do well not to subject them to a very close analysis if they wish to remain convinced that the tide of Conservatism is rising rapidly all over the Dominion. In Quebec, no matter what the state of the tide mentioned might have been, it was almost impossible that there should not have been an addition to the corporal's guard which made up the Opposition ranks. At the previous election, it will be remembered, the Conservatives took the extraordinary course of refusing to nominate candidates except in a few seats. This time they abandoned a policy which was not defensible on the principles of political morality, and which was of very doubtful expediency. As might have been expected they won in several constituencies which were represented by Liberals in the late Assembly just as they would have done had they acted on common sense lines on the previous occasion. The enormous weight of the wave of Conservatism which has reached Quebec may be estimated from the fact that while the Opposition has increased from seven to sixteen members, the latter figure includes several independents who may not be official supporters of M. Gouin but who certainly are not Conservatives. In Ontario the hopelessness of any attempt to defeat the government in the face of the gerrymander and of a power policy which Mr. Whitney tolerates rather than approves has increased the government following. It may be the rising tide, but at this distance it looks remarkably like carefully carved ridings going the way they were fore-ordained to go and New Ontario protrasting itself at the feet of the almoner of good constituencies.

THE ROSS RIFLE.

Hamilton Times: The Canadian government refused the first mark of the Ross rifle and another mark was issued, remedying most of the defects in the original weapon. A number of these rifles the Militia Department allowed to be distributed; but still there were defects to be overcome; and a third mark has been issued, which is highly approved by expert marksmen. When this latest Ross rifle is in general use and the military have become at home with it, they will probably acknowledge its superiority over the Lee-Enfield. The Lee-Enfield belongs to the lever or rotary motion class of rifles. There are four motions in loading and firing it. The Ross has only two. The rifleman has simply to pull back the bolt and press it forward. Consequently, there is a great gain in rapidity. One hundred and fifty shots can be fired from the Ross while 100 are being discharged from the Lee-Enfield. The Ross would be especially serviceable in cases of night attack, when a rapid fire at close quarters is most effective. On such an occasion, the Ross would possibly be a chief factor in deciding the fate of the encounter.

A SECRET BALLOT.

Toronto Globe—Two clauses of the Aylesworth bill were challenged by the opposition, namely, one and seventeen. The first was the provision for the making of lists in provinces where the municipal list does not govern. The seventeenth provided in effect that a mark made on a ballot by a deputy returning officer would not invalidate it. The great battle, however, was over the first clause. The second was no more than mentioned. The first contention has fared so badly in discussion, however, that it is now being shamefacedly put in the second place by Conservative writers. The Ottawa Journal, after keeping aloof for a time, at last undertook to explain to its readers editorially the causes of the contention in parliament. With a reputation for a modicum of impartiality to maintain it had not the hardihood to put clause one in the first place. So clause seventeen was given the place of honor, and it was described as destroying the secrecy of the ballot.

In this line of strategy the Journal is now followed by the Fredericton Gleaner. Even that grizzled partisan veteran becomes so shy about clause one that in restating the opposition case it puts clause seventeen first in its justification of the conduct of the opposition. The absurdity of crying from the housetops against a procedure that is the law and practice in Manitoba, as imposed by a Conservative government there, has struck home even through the toughest party hide. It has therefore been moved to second place, and the issue of a secret ballot is put in the forefront.

No one will dispute the importance of preserving the secrecy of the ballot. The state virtually contracts with the voter that what he does in the booth need be known only to himself. It is bound to keep that contract by every means in its power. But there is another contract, namely, that the ballot which he casts, properly marked, shall be counted. As the law is at present, if any mark appears on it other than the initials of the deputy returning officer and the voter's cross it is invalidated and is not counted. There is provision in the law for the punishment of anyone who thus defaces a ballot, but, as more than one case attests, it is not always possible to place the guilt. The clause in Mr. Aylesworth's bill is to make it impossible to defeat the intention of the voter. Surely no one will deny that that is something well worth aiming at. If in attempting to remove one evil an equal or greater evil is created there would be good reason for dropping the clause. But the proper course is to take up the clause and discuss it in all its aspects. If the government cannot show that the evil to be removed is a real one, and that the other is fanciful or may be avoided, the opposition may depend upon it that the clause will be dropped. The country would agree that anything that made it possible to discover how an elector voted should not be made part of the law. The way, however, to deal with the clause is to let it come before parliament and be discussed. The opposition's method is not to let it come before parliament—to make it impossible to discuss it.

BIG INDUSTRY AT KENORA.

New York Capitalists Offer to Establish $3,800,000 Paper Plant.

Kenora, Ont., June 10.—Andrew Anderson, of Winnipeg and New York, has submitted to the council on behalf of capitalists represented by him, the outline of an immense pulp and paper industry, which they propose to establish in Kenora, providing certain encouragement is given by the town in the shape of exemption from taxation for a period of ten years and a fixed assessment of $3,000 for a further period of fifteen years. The company proposes to acquire the water power and lands of the Keewatin Power Co., to erect an immense paper and pulp mill, with a capacity of 300 tons per day. The plant will cost in the neighborhood of $3,800,000 and operations will commence on or about the 1st of October next. About $1,000,000 is to be expended the first year. When in operation this immense industry will employ from 750 to 900 skilled workmen, and 300 to 400 laborers. In addition from 3,000 to 4,000 men will be employed in the woods. The council will further consider the proposition to-morrow, and it is likely a by-law will be submitted to the people at once. We will give further particulars of the proposed industry in a subsequent issue.

LET YOUR WIFE TALK.

Father Bernard Vaughan's Advice to Husbands.

London, June 12.—Father Bernard Vaughan today began in Mayfair Church a series of sermons which have already begun to attract as much attention as did his remarkable deliverance on the sins of society. Marriage was his subject today. He gave the following advice to husbands: "Be dear, sweet and thoughtful to your wife. Bear with her. Never attempt to check the flowing tide of her talk. Let her talk on while you possess your soul in peace. Remember, a woman needs many safety valves and outlets for her temper. Be patient with her. Most women have a passion for jewelry and finery. Give her what you can, and let her feel it is from you she got it, even if it costs you some sacrifice." Wives were advised never to nag, never to scold, never to cry. "These tricks of women often bring for them what they want, but kill the husband's love."

A BRITISH NAVAL WAR.

Beresford and Scott Not on Speaking Terms—Admiralty May Interfere.

London, June 12.—It is not generally known that there has been a sequel to the incident between Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Percy Scott when the former asked the Admiralty to haul down Sir Percy's flag, which would mean ruin to the latter's career. The Admiralty declined to accede to Lord Charles' request, whereupon the admiral ordered Sir Percy to communicate with him in future in writing only.

It is stated now that it is a question in regard to the efficiency of the fleet under Lord Charles Beresford's command as to how much longer this state of affairs will be allowed to continue.

WAS NEARLY STRANGLED.

Girl Tangled Up in Swing Ropes Near London.

London, Ont., June 10.—To be almost hanged, to be dead and to be resurrected is an experience that very few people have realized. Such was the experience of little Evelyn Bowhey, of Norland, a few miles from here. She was left playing at the orchard swing, when in some manner she became tangled with the rope. When her parents went to find her they were horrified to find her hanging from the swing, with the rope tangled around her neck. Friends worked with the unfortunate young girl for an hour before there was any sign of life returning. At present she is doing well.

Ready for Another Dash.

St. John's, Newfoundland, June 11.—Happy in the hope of a successful dash for the North Pole with Commander Robert E. Peary, Captain Bartlett, sailing master of the Arctic explorer, and a crew of eleven sailors, departed today on the Allan liner Siberian for New York, where they will make their start for the north on Peary's ship, Roosevelt. Captain Bartlett asserts that if the Roosevelt is fortunate enough to gain the position made during the last attempt to reach the pole the experience acquired in that voyage, combined with the aid of the specially selected crew, will make this effort to reach the desired goal an easy task.

Mr. MacKay's Majority 71.

Toronto, June 12.—A. G. Mackay's majority in North Grey is 71, according to the official figures. In Stormont the official returns give a majority of eight for the Liberal candidate.

24 YEARS AGO TODAY

Taken From the Fyles of the Edmonton Bulletin, Saturday, June 14th, 1884.

H. Schultz has rejoined the police.

A. D. Osborne, PM., is in Winnipeg.

D.McLeod left for Calgary on Tuesday.

T. Smith left on an exploring trip yesterday.

Quite a number of teams in town for lumbering this week.

Mr Ketcheson has left the police force at Fort Saskatchewan.

Cricket match at the Fort to-day. Fort Saskatchewan against Edmonton.

Dan Noyes brought down two more rafts for Hardisty and Fraser on Thursday.

C. Stewart left for Calgary on Monday for an outfit of buggies for his livery stable.

W. Bird arrived on Thursday with twenty cartloads of freight for A. Macdonald & Co.

J. Norris left on Tuesday with a grain of carts for Calgary to bring in freight for his firm.

Joseph Macdonald arrived from Calgary on Tuesday with a train of carts loaded with H. B. freight.

The Brandon Sun has set, the weekly continues to shed light on the evil deeds of the Norquay government.

Average attendance at the public school for the month of May between thirty-nine and forty. Attendance on Monday this week forty-seven.

Inspector Steele was expected to take charge of a police post to be established at Battle River, is now stationed in British Columbia with sixty men.

Fresh butter is plentiful and of excellent quality at present. The price has fallen to 40c per pound, but no doubt will be 50 cents as soon as cold weather comes.

Policemen Coutts and Hawkins form a detachment of the force at Fort Saskatchewan stationed at Edmonton. They are quartered in one of the buildings of the H. B. fort.

The roof of the H. B. mill caught fire on Saturday last from sparks. The barrels of water which are kept standing on the ridge of the roof were the salvation of the building.

A surveyor named Kirk, working on the 114th meridian, near Battle river, was lately stopped in his work by Indians. Matters were being amicably arranged at last accounts.

H. Fraser has in his possession a beautiful specimen of rock from some place on the Athabasca trail. Its surface is covered with little squares of a greenish yellow metallic tinge and the broken surfaces show specks of the same color. Some people call it iron pyrites.

The walls of the new Presbyterian church at Sturgeon river were raised on Saturday two weeks ago, and a meeting of the Sturgeon River Literary Society was held the same evening at the house of Mr. H. Long. There was a very large attendance, the whole settlement being present, besides numbers from a distance.

A. M. McKay returned to town from the repairing party on the telegraph yesterday. He reports the line badly burned; the party are thirty miles from here working eastward; the growth of vegetation is very rapid, he having seen blue joint grass which came up to his shoulder. He returns with supplies to-day.

An excursion picnic took place on Wednesday to Mr. J. A. Petrie's farm "Catterthun," in the lower settlement. Owing to the weather threatening rain, the attendance was not large. No more than the usual mishaps occurred, so that it may fairly be said to have been a success. A fine view of the river and town about four miles distant was obtained from the picnic ground.

C. W. Sutter, of Sinclair & Co., who returned from a trip to Winnipeg recently, says that business is very dull both in Winnipeg, as all along the railway line. Brandon is the most lively place in Manitoba, most of the incoming settlers going into the country tributary to it. Emerson is practically busted as also West Lynn, the business of the two places being now done at Gretna on the C.P.R. Southwestern.

One hundred and fifty copies of a Roman Catholic prayer book in the Cree language were printed and bound at the Lac La Biche mission last winter, Bishop Farrow doing the greater part of the work himself. Most of the binding appliances were of home manufacture. Wool is imported by the mission authorities from Eastern Canada and spun and woven by the inmates of the mission establishment.

Swallows are a nuisance around some of the buildings in Edmonton. They insist upon making their nests under the eaves of the houses, where they cause such a racket in the morning as to waken people from their sleep. However, the birds are a source of amusement to the small boy. He attacks them with bow and arrow, sling and stone club, clod and every other missile known to boys, furnishing himself with unfailing employment, filling bystanders and householders with anxiety without discommoding the swallows in the least. In fact, they seem to enjoy the attention paid them.

W. Lloyd and J. Belden met with rather hard luck while on their way to the North Fork. Shortly after starting from Dan Noyes' lumber camp, where they built their boat, in tracking around a large tree which projected from the edge of a cut bank far out into the river, Lloyd in the boat and Belden tracking the boat was carried under the tree by the current and upset. The whole cargo except a side of bacon which was fastened lightly under the seat was thrown out into the deep water. As soon as the boat was out, the boat righted and came up and the two men got in and started down the stream for camp, using a shovel as a paddle. Three or four miles down they picked up a box with a few things in it, then a sack of flour, the grizzley, then Lloyd's bag of clothing and a bag of blankets. This was all that was found.

NO MORALITY QUESTION.

In the Yukon Says Commissioner Henderson in Vancouver.

Vancouver, B.C., June 12.—"One of the most important of the proposed amendments to the Placer Mining Act," said Commissioner Henderson, of the Yukon, deals with the question of water. The amendment provides that no matter whether a water record has been granted, there shall be provisions made for a flow in the natural bed of the creek, should bona fide mining take place."

Discussing the alleged morality question that is supposed to be seriously affecting the northern regions, he said: "The Yukon stands practically on the same footing as British Columbia in the matter of morality. The conditions there are not different in any real sense from conditions existing here. It would be useless to talk further on the matter, because there is really nothing to discuss. There is no morality question in the Yukon."

Mr. Henderson stated that the most important local legislation pending in the Yukon is the revision and consolidation of the liquor license act. Various amendments had been made from year to year, one of the most drastic being the closing of dance halls in 1907. The act was now meeting general requirements. No further drastic changes were contemplated.

With respect to his visit to Ottawa Mr. Henderson expressed satisfaction. Among the matters to which he gave attention were the amendments to the placer mining act and the act which will create a wholly elective council instead—as at present—a council of five elected and five appointed. No hitch has so far arisen in connection with this change.

The amendments to the placer mining act have been nearly all suggested by the mining committee of the Yukon council, and as the suggestions are in the interests of the public they have been received with favor at Ottawa.

An amendment to the quartz mining regulations will be introduced by an order-in-council which will relieve the prospector from the necessity of having the affidavits of two witnesses in order to verify the work he has done on his claim, which will be a great boon to prospectors in remote districts. The suggestion was also made by the same committee.

Mr. Henderson will go north in a few days.

WETASKIWIN.

Bulletin News Service.

Both games of the Twilight Amateur Baseball League already scheduled for Wetaskiwin have been postponed on account of rain. Last evening the Strathcona team came down in full force, bringing a number of rooters with them. Wetaskiwin was also well represented on the grounds. At the end of the second innings, when the score stood 3-0 in favor of Strathcona, a violent rain and hail storm brought the game abruptly to an end. It is expected that the game will be played in the near future. Edmonton comes on Friday evening.

Born—On Thursday, June 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Newton, a son.

Mr. Holifer and family have moved to their farm in the neighboring vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. D. Benson were in Edmonton the first part of this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Henwood.

Mrs. Schantz, of Battle River, mother of Policeman Schantz, spent a few days here on her way to Banff.

On Sunday there were no services in the Methodist Church all day. In the absence of Dr. Daly, Mr. Hoyle, of Bawlf, expected to officiate, but was unable to be present.

Mr. Lockwood's house is quarantined with measles.

On Monday afternoon a most interesting baseball match was played on the diamond. Board of Trade vs. Council. Some of the team had never played ball before, and others had not done so for years. A fairly good crowd gathered and all enjoyed the game immensely. The score was 29-21 in favor of the Board of Trade. It is reported that some of the players have not yet recovered from the effects of the strenuous game.

The McCarthy brothers arrived in the city recently from Cork, Ireland. They are boarding with Mr. Keeble, in the southern part of the city, but expect to take up homesteading almost directly.

Miss Elliott, of Beamsville, Ontario, visited the Alexandra School on Wednesday. She is a university student from Toronto and has come out to take a school at Duhamel for the summer months.

Alf. Ellis was a visitor at the capital on Tuesday.

The Alexandra School will be closed for the holidays on Friday, June 26, and will re-open on August 24.

L. R. Rig returned from Stony Plain on Tuesday afternoon.

Wetaskiwin, June 11.

C.P.R. Treasurer Retires.

Montreal, June 11.—It was learned at the recent meeting of the directors of the C.P.R. that W. Sutherland Taylor, treasurer of the company, will retire after this month. He will be succeeded by Assistant Treasurer Harry E. Suckling. Mr. Taylor spent his life time in the railway service, filling the treasurership for 25 years, while Suckling has been 23 years in his present post.

Edition Spreading Sedition.

Seoul, June 11.—The trial of a British editor, Bethal, charged under an order of the British consul with the spreading of sedition in the newspaper published in Korea, comes up on June 14 before an English judge at Shanghai, where a British consul has been sent to act for the prosecution.

Mrs. Ward in Montreal.

Montreal, June 11.—Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the British novelist, who has been touring the west, as the guest of Sir William Van Horne, returned to Montreal this evening. She sails for home on Friday next, from Quebec.

CONFERENCE FAVORS EVANGLISTIC WORLD

Methodist Conference in Session at Medicine Hat Approve Appointment of Evangelists to Give Attention to Outlying Districts.

Medicine Hat, June 10.—At the Methodist conference yesterday morning, Revs. Kerby and Banner were appointed a committee to bring in a report in regard to the proposed historical pageant at the Dominion fair, Calgary.

The committee on the state of work reported in favor of the appointment of a number of conference evangelists to give especial attention to outlying districts. The great improvement in the spiritual life of the church is largely attributed to revival services held throughout the province during the year. One thousand one hundred and seven were received on probation, an increase over last year of 503.

Strong action is recommended in seeing that the provisions of the Lord's Day act are carried out, and that ministers and laymen collect information as to breaches of the law. Sermons will be given from all Methodist pulpits admonishing the people along lines of Sabbath observance, discouragement of Sunday picnics and suppression of Sunday baseball, football, hockey and all other games, the selling of goods by restaurants not for purposes of consumption and illicit selling of liquor.

F. H. Heyworth and C. Serage are to be sent to Victoria college on certain information being supplied. H. W. Horricks and W. J. Young will be sent to Alberta college, Montreal; P. S. Parrott to Wesley College, Winnipeg; H. Haddon and C. Bishop to Victoria.

H. W. Trimble, J. F. Fowler, W. G. Hunt, James Hunt, James Speakman and G. W. Smith were appointed by the conference as a special committee.

Prohibition the Only Cure.

Medicine Hat, June 10—Yesterday morning an address was given at the Methodist conference by Rev. J. W. Howard, on the topic, "Our Ideal for Year and Life."

Rev. E. S. Bishop submitted the report of the educational committee. The following cases were passed: Frank Bushfield, Cyril Easton, Geo. T. Chenoweth, J. L. Wright, Jas. B. Francis, J. McWaggart, Henry Haddon.

The report of the committee on the temperance and moral reform question was read by Rev. G. G. Webber and adopted; to the effect that nothing short of total prohibition could be regarded as the ultimate solution of liquor evil. He regretted that the provincial government did not grant more satisfactory local option law and asked for local option on a straight majority vote. He also asked for the abolition of liquor selling in clubs and a law to disqualify all license holders and all engaged in the liquor traffic from holding positions of public trust. Instruction in citizenship and morals in schools were desired. The senate of the university will be memorialized to create a chair of sociology.

The government will be memorialized to prohibit the sale and manufacture and importation of opium for other than medical purposes.

Also that it suppress all forms of race-track gambling and sale of cigarettes to minors.

With regard to the alleged immoral practices on Indian reserves near Lacombe, action was urged upon the department of foreign missions.

Resolutions to the department of the interior calls for the suppression of Indian pagan practice at side shows at fairs.

The report of the faculty of Alberta college showed that proficiency and efficiency of the staff was in a most satisfactory position. In its history the influence of students' committee in fostering harmonious college spirit was highly successful.

W. G. Hunt, A. B. Cushing, Dr. G. D. Stanley, C. H. Huestis appointed a sub-committee on the matter of theological faculty for Alberta college, recommend that the same be formed.

On behalf of the home mission department the report on lay agencies strongly urges the necessity of laymen taking increased share of responsibility and deploring the present dangerous tendency to leave all Christian work to the ministers. Encouragement of local preaching is recommended as likely to form a solution for many of the problems of small communities. The Epworth League committee report that summer schools will be held during the summer at Red Deer, Lacombe, Stettler, R. C. C. Manning is to be allowed to visit the four western conferences.

WITH THE W.C.T.U.

(Contributed.)

The great temperance wave that has been sweeping over the United States has been followed with much interest by our Canadian people. At the present time about seventy per cent. of the United States is under prohibition. Where shall we look for the cause of this great forward movement? In 1875 the "Women's Crusade" against the liquor traffic began in Ohio. It commenced by creating public sentiment, and it has never stopped since. From the crusade came that mighty power for reform, the Women's Christian Temperance Union." Over thirty years has passed by, but the work begun by those earnest Christian women in Ohio has gone on. Thirty years of education along temperance lines in the schools, Sunday schools and the homes has proved a potent factor in the recent prohibition campaign. Who can estimate the power of the literature distributed by the women? It has been said that Maine was sowed knee deep with temperance literature before public sentiment was sufficiently aroused to pass a prohibitory law. The story of Georgia's victory for prohibition traces back step by step to the women who taught, prayed, organized and won. That the railways and great employers are saying that only total abstainers shall work for them and that the fraternal societies are refusing membership to liquor dealers is sufficient that there must be some greater reason than to simply please women. That economics has joined forces with morals in the industrial world means after all that those whose business it is to create public sentiment in the homes and community have created it and let it work out its own way.

St. Louis Jette to be Honored.

Toronto, June 12.—At the forthcoming convocation of Toronto university the honorary degree of LL.D. will be offered to the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, at Washington, and to Sir Louis Jette, lieutenant governor of the province of Quebec.

Nan Patterson Killed.

Pittsburg, June 11.—A private despatch from Reno, Nevada, says that Mrs. Leon Martin, formerly Nan Patterson, who was acquitted of the murder of Caesar Young, of New York, after two sensational trials, was killed there early this morning. No details have been received.

Another Liberal in Quebec.

Montreal, June 11.—J. Noult, returning officer, today gave the casting vote for Jos. Morin, the government candidate at St. Hyacinthe. Bourassa and Morin each obtained 2,027 votes and Bourassa's friends will demand a recount.

CORONATION SCHOOL PICNIC

The residents of Coronation School District will hold their annual church picnic on July 1, 1908.

Football match and full list of other attractions. Full particulars will be published later.

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OBSTRUCTION CONTINUE TA

After Making Some Head terday Opposition Resum struction Again To

Ottawa, June 12.—A mil quarter was passed in sup House of Commons yeste rapid progress looked possi obstruction set in again to Sam Hughes brought up t of the Peace River Colonizat pany, a question which was ly discussed in his absence a week ago. Hon. Frank O ister of the department of rior, had claimed the com not fulfilled their bargain, given them notice to show their claim should not be This was the present pos precipitate a clash wit h the was not wise because the cancellation of other conce been upset by the courts. I followed, wasting most of th and demanding demanding government should di what already done, namely, to ta cancel the concession. He he had not read the papers with the case.

Before adjournment last 11.30 o'clock, estimates a over a million and a qua passed.

Will Appeal Yukon C

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Hack Driver Murdered in

Ottawa, June 12.—Alfred a hack driver, was found mu Aylmer road, a highway questionable resorts at a late night. Absolute mystery s the crime and though Wm. of Finch has been arrested, store is set on that. Curio cab was sent in answer to a message which specified that should be the driver. He widow and four children a penniless.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS CONTINUE TACTICS

After Making Some Headway Yesterday Opposition Resumes Obstruction Again Today

Ottawa, June 12.—A million and a quarter was passed in supply in the House of Commons yesterday, and rapid progress looked possible, but the obstruction set in again to-day. Col. Sam Hughes brought up the subject of the Peace River Colonization Company, a question which was thoroughly discussed in his absence less than a week ago. Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the department of the interior, had claimed the company had not fulfilled their bargain, and had given them notice to show cause why their claim should not be cancelled. This was the present position. To precipitate a clash wit hthe company was not wise because the summary cancellation of other concessions had been upset by the courts. Dr. Sproule followed, wasting most of the morning and demanding demanding that the government should di what they had already done, namely, to take steps to cancel the concession. He admitted he had not read the papers connected with the case.

Before adjournment last night at 11.30 o'clock, estimates aggregating over a million and a quarter were passed.

Will Appeal Yukon Cases.

At the opening of the House the minister of justice anounced, in answer to a question that the government would appeal the two Yukon concession cases which the Supreme court recently decided against the government.

The premier, in answer to the opposition leader, announced that a bill will be introduced to deal with the Quebec bridge. "There is no other legislation of importance so far as I remember now," he added, in reply to a question as to whether that was all the legislation to be brought down, in additional to the bills mentioned yesterday by Premier Laurier. Those bills were the civil service, Hudson Bay railway and Manitoba boundary bills. "No action has been taken in any," was the reply of the minister of railways to J. B. Morin as to whether a contract should be let to remove the ruins of the Quebec bridge from the St. Lawrence river.

Issuing of Campaign Literature.

J. E. Armstrong, (Cons., Lambton), charged that campaign literature was being franked from the railway department, the addressing and parcelling being done by employees. Hon. Mr. Graham saw no objection if it was done out of business hours.

Geo. Taylor, W. F. MacLean and J. H. G. Bergeron all objected to hostile campaign literature, which they asserted, was scattered at their own expense in their constituencies.

Hon. Mr. Fielding did not know of the employment of government employees in addressing campaign literature, but thought cabinet ministers were entitled to frank the same as private members.

R. L. Borden and Richard Blain cited a statute to show that the ministers' frank was limited to official business, whereas members were authorized to use the frank for official or personal mail matter.

Counsel for Railway Commission.

On a vote of ten thousand dollars to pay expenses in connection with case before the railway commission, Hon. Mr. Graham stated that from March to September 30, 1908, the enquiry into the telephone tariffs cost $8,732, of which O. F. Shepley, K.C., received $2,845. A discussion followed on the need of a special counsel for the railway commission. The minister said he was considering this, but R. L. Borden, Dr. Reid and others argued that the solicitor general, minister or deputy minister of justice might perform the duty. The premier said that the solictor generalship has existed for many years, the present occupant, Hon. Jacques Bureau, was very active. He had much to do with parliamentary records in pardon cases, and he also did some council work.

Hon. Mr. Graham answered that he would take the matter up with the paw chairman and would be largely guided by his advice. The main point was that nothing should be left undone to inferefere with the efficiency of the board.

The Day in the Senate.

In the Senate, Senator Lougheed said he had been credited in the press with urging that wages and taxes should be made inferior to bonds as a claim upon railroad property. The fact was he had said the very reverse. He had not only once, but four or five times, declared that wages and taxes should be made to rank before bonds as a claim upon railroad property.

Senator Ferguson called attention to the position taken by the National Transcontinental commissioners in regard to information asked of them by the Senate. The secretary of state had intimated that the commissioners had refused replies to some of the questions which had been asked by the senators and which he had forwarded for answer. The commissioners had failed to furnish the secretary of state with an answer in some cases. In one case a reply had been received from the commissioner that as the question had a preamble it was contrary to the rule of parliament. These things had been stated to the Senate by the Hon. Mr. Scott.

Hack Driver Murdered in Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 12.—Alfred Bonefant, a hack driver, was found murdered on Aylmer road, a highway to some questionable resorts at a late hour last night. Absolute mystery surrounds the cime and though Wm. McMillan of Finch has been arrested, not much store is set on that. Curiously the cab was sent in answer to a telephone message which specified that Bonefant should be the driver. He leaves a widow and four children absolutely penniless.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS.

Resolution Adopted Rejoicing in Improved Conditions in Yukon.

Winnipeg, June 11.—The Presbyterian General Assembly adjourned shortly before midnight tonight with the Moderator's blessing. The sederunt was an exceedingly busy one, most of the proceedings being formal. The moral reform committee's report regarding the Yukon was as follows, and was adopted without discussion or without a division: "The General Assembly gratefully acknowledges the fearless stand for purity and righteousness of life taken by our missionaries on the frontier and especially by Drs. Pringle and Grant in the Yukon, and expresses its continued confidence and esteem for the brethren who are thus rendering noble service to our church and our country in their fearless denunciation of vice and in their fight for righteous government. Further, the assembly rejoices in the improved conditions in the Yukon as revealed by the report of the committee."

Rev. Dr. Gandier introduced amended rules for systematic giving and Rev. J. J. Potter amended rules for ministers widows and orphans.

PEOPLE'S POLITICAL PARTY OF CANADA

W. C. Paynter, Tantallon, Elected President.—Resolution Passed Recommending Purchase of Union Labelled Goods Only.—Resolution Concerning Liquor Traffic.

Regina, June 11.—At today's session of the People's Political Association of Canada, held in the Trades & Labor Hall, the following officers were elected: President, W. C. Paynter, Tantallon; vice-president, Thomas M. Molloy, Regina; secretary-treasurer, Hugh Peat, Regina; recording secretary, J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; sergeant at arms, G. Boerma, North Battleford. The aim and object of the association, as set forth in a resolution, is to unite under one head all organizations of industrial workers for national advancement through political action.

The organization will consist of chartered local associations of ten or more members. Each chartered organization having twenty members shall be entitled to one delegate at the annual convention to be held in February, 1909, and one additional delegate for each additional hundred members. The income of the association is to be derived from a per capita assessment of fifty cents per annum from chartered bodies. The amount is to be used equally in forming a campaign fund and an organization fund. The executive are given power to appoint organizers in federal and provincial constituencies, each constituency to nominate its own candidates.

Resolutions were passed recommending the purchase only of union labelled goods, endorsing the Saskatchewan Labors Realm as the official party organ and locating the provisional general secretary at Regina. A resolution was also passed that in the opinion of the association the liquor traffic, as at present administered, is in opposition to the best interests of the people, and resolved that all convention delegates be instructed to refer the matter back to their several organizations so that a referendum may be taken to find the real opinion of the people on this matter.

ALBERTA BAPTISTS CONVENE.

Tenth Convention Being Held in Medicine Hat.

Medicine Hat, June 11.—The tenth annual convention of the Alberta Baptists was opened in Medicine Hat yesterday evening with the following visiting delegates in attendance:

D. A. Gunn, David Dack, Mrs. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bennett, Mrs. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bishop, H. Protor, Mrs. C. M. Staines, W. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ward, Mrs. L. P. Ward, Mrs. P. L. Hill, all of Calgary; W. H. Mullins, M. T. Hahershon, A. E. Hahershon, Ponoka; Benjamin Goodfield, Joseph Slade, Red Deer; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McDonald, Edmonton; William Reid, Lethbridge; J. E. Tiner, Olds; Mrs. D. W. Morrison, High River; James Sergeant, Blairmore; A. E. Colwell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Standerwick, Nanton; Rev. Dr. A. P. McDiarmid, Brandon; Rev. J. H. Daniels, Toronto; and Rev. and Mrs. C.C. McLaurin.

The first paper was read by Rev. Wm. Reid, of Lethbridge, who took as his subject, "The Bible and Christian Living."

The associational sermon was preached by Rev. G. Goodfield, of Red Deer; Rev. M. I. Hahershon, Ponoka, spoke on "The Divinity of Christ and Christian Living." "The Atonement of Christian Living" formed the subject of Rev. A. J. Darrock's, Medicine Hat, paper. A conference on "Personal work" was read by Rev. H. A. Proctor, of Calgary.

Rev. W. G. W. Fortune addressed the association on temperance and moral reform topics, and Rev. D. Dack, of Calgary, spoke on "The Church of the Future." Rev. A. P. McDiarmid's address this evening on educational work was very powerful.

Two Boys Drowned Bathing.

Montreal, June 11.—Two boys, Geo. Sauvageau, aged 13, and Wilbroid Brisbois, aged 8, were drowned to-day in an abandoned quarry in Maisonneuve. The boys were in bathing with three other lads, none of whom could swim, much and when young Brisbois got beyond his depth young Sauvegeau, who could swim a little, went to help him but was dragged down by the drowning boy, both losing their lives. The bodies were later recovered.

Chairman of Congregational Union.

Montreal, June 11.—Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Emmanuel Church, Montreal, was today elected chairman of the Congregational Union of Canada.

THE RESOLUTIONS FOR CONVENTION

Subjects That Will be Introduced by Different Boards at Meeting Next Week.

The fifth annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada will meet in Medicine Hat next week commencing on Thursday and continuing until Saturday. The delegates from Edmonton who will leave here on Wednesday afternoon are as follows: A. C. Fraser, Wm. Short, Geo. Stockand, K. W. McKenzie and Secretary A. G. Harrison. W. H. Clark, who was appointed as one of the delegates cannot attend.

The full text of the resolutions to be submitted by the various boards of trade have been received. The subjects are as follows:—

Brandon.

Special return railway rates for western merchants to eastern Canada during the months of August and September.

Calgary.

Railway construction and development by government guarantee of bonds.

Establishment of national consumptive park and tuberculosis sanitarium in the Rocky mountains.

Payment by municipalities for outside patients at hospitals where patients do not make payment.

Transference of Indian reserves not used by Indians, by sale, to increase their productiveness.

Executive committee of associated boards to carry out resolutions.

Edmonton.

Exemption ordinance and insolvency law.

Goods damaged in transit by railway companies.

Reforestration.

Tying up of property by railways.

Insurance and stock companies and means to securing greater safety to the public.

Registered agreements of sale.

Transportation via Hudson's Bay.

Urging government to secure traffic bridges on the railway bridges of the west now being built.

Commercial education in the public schools.

Macleod.

Asking Dominion government to subsidize the Macleod, Cardston and Montana railway.

Medicine Hat.

To secure better development of homesteads.

Waste of natural gas and getting government to prevent same as much as possible.

Moose Jaw.

Freight experts at Winnipeg by the Alberta and Saskatchewan boards of trade.

Hudson's Bay railway be proceeded with at once.

Urging governments to assist in marketing and transportation of produce.

Requiring insurance companies to make annual returns of premiums, disbursements, etc.

Printing in convenient form of prairie fires ordinance.

Associated boards of trade for each province and a central one for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Prince Albert.

Cheap transportation by better navigation of the Saskatchewan.

Cheaper freight rates and express rates on the railways.

Railway charters to be better lived up to by companies.

Transportation, asking government to compel railways to issue tickets at a uniform rate and by such route as may suit the wishes and convenience of the traveller.

Incorporating companies, compelling them to make deposit with government and have fifty per cent. of stock subscribed and 25 per cent. paid up.

Regina.

Government ownership of terminal elevators.

Sample grain market at Winnipeg.

Western man for railway commission.

To set aside grazing lands.

HAS KAISER THREATENED WAR?

It Is Stated Kaiser Has Warned Russia Against Triple Alliance.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—It was learned here to-day from a competent source that the recent meeting between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas at Reval and the rapprochement between Great Britain, Russia and France has been made the subject of grave reprehensions on the part of Germany, who have met the threatened new British "Triple Alliance" with a display of the "mailed fist." After the announcement of the Reval meeting, Russia was given to understand at Berlin that the conclusion of a formal entente between these three Powers would be regarded as a measure hostile in tendency.

To Respect Independence of Persia.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The results of the meeting at Reval between King Edward and the Czar, as published here, confirm the report that a substantial agreement has been entered into with regard to Macedonia and that Great Britain and Russia are in full accord on the Persian question, the determination being to respect the independence and integrity of Persia. Conditions in Persia, naturally, received considerable attention in view of the prolonged crisis at Teheran and the possibility of dethronement, at any time, of the Shah. Attention is drawn to the fact that Russia is consulting with the British government with regard to all steps taken in North Persia.

Rumor Is Not Credited.

Berlin, June 11.—The rumor emanating from St. Petersburg that Germany reported to Russia that the conclusion of a formal alliance between Great Britain and Russia would be regarded as a threat of war does not receive credence here. Authoritative official circles could not be reached last night, but the tone of the German press hitherto has been one of strictest reserve in connection with the meeting of the King and Emperor at Reval.

NEW ATLANTIC RECORD.

New York, June 12.—The Lusitania, which arrived this morning, smashed all Atlantic records. The time from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook was four days twenty hours and fifteen minutes, being seventeen minutes better than the time of Mauretania. Sir Daniel McMillan, Governor of Manitoba, was among the passengers.

FIRST DROWNING FROM THE RIVER'S FLOOD

A Young Norwegian Named August Carlson Swept Off a Raft at Poplar Creek—His Companion Had Narrow Escape.

Word reached the city this morning of the first drowning accident on the Saskatchewan as the result of the floods on the river during the past week. The victim was a Norwegian, named August Carlson, and his companion, James Martin, had a narrow escape from the same fate.

The men were working on the drive of D. Ricker, who is contracting for Walters' mills, about 125 miles from Edmonton. The accident occurred last Saturday forenoon while the men were on the stream on a raft by which they had crossed to the opposite side and were on the way back.

The two men had crossed the river for the purpose of bringing over a camp cook and were returning when the accident happened. The water was very high and a strong current was running at 10 to 12 miles an hour. The raft was difficult to handle in the swift running water. The two men missed the eddy and the raft swung round with the current and became unmanageable. The men, after a hard struggle, crossed in safety, but in their efforts to snub her to shore lost their pike poles and slipped from the rolling, swaying raft. Carlson was swept by the rushing water past the raft and out into the stream, which meanwhile had caught the wet slippery logs which made up the raft and it started down the creek.

Companion's Attempt to Rescue.

Carlson's companion, Jim Martin, succeeded in reaching the raft, and clambering on, endeavored to rescue the former. But without paddle or oar, with neither sweep nor pole, he could do nothing to help the drowning man, carried farther away every second.

The raft, being cumbersome and unmanageable without sweeps, travelled at a much slower rate than the young river driver. Soon he disappeared from view and his sorrowful companion worked the logs into the bank and returned to the camp with the news of the fatality.

August Carlson was a Norwegian, of about 20 years of age. He came to this country last fall. This was the last drive he intended to take and the last day he was to work before he left the river to take up a homestead with his brother at Fallum P. O. near Edmonton. He worked for John Walters part of last season.

Gallant Attempt to Rescue.

In an interview with a Bulletin reporter A. J. LaBrash and L. D. Chapman, two men who were on the drive and witnessed the accident, stated that the conduct of Martin in his efforts to save his companion was very commendable. They spoke of the dangers from eddies, rocks and floating logs on a swift stream, in store for green men on a drive. They also testified to the respect and regard for their dead comrade which was felt throughout the camp, and the sorrow at his death. They said the body had not been recovered and may not be for some days.

$150,000 IS STILL REQUIRED.

To Insure the Reclamation of the Quebec Battlefields.

Ottawa, June 11.—According to a statement issued to-day by the central committee of the Quebec Battlefields association, $500,000 is the minimum amount required for the reclamation of that portion of the battlefields at Quebec which have passed into private hands, and this amount must be secured before the arrival of the Prince of Wales next month to make the scheme a success. It is reckoned that the provincial governments will put up half the amount, while $100,000 is already in hand, leaving $150,000 yet to be subscribed.

Escaped a Second Time.

Cornwall, Ont., June 11.—Frank Carter, recently sentenced to six months in the Central Prison for stealing a diamond ring, escaped from custody for the second time in three weeks. The first time he scaled the jail wall, was recaptured and had four months added. Tonight he dropped the hose with which he was sprinkling the court house lawn, outside the jail walls, slipped through the neighboring yard under the fence, and got away.

New York Orphans' Parade.

New York, June 11.—Fifteen hundred children from the various charitable institutions in this city took part today in the orphans' auto parade and outing. One hundred and fifty autos, generously offered by their owners for this occasion, carried the happy crowd to Coney Island, where the children will be entertained for the rest of the day.

To Control Steel Trade.

London, June 11.—According to the Iron and Steel Trade's Journal there has recently been effected a combination in the British steel trade with a capital of $375,000,000. The main object of the combination, according to the Journal, is to secure control of the International export trade, and similar organizations in American and on the continent are said to be supporting the British-American organization.

Manchester Cup Race.

London, June 12.—Polar Star was first and All Black second in the Manchester cup.

ARREST MADE IN HOTEL FIRE CASE

Chester Buckberough, Blacksmith, is Accused of Firing Tillsonburg Hotel.

Tillsonburg, Ont., June 12.—Detective John Miller, of the attorney-general's department, made an arrest this afternoon in connection with the burning of the Queen's hotel on Wednesday, May 20, when three lives were lost, and from injuries and the shock received in which three ladies are still dangerously ill. Chester Buckberough, a local blacksmith, is accused, and revenge is believed to be the motive. The arrest was made in Becker's livery stable, where the suspect is regularly employed.

Was On Indian List.

The prisoner is a man of between thirty and thirty-five years of age, and has been married, though his wife left him because of his impulsive and cruel nature. For many months he has been on the Indian list so far as obtaining liquor in this town is concerned. Prohibitive papers having been taken out on Wednesday by his own elder brother, is believed to have led to the crime of arson. Buckberough has many friends, who are believed to have supplied him with drink, for on several occasions he has appeared in local hotels intoxicated. When in these moods he was pronounced in his resentment at being refused drink and became nasty.

He Swore to Get Even.

On February 13th he was fined in the police court for trespass on the complaint of John Mero, proprietor of the Queen's hotel. This rankled him, and he was heard by several citizens to say: "I'll get even with the ——." These persons will testify at the preliminary trial next Thursday. The prisoner is said to have made this threat as late as May 19th, the night before the fire. On Wednesday, May 20th, the fire occurred, and the prisoner was the first person Proprietor John Mero encountered when he was rushing out of the rear entrance of the blazing building to send in an alarm.

IS NO DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Says David B. Hill, Who Scores Bryan And Favors Johnson.

New York, June 12.—David B. Hill, former United States senator, and for a long time leader of the Democratic party in this state, sailed for Europe today on the steamer Baltic. Discussing his retirement from active politics, Mr. Hill said:

"There is no Democratic party. When I met the late Governor Hill in a little room up a back stairs in a small Chicago hotel before the so called Bryan convention, I told him the policies which he represented would drive the democratic party to hell. When he begged for another try, four years later, I said: 'You are most there, stop before you have absolutely ruined the party,' but Bryan was nominated, and I saw the futility of a minority report with only 10 votes to back me. I admit the Republican party is badly disorganized at present. Both parties are disorganized. There was an opportunity, but I fear it has been overlooked.

"The key of this political campaign should be Taft, the candidate of presidential patronage. By what else is he put before the people as a candidate but presidential patronage, nothing else. Both sides in the coming struggle will have to go to the masses for their votes. They must draw from the masses, and what better man could stand against the candidate representing the 'power of patronage' than John Johnson, who spent his boyhood days in a country poorhouse. Think of it. Torchlight processions with banners reading 'John Johnson, the poor house candidate,' and from what I have been able to learn Mr. Johnson is more than a mere near-to-the-people candidate. He is a well balanced and able man.

"Every time Bryan says, 'I kept the faith,' it makes me smile. He has kept the faith indeed. He kept it out in Nebraska, his own state, which is now Republican to its political centre.

"The Democratic party never wanted Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan wanted the Democratic party. He forced himself on the party in 1906, and again on what was left of the party in 1900, and now in 1908 he calls himself the Democratic party and says, 'I have kept the faith.'"

Mr. Hill was accompanied on the trip by Carl A. Doeffler, of Washington, who said that after seeing the British parliament and English courts, former Senator Hill was desirous of visiting the Reichstag and possibly other foreign parliaments.

DR. PRINGLE FOR OTTAWA.

Yukon Preacher Will Ask For Hearing of His Charges.

Ottawa, June 11.—It was reported here to-night that after the conclusion of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Winnipeg Rev. John Pringle will come to the capital and demand a hearing before a parliamentary committee as to the Yukon charges. During the discussion of the estimates of Hon. Jacques Bureau, solicitor general, to-night received word that his daughter was dangerously ill from appendicitis. When R. L. Borden heard of it criticism was discontinued and the items went through without further discussion.

John Crawford, member for Portage la Prairie, left for the west to-night to attend the funeral of his father.

To Use "Long" Ross Rifle.

Ottawa, June 11.—The militia council today authorized the issuance of "long" Ross rifles to the Canadian militia. Heretofore all Ross rifles issued have been of the "short" pattern, but hereafter, and probably for some time, both types will be in use, as both long and short Lee-Enfield rifles are used.

OPPOSED TO CHURCH UNION.

Dr. Griffin Would Not Unite if Superannuation Funds Were to Be Disturbed.

Toronto, June 11.—Addressing the Methodist conference this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Griffin, treasurer of the superannuation fund, observed that the ardor of the Presbyterian brethren for church union seemed to be cooling down. Instead of being unanimous, as formerly, there was now a strong minority in the assembly opposed to proceeding any further with the negotiations. If there was to be a union, there would have to be a great deal of agonizing over the superannuation funds. The basis proposed by the union committee was absolutely impossible. After he (Dr. Griffin) had expressed his views, no Methodist conference would accept it. He was not fighting the union, but was fighting any schemes that would invade the rights of the preachers and their widows and orphans. They should not go forward in the dark, nor tumble over themselves to have union with the best church on earth if in doing so they destroyed the interests and living of the men who had planted Methodism in this country.

BANQUE D' ST. JEAN OFFICIALS ARRESTED

Hon. P. H. Roy, the President, the General and Assistant Managers, Are Charged With Making False Returns to Government Sensational Developments Anticipated.

Montreal, June 11.—The long pending troubles in connection with the failure of the St. John's bank culminated to-day in the arrest of Hon. P. H. Roy, president of the defunct bank, P. L. L'Heureux, general manager, and Philbert Beaudoin, assistant-general manager. All three were placed under arrest during the afternoon, the action being taken owing to the direct intervention of the Minister of Justice. The ex-Speaker of the Legislature and his two colleagues of the Banque d'St. Jean were served with warrants late in the afternoon at their residences. Although under arrest they were not taken to jail, but were kept under surveillance and will be until to-morrow morning.

At ten o'clock to-morrow morning the three officials will have to appear before the magistrate of St. Jean to formally reply to the charge. If they can produce bail to such an amount as is demanded by the magistrate they will probably be allowed out on bail; if not they will have to go to jail to await their hearings. It is expected that all three will plead "not guilty" and that they will be able to furnish sufficient bail to keep them out of actual confinement. In all probability the preliminary enquiry will be held at St. Jean on Saturday morning, but this will be of a more or less formal nature, and it is expected the trial of Hon. Mr. Roy and his colleagues will prove a decidedly sensational affair and last a considerable time.

As a result of the discovery made by Mr. Bienvenu, the liquidator, Mr. F. W. Hibbard was to-day instructed by the minister of justice to go to St. Jean and swear out warrants against Hon. L. P. Roy, P. L'Heureux and Philbert Beaudoin, the three leading officials of the bank. Action was directed to be taken under Section 112 of the Bank Act, the charge being that the three officials made wilfully false statements on the monthly returns of the financial condition of the bank furnished to the government under the provisions of the Bank Act. A number of particular infractions of the act are alleged, principally that in the monthly returns the bank officials included amongst current accounts sums of money on collateral security which were prescribed as worthless and overdue, and that in general the bank managers deliberately inflated the apparent assets of the bank. The penalty for the offences charged is a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Bank Officials Out on Bail.

St. John, Que., June 12—Last night Hon. P. H. Roy, of the defunct Banque St. Jean, was released on his personal bail for $2,000 and two bonds for one thousand each. Today Messrs. Beaudin and P. J. L'Heureux, manager and assistant manager, were released on a bail bond of twenty thousand each. The case is set for June 17. They pleaded not guilty.

LIGHTNING IN BRITAIN.

Several Persons Killed During Terrific Storm.

New York, June 12.—A cable despatch to the Herald from London says: London was visited on Thursday, by one of the severest thunderstorms that can be remembered in the city. For about four hours the lightning never ceased its flashing, but London, which is nearly always peculiarly lucky in this respect, escaped the torrential rains which flooded the Thames valley and the hail which caused so much havoc in the neighborhood of Epping. Stones as large as big nuts smashed the windows of greenhouses and ruined plants. There was hardly a house or shop which did not have two or three windows smashed. The railway embankment at Grindon, Staffordshire, was demolished.

The railway station at Rosley, also in Staffordshire, was struck by lightning and burned down. The fire brigade of Tunbridge was kept busy owing to the number of houses being set on fire by lightning. The railway bridge on the Cambrian Railway was washed away, a brewery at Margate was split in two and about a score of factory smokestacks were thrown down. An entire flock of sheep and lambs was reported killed in Derbyshire.

In several parts of the Midlands people were killed, but the complete death roll has not yet been ascertained.

PRINGLE REPLIED TO BY SHEARER

Says Conditions in Yukon are not Worse Than in Other Cities in Canada.

Winnipeg, June 10—This morning's session of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church was taken up mainly with the consideration of the deaconess' report and the augmentation report, while a long report of the committee to strike the standing committees for the year was under consideration at adjournment. Two new presbyteries were constituted by dividing the old presbyteries of Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert, the northern portion of the former being named the presbytery of Abernethy, and the southern portion of the latter the presbytery of Saskatoon.

Replies to Dr. Pringle.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the social and moral reform committee, spoke in reply to the strictures of Dr. Pringle on the alleged immorality in the Yukon. He stated that he had a statement to make regarding two or three points of Dr. Pringle's address. "First, regarding the administration of law in the Yukon," he said, "the committee believes that the quiet way, other things being equal is the best way of settling matters of right and wrong. In saying this I am not in any way criticising or reflecting upon Dr. Pringle's manly and aggressive attitude. Another principle that we believe in is never criticizing any public official except where truth and righteousnes admit. We also believe in giving credit to them where it is due. We took up the question of the administration in the Yukon quietly with the government at Ottawa, and now I am here to give the results.

Commissioner a Presbyterian.

"The present commissioner in the Yukon accepted his position last summer and immediately stated that he intended to enforce the laws as far as possible. The present governor of the Yukon, you will be glad to know, is a Presbyterian and was brought up on oatmeal and the shorter catechism. You have heard, no doubt, that the police in the Yukon were under instructions from Ottawa to act only when the initiative was taken by private citizens. We resolved at once to remedy this and make a change so that it would be incumbent upon no private citizen to prosecute in matters for which the constabulary are paid."

Dr. Shearer then read the first of the open letters from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in which letter was related the steps being taken to enforce law in the Yukon.

As Rotten as Elsewhere.

"Unquestionably, things in the Yukon have been just about as rotten as they could be," Dr. Shearer went on. "It is also as hard a thing to administer the law there as it is in other parts of the country. But we want it understood that every public man in any part of the country who endeavors to really inquire into vice should be made to feel that he is backed up by every decent citizen in Canada. The Lord's Day act has not been enforced in the Yukon because of that clause in the act to the effect that the attorney general's consent shall be required for every individual prosecution under the act. Manifestly, in the winter, it is impossible to communicate with Ottawa. On this subject I have secured one of the letters from the premier. You can see from this letter that in a short time the law in reference to Sunday observance will be enforced much better than in certain other places in Canada. I can tell you of a city in eastern Canada where, within a short distance from the Y. M. C. A., there are over ninety unlicensed hotels running contrary to the law and a red light district with all its accompanying evils. I can tell you of a province in eastern Canada where the houses of prostitution advertise their shame in letters of black and gold on plain glass windows in the front of their houses of ill-fame."

Dr. Shearer concluded by making a brief reference to the evils of race-track gambling and child labor and referred to the conference on this subject at Toronto on June 30th.

Weak women should try Dr. Shoop's Night Cure. These soothing, healing, anti-septic suppositories go direct to the seat of these weaknesses. My "Book No. 4 For Women" contains many valuable hints to women, and it is free. Ask Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. to mail it. Ask the Doctor in strictest confidence, any questions you wish answered. Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is sold by All Dealers.

Piles are easily and quickly cheked with Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. To prove it I will mail a small trial box as a convincing test. Simply address

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of Benjamin T. Myrum, of Lamont, General Merchant, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me under "The Assignments Act," and a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent is hereby called to be held at the office of Messrs. Edwards & Madore, 21 Norwood Block, in the city of Edmonton, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1908, at the hour of two o'clock, in the afternoon for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the estate.

Every creditor or person claiming to be entitled to rank on the estate assigned is required to deliver or send to me prepaid, on or before the 30th day of June, 1908, particulars of his claim proved by affidavit and such vouchers as the case admits of and stating whether he holds any security for his claim or any part therefor, and putting a specified value on such security (if any) in accordance with the said Act.

And notice is hereby given that after the said 30th day of June, 1908, I will proceed to distribute the estate of the insolvent under the said Act, having regard only to the claims of which I shall have notice at the time of such distribution.

LOUIS MADORE,
Assignee.
21 Norwood Block, Edmonton, Alta.,
June 5th, 1908.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1908.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

During the present session of the Commons the Opposition members devoted a considerable portion of their time in an effort to prove that Canada is fast drifting to her ruin because we have what they are pleased to designate as the wrong balance of trade, that is our imports exceed our exports in value.

Speaking in Toronto a short time ago, Hon. Geo. E. Foster is reported in the Conservative press to have said:

"The Liberal policy does not seem to be successful, as statistics for the past four years show a balance of trade against the Dominion of $223,000,000, and this balance must be paid either in goods or money."

By this he meant that the imports of Canada during the past four years exceeded the exports by $223,000,000, and evidently claimed that we owed for this amount and must pay for the same. Who does Mr. Foster expect will send in the bill, and when does he expect the account to arrive? Will Mr. Fostr please explain why the account was allowed to run for four years without being squared? If this balance had to be paid at the end of each year in goods or money, then that goods or money would appear in the trade returns of the year, and there would be no balance either way. But supposing Mr. Foster's statement to be correct, and for four years we owe a balance of $223,000,000 in goods or gold to countries from which we have taken more goods than we sent them, and supposing we undertake to pay off this visionary debt during the present year, which will mean that we must export $223,000,000 in goods or gold, as Mr. Foster says, to discharge our alleged debt, this would surely make our exports greater than our imports for this year, and produce the "proper" balance of trade. Thus, according to Mr. Foster's logic, to have such a debt to pay some year would save the country from the wrong balance of trade. If this were true we could become rich simply by getting into debt.

It is a good thing for Canada that her imports exceed her exports. The trade of a country is just like the trade of a merchant. The exports of a merchant are the goods he hands over the counter to a customer and his imports are the farm produce and money he takes in for his goods, and if his imports do not exceed in value that of his exports, he will have visions of a bankrupt court.

During the past few years thousands of settlers have come to Canada from other countries and brought with them "goods and gold" to the value of many thousands of dollars. Every one of them helped to increase our imports and produce what Mr. Foster calls the wrong balance of trade, but Canada is reconciled to this kind of business and can probably stand a good deal of it. For every dollar's worth of goods we export to another country we want a dollar's worth of imports to Canada in payment, and if the payment is larger than the value sent out Canada is just that much richer, but as soon as we are sending out more in "goods and gold" than we get in return value then the balance is going to pay tribute to some one or some country and Canada becomes that much poorer.

The imports of Great Britain exceed her exports as other nations have to pay her to do their shipping, and many of them have to pay interest on British investment, and on the other hand the United States have an excess of exports over imports, as she has to pay Britain for shipping. She also pays interest on British investments and pays tribute, such as Andrew Carnegie's expenses at Skibo Castle. With her practically unlimited natural resources the United States can stand a good deal of this, but it is not the sort of diet upon which she will ever grow either rich or wax fat.

As long as Canada can get more "goods and gold" than she has to send out of the country it will take more than Mr. Foster's extraordinary theories of trade to affect her prosperity; it is growing in wealth and importance, and, if Mr. Foster persists in complaining that we have the wrong balance of trade, then we must realize a new meaning in the phrase, "Woes are the uses of adversity."

THE BOND OF BRITISH PREFERENCE.

A profound and illuminating debate has just been concluded in the House of Lords on preferential trade. The debate covered the recent changes made in the tariffs of the self-governing colonies for promoting their economic development and the extension of trade relations with the United Kingdom and foreign countries, and the desirability of increasing the productive power of the Mother Country and the Empire by arrangement of preferences.

The debate was a notable one from the fact that so many men of truly imperial rank and title participated Cromer, Curzon, Milner and Lansdowne. The interest of the debate to Canadians was the prominence given to the preferential tariff treatment that was accorded the British by the Canadian Government years ago. Lord Cromer, an orthodox free trader of the Cobden school, and Lord Milner, the most illustrious convert to Chamberlainism and tariff reform, both agreed that the Canadian preference had been an advantage, and had increased British exports to this country to the great benefit of British workmen and the Imperial position of the United Kingdom. The preference has doubled the exports from Britain in woollens, cottons, flax, hemp and jute manufactures. On the other hand the preferential tariff has been an advantage to Canada and has been adopted by most of the self-governing colonies since Mr. Fielding made the famous announcement in his budget of 1897. Manufactures and agricultural products have greatly increased, and though much is due to the material development and expansion of the Dominion, it cannot be gainsaid that the action of the Canadian Government in granting the British preference created a new interest in Canadian products and touched the imagination of the British nation with more than material considerations. From 1896 to 1904, the exports of agricultural products to Britain increased from nine millions to twenty seven millions or exactly trebled. Exports of animals and their produce rose from thirty-two millions to fifty-six millions and exports of manufactured goods rose from three millions to six millions. The total exports of merchandise to Britain rose from 1896 to 1904 from sixty-two millions to one hundred and ten millions.

Up to 1897 there was a manifest and general tendency for British trade with Canada to decrease while foreign imports increased. That decrease was arrested and turned mainly by economic and imperial considerations expressed in the preferential Canadian tariff. By means of this tariff the British manufacturer of woollens, cottons and silks has been made a successful competitor with the American manufacturer. In everything except iron and steel has the British trader won out, which is due to the natural protection given by freight charges. Where such a factor does not enter the effect of the preference is decisive.

THE ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Viewed from this distance the Provincial elections in Ontario and Quebec evoke no great real interest, not even to the citizens of this Province who emigrated here from those Provinces. The West is such a busy place, and people's eyes are so riveted on the future that they have but a quasi interest in the past. To the few who have kept up their interest in Eastern Provincial politics, the results of yesterday will come with little surprise though it was hardly expected that Mr. Whitney could increase his mammoth majority of 1905. It cannot be said that any vital issues divided the parties in Ontario. The significant feature of the campaign was the splendid personal fight of the leader of the Oppositiin, Hon. A. G. McKay, but it was a fight of one Richard against six Richmonds with the inevitable result. It is very evident that the Liberal party in Ontario have not recovered from the defeat of four years ago, and have failed in developing any militant and organized opposition in the Legislature. They are in the midst of a period of reconstruction and unpreparedness and hence incapable of effective political warefare. Mr. McKay, during his short term of leadership, however, has shown wonderful fighting qualities, astuteness and tact in debate, power to inspire enthusiasm and when the opportunity comes to frame constructive legislation as well as deliver caustic and effective criticism. The Opposition during the last Legislature were not strong enough numerically to produce a sufficient number of outstanding men whom the public would trust in the administration of the several departments of the public service. With the withdrawal of Hon. Geo. Graham, the only two debaters of first rank left on the Opposition benches were Hon. A. G. MacKay and Hon. Richard Harcourt. Of Mr. Harcourt it may be said that he took no great interest in politics after the passing of his former colleagues from the theatre of parliament. He had a long and honorable career to his credit, and was awaiting an honorable and timely opportunity to retire.

The result of yesterday by no means however represents the relative strength of Liberals and Conservatives, if those badges of political distinction can be longer applied to the respective parties in the Province of Ontario. There is nothing in the history of Ontario that makes it Tory, though John Sandfield Macdonald was its first Premier. Ontario supported Baldwin and Hicks in the early days, because they were the protagonists of reform, and renewed its allegiance to Oliver Mowat, who garnished its history by a career of thrift and efficiency unexampled in the annals of any civilized community. The Ontario electorate has always stood for progress and reform. When the Liberal party lost the political divination and prescience of Oliver Mowat, reform dragged and gave place, too much, to manoeuvring for party advantage until the leaders lost the confidence of the electorate, and were swept from power.

Mr. Whitney was established in office with the mandate to carry out reform, and was given a majority large enough to place him beyond the snapping of internal party faction or fear of opposition. His record of four years has been characterized by sublime inconsistency. When he came to power he reversed completely his policy in Opposition thundered a hundred times from his place in the House, and roared from a thousand platforms in the country. He was against the Agricultural College, denounced the educational policy of the Government in being too generous to the high schools at the expense of the public schools. He denounced the succession duties and the corporation taxes. All these features of the old Liberal policy have been maintained and emphasized in the Whitney administration in a way that has made his pre-election threats mere wordy tirades. The fact is Mr. Whitney merely took up the Liberal program and was able to effect useful legislation because he was given a large working majority, and though his four years has been marked by a good deal of coarseness in political ethics it has been characterized by a blustering courage that has mysteriously impressed the imaginations of the people. Mr. Whitney has developed strength by a generous endowment of the great Provincial University of Toronto and increased grants to secondary and technical schools.

The victory of yesterday places greater responsibility upon Mr. Whitney and his ministers than ever. Much has been given to him. Much and greater will be required of him. Much of his success in reform has been due to the delays in reform during the later years of the Hardy-Ross regime. That slate he has pretty well cleaned off. It remains to be seen if the Whitney cabinet can walk abreast of the times as well as they can catch up with them.

Upon Leader MacKay the responsibility has not leasened. He more than ever must remain the admonisher of the Government's conscience. He has a hard fight before him. The very strength of the Government may become his weapon, and it is possible by wise, fearless, independent criticism to shame the brute strength of mere majority of numbers when the division bell rings.

Turning to Quebec the notable feature of the contest is the return of Henri Bourassa in Montreal over Premier Gouin. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bourassa, who is endowed with great ability and moral courage, will cease to be an Ishmael in the political life of his native Province and acquit himself worthy of the early hopes predicted of him. Up to the present time one cannot forego the opinion that he has too morbid and lustful passion for mere notoriety and for posing in a saffron light. His victory is no victory for the Quebec Tories, though his presence in the Legislature is calculated to keep a close censorship on the program of Premier Gouin.

SASKATCHEWAN NEW LIQUOR LAW.

The Legislature of Saskatchewan has declared for 10 o'clock closing of the hotel bars. A clause to this effect is included in the Liquor Act now before that body. The Act has the hearty support of the Opposition, Mr. Haultain contributing a strong speech in support of the bill. As regards the 10 o'clock clause we think the leader of the Opposition in the Saskatchewan Legislature appears in much better light than the Opposition in Alberta, who were determined to force such legislation upon the Province as would disgust moderately temperance people and retard the growth of healthy public sentiment for advanced temperance legislation.

The Saskatchewan Act embodies a principle that is a salient feature of the law in Alberta, viz., it obviates absolutely the cross roads or wayside tavern, thus securing absolute rural prohibition, and confines the traffic to regularly organized municipal areas, towns and cities, where it is constantly under police surveillance and control.

In consequence of the fact that Saskatchewan has a municipal law, the Attorney-General, who has charge of the bill, is able to go a step farther in securing local option than was possible under the law when the Province was for administrative purposes divided into license districts. Local option is now possible in every municipality by a majority vote. The wisdom of the majority vote is more or less problematical and is a matter of divided opinion among the best friends of temperance reform. It may tax the resources of the Province to enforce the law in this respect. This phase of the question has been hotly contested in Ontario. The Whitney Government introduced the famous three-fifths clause, which has been roundly denounced by Leader MacKay. The result of the elections on Monday last would indicate that the municipalities are content with the three-fifths clause, though it may be reasonably assumed that temperance cut a small figure in the decision of the Ontario electors.

In any case the Saskatchewan Government have shown courage and genuine zeal for the cause of temperance reform by the majority clause operative in an area as small as a municipality. The municipalities are bound to take advantage of it.

The reasonableness of ten o'clock closing is apparent to all. The real justification of licensing the liquor trade rests upon the fact that the travelling public, and that portion of the public who live in hotels, have a right to the same facilities to eat and drink what they please as persons living in their own homes. This right is not consonant with late drinking and midnight carousing. After 10 o'clock these persons for whom the license law is an excuse, generally desire to retire, and any disturbances within the bounds of their hotel is nothing less than vagrancy. It is the silence and the quietness of midnight that induces the bacchanalian roystering. By that hour the streets are unfrequented and the roysterers feel a certain freedom that is wanting in the earlier hours of the evening.

The bill does not go as far in the limitation of licenses as the Alberta law. In this Province the licenses in towns and cities are one to 500 of population. The same proportion obtains in Manitoba. The Saskatchewan bill places the limit at 300.

THE FETISH OF PROTECTION.

The English protectionists have seized upon the dilemma of the Kentish hop growers as a concrete example of how a tariff impost would improve the business of a languishing industry. From time immemorial the people of Kent have been planting hops, and they seem to think they can do nothing else. They complain of suffering because foreign hops have been dumped in London at a price at which they are unable to undersell. The Kentish farmer, it is reckoned, spends $13.75 in producing a hundredweight of hops, and cannot get his money back. Consequently he is an object of sympathy for the tariff reformers. By the fiscal theories of these gentlemen the whole matter is mended and ended by placing, say, a duty of $5 or $10 per hundredweight on hops.

Undoubtedly, there has been overproduction of hops, and the conditions in England are widespread. As a result the hope acreage has been reduced. This year in the United States and the New York Journal of Commerce states that a reduction of 50 per cent. would be none too great, and adds that the industry is in a bad way. Yet there is a duty of $12 a hundredweight on hops. Why has it not save the industry in the United States, and how would it ultimately save it in England?

The granting of such an impost as the Kentish farmers desire would lead to demands by other interests. Similar arguments might be used by the wheat and beef producers in the Old Country. A tax on beef and wheat would be a good thing for the English farmer until there was over production in those commodities, and then he would be in no better position than the American hop grower with a protection of $12 per hundredweight, and incidentally bread and meat would be dearer to the consumer. It would affect Canada for this country's growing trade in the exports of farm products, butter, cheese, pork and beef with the Old Country would have to reach the British market over a higher wall.

A few years ago the Ontario farmer was in a position similar to the Kentish hop grower. When the Ontario farmer discovered he could not produce wheat as cheaply as his competitor in Manitoba and the Northwest he went into dairying, live stock and fruit culture, thus finding a new and greater source of wealth and a new market. As a result the output of the nation was greatly increased by the producers in the East and West turning their intelligence and energy to the industries suited to their respective provinces. This argument is being used by some of the advanced Kentish men who insist that the hop growers should devote their enrgies to dairying and poultry raising. The soil, climate and proximity to the London market would put them in a position to defy foreign competition. If the principle of protection were rigorously applied when the Ontario farmer was outdone in the production of wheat by his Western neighbor it would have meant mapping the country out into tariff zones by taxing Manitoba wheat used by Ontario millers. The absurdity of such a policy is apparent enough by a mere statement of the facts. In truth the tariff reformer and protectionist is often blinded to the real operation of a tariff impost by the word foreigner. Let the people rely a little more on muscle and brain than on the tariff, which may often perpetuate an unprofitable industry in the economy of the nation and at the same time commit a crime by taking from the masses for a class or for even a single corporation.

Let us beware lest tariffs may become a sort of fetishism or a tutelary deity reducing us to the mental attitude of Sir William Lynne, who propounds to the English consumer that "importers are parasites on the trade of the Commonwealth." Can economic heresy go any farther?

MORALITY IN THE YUKON.

The question of the morality of the Yukon has been ventilated before the Presbyterian General Assembly, and the press has given very full reports of the statements of Rev. John Pringle to that body. There is no doubt that the so-called christian class is not in the majority in the Yukon, for as Kipling has said: "Single men in barracks don't grow into plaster-saints." Both material and psychical conditions are against a high type or state of morality, such as a minister of the Gospel would desire to see observed. The spirit of the Yukon is against it. The same spirit has been against it in every mining camp and gold diggings from Bonanza to Ballarat and the Rand. The Government of the day is not responsible for these conditions, and is not in the Sunday school business, nor redemption of the fallen. If it were it might begin with the editors and reporters of the newspapers who are laying everything at the door of the Federal authorities in this matter. A great deal of the vice pictured by Mr. Pringle is to be found in Eastern cities, as Dr. Shearer observed in an address to the assembly served in an address to the assembly following that of Mr. Pringle. Dr. Shearer stated that within a stone's throw of the Y.M.C.A. 90 bars were run in supine indifference to the law, and that a red light district existed with all the features Dr. Pringle has described. If this Eastern city with its scores of churches, hundreds of Christian organizations, thousands of church members, in a community where the balance of social relations is normal, cannot control or effectually suppress these hissing maelstroms of vice, consider the enormous difficulties in coping with such evils in a community devoid of such moral resources.

The position of the Government is stated in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter to Dr. Shearer, and which was read to the Assembly. Mr. Henderson, the Commissioner of the Yukon, who is quoted by the Premier, states that it is his desire to suppress vice, to fully investigate and institute prosecutions, where there is sufficient evidence to warrant conviction. The police have been instucted to this effect, have received specific and unambiguous instructions that every infraction of the law regarding immorality, including violations of the liquor ordinance, must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor. To aid and secure this end the Commissioner has been provided with a secret service fund to assist in obtaining the necessary evidence.

The necessary machinery has been provided by the Government for the administration of law and order, and under Mr. Henderson the best possible will be accomplished.

THE BREAKING PLOW.

One of the most significant features of a trip through Alberta is the small amount of land yet under cultivation. After ten years of active immigration work during which time the homestead entries have increased at a phenomenal rate, people sometimes get the idea that the development of this Province is well under way, and its unprecedented prosperity in the past few years is frequently taken by people at a distance to indicate that Alberta has about reached the zenith of its greatness. A trip through the Province, however, soon dispels this idea. You can travel across country for miles in many parts of the Province and find less than five per cent. of the land under crop. In a few odd places steam plows have been utilized to break large areas, and you may see a few miles of unbroken grain fields, but in the main the cultivation of the rich virgin soil of this Province has only been begun.

The most important task that confronts the people of Alberta to-day is the work of the breaking plow. The cultivation of the soil is the greatest means of producing wealth and extending the commerce and business of Western Canada. The man who breaks the prairie and turns it into a wheat field is the man who is making Alberta. Every city, town and village in the Province will grow in population and prosperity just as the land in its vicinity is brought under cultivation to produce the wealth that builds up a country.

The rains that have been falling recently will make breaking easy this year, so that 1908 should be a banner year in the work of blackening the prairie with the plow. How frequently you find a man complaining that 160 acres of land is not a large enough farm only to find that he has less than fifty acres of it under cultivation. The productive value of the soil is only realized by working it, and the homesteaders of Alberta cannot be impressed too much with the importance of keeping the breaking plow diligently at work. The fringe of the prairie has only yet been touched, can any one estimate the wealth and importance of this great Province when all the land has been brought to a high state of cultivation?

NOTES AND COMMENT.

If the people of the United States are not careful the greatest fact in their history will be that they wasted a continent.

Yes. Certainly. What business had that Edmonton print shop to figure below the Calgary Herald on the P-R-O-V-I-N-C-I-A-L telephone directory?

The railways in the South have been washed out by floods. That, however, should give little difficulty to directors who have a long experience in handling watered stock.

Canadians and friends of humanity will rejoice everywhere that Dr. Grenfell, the Labrador hero, has passed safely by another "moving accident of flood and field."

The Canadian manufacturers are cheering for the tariff reformers in the Old Country, and asking for a preference in the British market. Yet they are blind to the truth that preference is incompatible with protection.

The winter wheat estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture on June 4th was 442,000,000 bushels for the harvest of 1908, being a falling off of 18,000,000 bushels since the May report. The spring wheat estimate is 287,000,000 bushels, as against 224,645,000 bushels actually harvested last year.

The thirty-third annual report of the Imperial Bank shows a profit of $721,175 over last year's business. The rest fund has been increased and now exactly equals the paid-up capital, which amounts to nearly $5,000,000. The management are to be congratulated on the bank's general expansion and prosperity.

With all the illimitable expanse of field and prairie, the Western cities have done less to conserve adequate playgrounds for the school children than what the Westerner is often pleased to call "the cramped East." Take a walk around our own McKay Avenue school, with not enough ground for a rabbit pasture.

The military expert of the London Times states that it would be impossible to defend the land frontier of Canada, which has no buffer States like India and Thibet. In other words, this expert would like to see Canada and the United States separated by mountains and inhospitable highlands and inhabited by "duffers" like the Mohmands and Zakka Khels. Excuse us. Not for ours!

"I confess as a sound Imperialist I should look forward with little satisfaction to a general election taking place in this country where every platform would rink with the statement that the dear loaf was due to the sacrifices made for our fellow-countrymen in the colonies."—Lord Cromer in the Debates in the House of Lords on Preferential Trade.

Lord Cromer stated the position of the Canadian manufacturers recently in a speech on preferential trade in the House of Lords with peculiar aptness and force in their cry for a British preference, while still holding tenaciously to protection. Their attitude reminded one of Prior's couplet:

"Euphelia serves to grace my measure
But Chloe is my real flame."

The real flame is not preference but protection. What a beautiful commercialized patriotism these gentlemen have!

It is wonderful how that Janus-faced organ of the Roblin-Rogers duo, the Winnipeg Telegram, gazes with puritanic gravity upon vice in Dawson City, and leers with a Moloch grin at the vice of Winnipeg.

"Liquor Men Run Things" was a sub-heading in the Winnipeg Telegram's report of Rev. John Pringle's address to the General Assembly. Under Mr. Roblin that is the true state of things in the Telegram's own city. It will be remembered that the member for West Winnipeg in the debate on the address last winter attributed his election to the absence of hotels and hotelkeepers in the constituency.

The mad race for armed supremacy should be stopped, but if it can not be stopped it is no defence or argument against granting the sane demands of Socialists. The Socialists will not be pacified by being told that there is no money because it is all needed for military purposes. It will inflame them. The higher the burden of taxes is heaped up the readier will the Socialists be to heap on more, and to assert when so much money can be found for military expenditure, why can as much not be obtained for financing state enterprises.

The English Tories have made a mistake in opposing the project of the Old Age Pensions. The reason given is that the money used for the pension fund should be expended in strengthening the army and the navy. On this point Mr. Lloyd-George has just made a powerful speech. He denounced the competition in armaments when there was so much to do in education and social betterment, it was "gigantic folly to spend millions in making machinery to blow each other's brains out." He recalled the fact that Randolph Churchill resigned from the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer as a protest to the military budget of $150,000,000 a year. Yet the military budget to-day is $300,000,000.

Every paper of note in the East has something to say every day about the condition of the crops in Western Canada. A big crop safely gathered means easy money and advancement for the West. To the East, where the For eighteen years the Conservative party under the great Tory statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, anxiously beseeched and beguiled the farmers of Canada to patiently carry the burden of high protective duties in the vain hope that they would build up a lucrative home market for their products, when the prices of Canadian grain, butter and cheese would be no longer made in Liverpool or Mark Lane, but it remained for that equally great statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in 1897 to find an enlarged market in the Homeland for the products of Canadian farm by that truly imperial device of the preferential tariff.

UNFORTUNATE MAJOR HODGINS.

Victoria Times—The Colonist, has our sincere sympathy in its trifling misunderstanding with Major Hodgins. Our contemporary says the major either did not tell the truth in Victoria or he is not telling the truth at Ottawa. This in face of a declaration that the gallant but unreliable major had interviews with both the editor-in-chief and with the city editor, predicating a sincere effort to fix up matters so that all should tell the same etory—and stick to it. Unfortunately for the major, when he got to Ottawa he was placed upon oath and was confronted with certain facts in relation to his connection with the transcontinental commissioners and engineers which did not harmonize with the tale he related to the Colonist. Consequently he had to place before the committee of the House of Commons a revised edition of the romance. He was compelled to confess that most of his charges were based upon hearsay evidence; that if he had any documents with which to buttress his statements he destroyed them immediately upon being summoned to Ottawa for the purpose of giving evidence; that it was not true, as he told the Colonist, that he had laid his facts before the premier and asked for an inquiry; that it was true that he had never communicated with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that the premier had not refused an investigation; that it was true that if his proposition as a substitute for the regular methods of classification had been adopted the contractors would have made handsome profits. In fact, the major's evidence gives indication of a confusion of mind more disconcerting to the hunters for scandal than the confusion the Colonist is alleged to have made in its published interviews. Therefore the conclusions of the unbiased observer must be that the major did not tell the truth to the Colonist and that the truth he has told at Ottawa leaves the scandal-mongers at large in a very pretty predicament. In point of fact Major Hodgins, a weak man, allowed himself to be made a tool of by the agents of the Conservative party, with the result that as a professional man he is discredited and humiliated, besides having the charge alleged against him that as an individual he is untruthful. And the net result from a public point of view is that the transcontinental railway scandal has been demonstrated to be a typical Tory scandal—there is nothing in it.

SASKATCHEWAN IS TO POROGU

Premier Scott Announ Person is Empowere ment to Secure Cont Parliament Building of Prison Labor Dis

Regina, June 11.—The S Legislature was occupie tirely today in committee is so far advanced that p likely to take place tom price of seed grain was b a question by A. B. Gill tive, Whitewood. Hon well, minister of agric seed grain was bought by er Castle on the basis o Fort William. A comm nominally charged to farm to comply with the rules Exchange. When the was 65 cents at Fort W farmer was paid 66 cents commission. The ordi rate to Fort William was The Premier announ House that he had infor a Montreal contractor t that some person in Reg word east claiming that h for the government and assistance to the contra taining the contract for th and other buildings. T said he wished to state that any person who h to have authority to act ernment in any way ha falsely. If proof was fu any person made such p influence or authority the would take action against and have him punished the extreme rigor of law.

On motion for a second the resolution from the C Ways and Means, J. H. (Conservative, Moose Jaw ed an amendment disapp government proposal to em labor in the public works vince at any time, and th at a time when there wer unemployed in various p province. He also asked ment whether there was an clause in government con if there was any provision ployment of resident labo mier Scott said there was clause in all their contrac been ever since they had did not think there was sion as to the employment laborers, but now that his had been called to the o would give it considera much importance had be to the question of prison chief of the jail was not to provide work for pris they merely wished to em of these rough laborers in soil and grading on the of the Broad street brid would be adjacent to th was as much for the sale o and moral effect on the p for the amount of money save to the government. matter had been discussed ceived a deputation from organization. It was the him that men were unemp confines of the city. He the delegation that if the considerable number of l of work in this neighborh construction was to be pro it would alter the situation ment might be justified in ing the calculation to labor. It was never the at any time to employ sk labor.

STOLEN BRIDE'S RE

Wild Scenes at Reunion After Two Months' Sepa

Dublin, June 11.—Robert Ballinagleragh, county L his bride, who were boycott they were married before against the wishes of the p been reunited after a two separation: After the ma March 16, a mob of thirty men broke into Flynn's h carried away the bride to h home. Since then bride groom have been kept ap men maintaining a blo Flynn's house.

On Thursday the pari Father King, called on F told him that the ceremo take place the next day. separated couple accordingl on Friday evening and we according to the rules of th Church. As Flynn's bodyg came a motley crowd mo mountain ponies and ar every description of farmi ment.

Another escort, also mor armed, accompanied the both escorts were ordered outside the chapel while mony was going on. The their arms, eyeing one an no friendly feelings, and spoiling for a fight. The relieved by the appearance rried couple. Some of the ru delivered speeches as to th for a cessation of hostiliti church and the people of t had now been satisfied b ance imposed on Flynn were then given, the riva shook hands, and the guest ed to the bridegroom's hou wedding feast.

About two o'clock in th when the merry-making w height, a score of masked ed the house and indulged i est display. They kissed drank deeply, and, having cleared out the place and the festivities, lit a huge b side the house, tearing greater part of the thatch house to feed the flames.

Flynn accepts all as th state of things and seems pl victory he has gained over arrayed against him.

be is my real flame."
al flame is too preference but
n. What a beautiful com-
ed patriotism these gentle-
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wonderful how that Janus-
gan of the Roblin-Rogers duo,
nipeg Telegram, gazes with
gravity upon vice in Dawson
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or Men Run Things" was a
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West Winnipeg in the debate
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ad race for armed supremacy
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Pensions. The reason given
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Randolph Churchill resign-
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paper of note in the East has
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SASKATCHEWAN HOUSE IS TO POROGUE TODAY

Premier Scott Announces That No Person is Empowered by Government to Secure Contract for New Parliament Buildings.—Question of Prison Labor Discussed.

Regina, June 11.—The Saskatchewan Legislature was occupied almost entirely today in committee work, which is so far advanced that prorogation is likely to take place tomorrow. The price of seed grain was brought up on a question by A. B. Gilles (Conservative, Whitewood). Hon. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, said seed grain was bought by Commission or Castle on the basis of prices at Fort William. A commission was nominally charged to farmers in order to comply with the rules of the Grain Exchange. When the price of oats was 65 cents at Fort William, the farmer was paid 66 cents less one cent commission. The ordinary freight rate to Fort William was charged.

The Premier announced in the House that he had information from a Montreal contractor to the effect that some person in Regina had sent word east claiming that he was acting for the government and could be of assistance to the contractor in obtaining the contract for the legislature and other buildings. The Premier said he wished to state emphatically that any person who had professed to have authority to act for the government in any way had done so falsely. If proof was furnished that any person made such profession or influence or authority the government would take action against such person and have him punished with the extreme rigor of law.

On motion for a second reading of the resolution from the Committee on Ways and Means, J. H. Wellington (Conservative, Moose Jaw City) moved an amendment disapproving of the government proposal to employ prison labor in the public works of the province at any time, and that especially at a time when there were so many unemployed in various parts of the province. He also asked the government whether there was any fair wage clause in government contracts, and if there was any provision for the employment of resident laborers. Premier Scott said there was a fair wage clause in all their contracts and had been ever since they had office. He did not think there was any provision as to the employment of resident laborers, but now that his attention had been called to the question he would give it consideration. Too much importance had been attached to the question of prison labor. The chief of the jail was not always able to provide work for prisoners and they merely wished to employ some of these rough laborers in removing soil and grading on the construction of the Broad street bridge, which would be adjacent to the jail. It was as much for the sale of the health and moral effect on the prisoners as for the amount of money it would save to the government. Since the matter had been discussed he had received a delegation from the labor organization. It was then news to him that men were unemployed in the confines of the city. He promised the delegation that if there were any considerable number of laborers out of work in this neighborhood when construction was to be proceeded with it would alter the situation the government might be justified in reconsidering the calculation to use prison labor. It was never their intention at any time to employ skilled prison labor.

STOLEN BRIDE'S RETURN.

Wild Scenes at Reunion in Ireland After Two Months' Separation.

Dublin, June 11.—Robert Flynn, of Ballinagleragh, county Leitrim, and his bride, who were boycotted because they were married before a registrar against the wishes of the priest, have been reunited after a two months' separation. After the marriage on March 16, a mob of thirty disguised men broke into Flynn's house and carried away the bride to her father's home. Since then bride and bridegroom have been kept apart, armed men maintaining a blockade of Flynn's house.

On Thursday the parish priest Father King, called on Flynn and told him that the ceremony would take place the next day. The long separated couple accordingly met late on Friday evening and were united according to the rules of the Catholic Church. As Flynn's bodyguard there came a motley crowd mounted on mountain ponies and armed with every description of farming implement.

Another escort, also mounted and armed, accompanied the bride, but both escorts were ordered to remain outside the chapel while the ceremony was going on. They leant on their arms, eyeing one another with no friendly feelings, and apparently spoiling for a fight. The tension was relieved by the appearance of the married couple. Some of the rustic elders delivered speeches as to the necessity for a cessation of hostilities, as the church and the people of the district had now been satisfied by the penance imposed on Flynn. Cheers were then given, the rival factions shook hands, and the guests adjourned to the bridegroom's house for the wedding feast.

About two o'clock in the morning when the merry-making was at its height, a score of masked men entered the house and indulged in the wildest display. They kissed the bride, drank deeply, and, having practically cleared out the place and broken up the festivities, lit a huge bonfire outside the house, tearing down the greater part of the thatch of Flynn's house to feed the flames.

Flynn accepts all as the natural state of things and seems proud of the victory he has gained over the forces arrayed against him.

ANOTHER GUNNESS CASE.

Woman Admits Burial of Oscar Peterson.—Her Paramour Arrested.

Bay City, Mich., June 11.—Buried but a foot under ground, with a partly burned brush heap to cover the signs of the freshly turned earth, a search party today found the body of Oscar Peterson, a well known pioneer resident of this county, in the yard back of the shack occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Barnet. The woman, now in jail, while admitting knowledge of the death and burial of Peterson, declares she does not know how he came to his death. Frank Peters, said to be her frequent visitor, was arrested this afternoon on the strength of the woman's statement that on May 30th she saw Peters and another dragging Peterson's body out of the latter's cellar. He told her that Peterson died a natural death and that she had better keep still or she would be blamed for the death. The lot is now being searched for other bodies believed to be buried there, as the woman's husband disappeared three months ago. The woman when searched had Peterson's watch, knife, studs, cuff buttons, etc. She had also taken possession of all of Peterson's property and was using his horse and wagon since his disappearance on May 30.

THE NEW C.P.R. LINE WINNIPEG--EDMONTON

Announcement is Made of the Opening of the Saskatoon-Wetaskiwin Branch By the Middle of July.—Opens Up a Fine Country.

Winnipeg, June 11.—By the middle of July the C.P.R. purpose to have a second complete and through line from Winnipeg to Edmonton, when the company will have completed the grade and steel laying between Saskatoon and Wetaskiwin, a distance of 340 miles. The new line opens up one of the most fertile districts of the west into which settlers have been pouring by the hundreds for the past eighteen months and who are now about to have a first class railway accommodation. The new country which will be opened up includes the famous Tramping Lake district, the Cut Knife district and the Eagle Creek district, which are among the most arable sections in the western provinces. Into the former over two hundred American farmers from the middle western states have gone this summer. The homestead entries have been unusually large. The company has established town sites at intervals of from eight to twelve miles along the new route and between Saskatoon and Wetaskiwin there are now forty-one new town sites and at all of them railway stations are being erected. One of the most important of these is Wilkie, which is a divisional point south of Battleford and where property has been purchased by the government upon which it is proposed to erect a large immigration hall for the accommodation of immigrants. The grading on the greater portion of this line was completed last year and the steel was laid to Asquith, a point twenty-five miles west of Saskatoon and a temporary freight service was then instituted to aid the settlers. A number of track machines are at present laying steel on the new line, and it is said that by July 15 the road will be completed through to Hardisty on the Wetaskiwin branch. At any rate, ballasting will be completed in ample time to aid in transporting grain from the Edmonton country and from points along the line. The construction of this branch has been carried on under more than ordinary difficulty as the transportation of supplies to the interior district has been a matter of great disadvantage. In some cases materials and supplies had to be freighted from eighty to one hundred miles by wagon.

NOW SEEKS POORHOUSE.

Once Millionaire and Railroad President Reduced to Poverty.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 11—C. J. L. Meyer, formerly president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, former mayor of Fond du Lac, at one time a business partner of the late Senator Sawyer in the wholesale business, a former millionaire and prominent politician and now a resident of Chicago, yesterday applied to Agent Gustav Frells Frellson, agent for the associated charities, for admission to the Milwaukee county poor house.

Two daughters, both married to wealthy men, fail to reply to his requests for aid, it is said. A son who lives in Chicago is too poor to care for his father.

By his removal to Chicago two years ago, Mr. Meyer has forfeited his right to admission to the Milwaukee county house, but Mr. Frellson will make an appeal in his behalf to his wealthy sons-in-law.

Mr. Meyer refused money aid. He was 77 years old and was once prominent in the councils of the Republican party, having twice been a delegate at large to national conventions.

AUTO VERSUS EXPRESS TRAIN.

Miss Marjorie Bourne Risks Her Life in a Foolhardy Attempt.

New York, June 11.—Imperilling her own life and the lives of scores of passengers on a Long Island Railroad express train, Marjorie Bourne, daughter of former Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, of the New York Yacht Club, engaged in a five mile race with the train between Islip and Oakdale, L.I. In response to her urging the chauffeur drove the high-power auto with such reckless disregard of the speed laws that he beat the train to the crossing at W. Bayard Cutting's place, four miles from the start, and dashed across the track at breakneck speed only a few feet ahead of the locomotive. A bend in the road destroyed the automobile's lead, however, and the train reached Oakdale about a length ahead of the auto, much to the young woman's disgust.

NEW NORWOOD SCHOOL WILL COST $80,000.00

School Board Will Issue Debentures For That Amount.—Manual Training and Domestic Science in Higher Standards—McKay Avenue Principal Appointed Classical Master for Collegiate Institute.

The regular monthly meeting of the Public School Board was held Thursday afternoon at the offices of the secretary. Owing to the absence of the chairman, Alex. Taylor, the chair was occupied by Archdeacon Gray. The other members of the board present were A. E. May and Alex. Butchart. Owing to all the members not being present a number of important matters were left over for an adjourned meeting. The main item of business was the passage of a by-law authorizing the issue of debentures to the extent of $80,000 to cover the cost of the new Norwood school. The amount proposed at first was $78,000, but as this only left $500 margin another $2,000 was added to cover emergencies.

Report on Manual Training. . .

The committee on school management submitted a report recommending the teaching of manual training and elementary domestic science in Standards IV. and V. of the school. It was suggested that twenty benches be procured for Alexander Taylor and McKay avenue schools. These cost at the rate of $25 each, and the estimated cost of the entire equipment is about $1,000. Mr. Hutton is able and ready to undertake the manual training and one of the staff teachers now holds a diploma on domestic science who will also be available. The consideration of this report was left over.

The report on the question of school sites and renovation of the schools was also left over. The school site question has arisen principally as the result of the congestion in the east end and the possibility of the Queen's avenue school being torn down, as it is directly on the right of way of the G.T.P. The present idea of the committee is to secure a site on Seventh street, north of the track, and another on Syndicate avenue, thus dividing the present school attendance at Queen's avenue. It was felt, however, that in the erection of buildings the requirements of next fall and winter could be met by the erection of a two-roomed building on North Syndicate and probably a one-roomed building on Fraser's Flats. Mr. May emphasised the necessity of exercising great care in erecting permanent buildings, in view of the changes that may take place in the city within the next few years.

The Superintendent stated that three or four new rooms would be required after the holidays to best carry on the school work.

The matter of the purchase of hardware for Norwood School was left with the building committee and the architect.

New Teachers for Next Year.

The school management committee reported the resignations of Miss Murphy, Miss K. McDonald and Miss Ross and the Superintendent was instructed to obtain the services of Miss O'Brien, Miss McNaughton, Miss Sinclair and Miss Fife. E. W. B. Dykes was appointed to the principalship of one of the smaller schools and C. A. P. Keffer, principal of McKay avenue school, was appointed classical master in the High School.

The Secretary was instructed to secure applications for the principalships of McKay avenue and Norwood schools.

A number of applications for janitor in Norwood School were filed until the question came up before the board.

Mayor McDougall wrote to ascertain the amount required for school purposes during the year, in order that the assessment might be struck. This letter was referred to the finance committee.

The building committee reported that the basement of Norwood school was not satisfactorily finished. The architect and building committee were instructed to see that it was put in proper shape.

The Month's Attendance.

The Superintendent reported that the attendance during the past month had fallen slightly from the previous one. The figure in April was 1,781 and in May 1,735. The decrease was principally in North Syndicate and was owing to sickness, as the result of the enforced vaccination. The present attendance makes 45 scholars per room, and after the holidays there will be from 150 to 200 more, thus requiring three or four rooms more accommodation.

The Superintendent brought up the question of the adjustment of standard VI. work in order to allow more time to commercial work. This was left to the Superintendent and school management committee to report upon.

Denbenture by-law No. 10, to authorize the issue of $80,000 debentures, was then introduced, and on motion of Mr. Butchart given its three readings and finally passed.

This ended the work of the meeting, and the trustees adjourned to meet again at a later date in the month.

Shot Companion in Mistake.

Vancouver, B.C., June 11.—R. Drummitt and B. F. Blackeslee, two hand loggers at Bute Inlet, went hunting last Sunday morning. They separated and later Blackeslee saw something moving in the bushes and fired. Drummitt was shot through the arm. It took two days and sixty miles of rowing in a small boat to get Drummitt to Rock Bay hospital. He died soon after his arrival there from the shock and loss of blood.

Five Men Supposed to be Killed.

Kansas City, June 12—Five men are supposed to have been killed in a fire in the Nelson Morris packing plant this morning. It is in the location of the flooded district and the fire department were unable to get within two blocks of the burning building. The main building was dynamited in an effort to check the flames.

BLOW AT CANADIAN THEATRES.

U. S. Managers Complain of Canadian Copyright Law.

New York, June 11.—The authority acquired by the National Association of theatre producing managers which now includes practically all the prominent managers in all branches of the business, is exemplified by the passage of a series of resolutions which will mean the abandonment of the entire Dominion of Canada as a field for American theatrical enterprises unless certain concessions are made before May, 1909.

The resolutions recite a long list of drawbacks to the profitable exploitation of American theatrical enterprises in Canada, though that country is mainly dependent for theatrical entertainment on the managers and producers of the United States. The chief drawback is that a play copyrighted here and in Great Britain remains public property in Canada unless also specifically copyrighted there. Moreover, the copyright law of Canada covers all other sorts of work specifically without mentioning dramatic productions. The laxity of the law results in numerous piracies. The resolutions provide for the complete abandonment of all Canadian towns unless the copyright laws are amended by May 1, 1909.

IMPRISONED IN CAKE OF ICE FOR TWO WEEKS

"Steamboat Pete," a Sailor, a Survivor of a Schooner Wrecked in Alaskan Waters, is Found in Congealed Water Frozen to Dead Comrade.

New York, June 12—According to a report received here today by Supt. Lyman Bundy, of the Maritime exchange from Victoria, B.C., "Steamboat Pete," a survivor of the schooner John F. Miller, which was wrecked in Alaskan waters, was found alive in the centre of an ice cake two weeks after the disaster. He was frozen to the bodies of two of his shipmates.

Pete is now at Northwestern Harbor and has recovered, but he will be a cripple all his life.

The original report was that Pete was found frozen to the dead men on the wreck, but it turns out that the survivor and the bodies were found ashore in a cake of ice.

When the rescuing party came across the piece of ice they cut it open with an axe out of curiosity, not suspecting what they would find.

The Miller, commanded by Captain Kelton, sailed from San Francisco with thirty-one men for the fishing station at Pirate Cove. While trying to assist the schooner Glen, which was ashore, the Miller was hit by a howling northeaster and struck in for Bear Harbor, Unimak Island, Alaska.

That was on Jan. 8. The temperature was 10 degrees below zero, and an hour after the vessel was cast ashore her hull was broken in two. The after section drifted ashore, and nineteen of twenty-one men on that part of the hulk reached land after a terrible experience. Two were drowned.

The forward section of the vessel, holding eight men, drifted seaward, and with the exception of the man who was afterward found alive in the cake of ice, none of the men on it escaped. Neither was that portion of the hull seen again.

The codfishing schooner Ivy had put some men ashore on Unimak Island, to get bail when two members of her crew ran across the piece of ice, containing the living and the dead. Steamboat Pete was frozen face to face to another sailor, while a dead negro sailor was frozen to the back of "Steamboat Pete."

One of the sailors of the Ivy poured the contents of a flask of whisky down Petes throat and the two got him aboard the Ivy as quickly as possible.

MURDERER'S KNIFE FOUND.

Weapon With Which Mrs. Morrison Was Killed is Recovered.

Vancouver, B.C., June 10—The knife with which the murder of Mrs. Mary Morrison was committed yesterday afternoon, was found last night by Constable Pitten. The knife was a small, single-bladed affair, such as would be purchased in a country store. It was covered with blood and had evidently been thrown away by the murderer as he escaped into the woods. One man was arrested last night at Blane, but proved by a dozen witnesses that he had spent all day yesterday in Cloverdale and was released. Another suspect, at present unnamed, is at Serpentine River, but may be released tonight. Armed men are now searching the woods and every possible avenue of escape is being watched. The provincial government has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the murderer. If he should be captured today he would probably be immediately strung up to a tree for the country is intensely angered over the crme.

KING TOASTS RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

Edward Seventh Drinks to Prosperity of the Czar's Subjects.

London, June 11.—King Edward's toast at the Anglo-Russian banquet in the harbor of Reval has awakened intense popular enthusiasm in England. His Majesty's words with which he referred to the Russian people have come as a complete surprise.

"Above all," said he, after toasting the Czar and the imperial family, "I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the Czar's great empire."

This phase is especially regarded as the most significant and dramatic thing in connection with the Reval meeting. Nobody in England expected the King to use such an expression, particularly after his refusal to convey to the Czar anything bearing on the struggle between the bureaucracy and the democracy in Russia. The King's raising the Russian people to first place in his toast is thought to strike the keynote of new developments in European policies.

JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Japanese Consul in Vancouver Says the Mikado is Observing Lemieux Agreement, but Newspaper Thinks Otherwise—re Passports Used a Second Time?

Vancouver, June 12.—Commenting on the recent publication in a Japanese newspaper, the Nichi Nichi, which stated that the Japanese government never agreed to restrict immigration to Canada under the Lemieux understanding to four hundred per year, Hon. C. Yada, the Japanese consul, to-day said: "The newspaper has plainly been misinformed about this matter. At the time of the Lemieux arrangement was negotiated, the Japanese government expressed the belief that the number to whom passports would be issued would not exceed four hundred per annum. I am quite sure that the newcomers from Japan have not reached the maximum figure, exclusive of the Japanese who formerly resided in Canada, and have returned from visits to Japan. The classes designated in the Lemieux arrangement, were domestic servants and agriculturalists. The international understanding does not apply to Japanese tourists, merchants or students who are free to come and go at will. Japan is faithfully observing her obligation."

On the other hand, The Province newspaper says to-day: "The Lemieux understanding is already a thing of shreds. Its provisions have been violated with the most barefaced bravado. No less than six hundred and eight subjects of the Mikado have entered British Columbia in the five months of this year ending with May 31st." The newspaper quoted the list of steamers with the number of Japanese on each and continues: "It is an open secret that a large illicit traffic in passports is being directed in this city. Once a Japanese immigrant in the regular four hundred lands here, his passport is sold a month later, and returned to do service in bringing in another countryman."

CRAWLED THREE MILES.

Wonderful Pluck of Injured Man on Mountainside.

London, June 11.—After the terrible experience of spending two nights on the side of a mountain in the Snowdonian Range, with a broken leg, a young German doctor, named Hahn, lies in a weak condition at Penygwryd Hotel.

Dr. Hahn, who hails from Berlin, left the Penygwyrd Hotel, Llanberis, on Sunday afternoon, saying he intended to climb one of the heights in the vicinity, but he did not inform anybody as to the place he meant to reach, nor did he engage a guide. He did not return that night, and his absence did not attract a great deal of notice; but as he did not put in an appearance on the following day a search party was formed, and on Tuesday morning the missing man was found in a state of extreme exhaustion.

Dr. Hahn told a wonderful story of pluck and resource. "I scaled the mountain for a considerable distance," he said, "when I lost my way in a dense fog, and to make matters worse an unlucky fall on the rugged path fractured my leg. I then became unconscious—for how long I do not know—and I remained on the mountainside numb with cold and blinded by the mist.

"Some sheep drew around me curiously, and for two nights and a day they were my sole companions.

"I thought I would make an attempt somehow to descend. I had a stout stick with me, and I broke it up into three pieces. I used two of them as splints for my fractured leg, and then I began my descent. But I was like a dead weight, and was compelled to stop and rest close to a huge chasm where one of the searchers saw me waving my handkerchief.

"I had only a few bars of chocolate to sustain me during my pilgrimage."

Altogether Herr Hahn must have crawled over three miles.

THE PARISIAN OPIUM DENS.

Detectives Are Making Great Efforts to Stamp Out These Dives.

Paris, June 11.—An exceedingly vigorous campaign is being carried on by the detective department for the suppression of the various opium dens which exist in Paris. The campaign is the outcome of the recent death of a young nobleman in one of these haunts.

The "dens," most of which are in the west end of Paris, consist of luxuriously furnished flats. Only those personally known to the hostess, or her close acquaintances, are admitted to the innermost recesses of the flat, where not only opium smoking, but chlorodyne drinking and chloral injections, which are now in fashion with a certain class of wealthy and depraved persons, are carried on.

Owing to the great secrecy in which the opium smokers meet, it is exceedingly difficult for the police to act, but in several cases recently, detectives in disguise have obtained admission to opium dens, with the result that it has been possible to promptly close them, or to arrest the woman tenant on some other charge.

Case of False Arrest.

Vancouver, June 11.—W. Pollak, of Albany, Ore., was arrested this afternoon on the arrival by the C.P.R. on the false supposition that he was a "wanted" named Morgan. He was identified by the Metropolitan bus driver, but in spite of his protestations, was carried off to jail by two detectives. He was later released when again identified by a prominent citizen. He answered the description of Morgan in his clothes, but not in his person.

Dairy Butter

The demand for gilt edge dairy butter is greater to-day than at any time in the history of Alberta.

Why not get into direct touch with this market which affords a steady demand at top prices? You cannot spare the time to personally look up the business, but we offer you an excellent silent salesman.

Wrap your butter in Butter Parchment with the name of your dairy, along with your name and Post Office address printed thereon. You will be surprised at the number of people, who procure your butter from the local dealers, who will be requesting you to supply them direct, at higher prices for regular delivery.

....We will supply you with the best quality Butter Parchment Wrappers printed in blue, black or brown ink at the following prices:

500 wrappers,	$2.25
1000 wrappers,	3.00
2000 wrappers,	4.25

Delivered as you request. Cash must accompany order. Mail orders promptly filled.

The Bulletin Co., Limited

Edmonton, Alberta

TEN MEN KILLED BY DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Premature Explosion in Rock Work on G.T.P. Near Kenora Results in Death of Ten Workmen and Injury of Two Others.

Kenora, Ont., June 12.—A premature explosion of dynamite killed ten men and injured two others yesterday at Simmon's sub-contract, under J. D. McArthur, twenty miles east of the Winnipeg river crossing. The names of the dead are unknown. The injured are P. Shortem and A. McDonald, who were loading poles at the top of a big cut while the other men were mucking at the bottom. The poles were only partly loaded when the explosion occurred, hurling a mass of rock on ten men in the cut, killing and mangling them. Foreman Simmons had gone for another box of dynamite. The wives of the two Englishment who were killed are on the ocean to join their husbands. The others killed were Swedes.

AN UMBRELLA HIS ROOF.

Hermit Has Dwelt Twenty Years in the Woods.

London, June 11—In a wood about thirty miles from London lives an old man who for twenty years has known no other roof than an umbrella. "Twenty years ago I took to the woods," he said. "During the great snowstorm a few weeks ago I slept soundly, and when I woke up in the morning I was covered with snow many inches deep. But I am never ill. I have not had a day's illness in my life. I have lived a simple, single life, and I have no more worry than that tree has. I have no rates and taxes to pay. I have no wife to bother me, and I have plenty of friends.

"How do I live? Well, all the village people know me, and they provide me with tea and bread. A man does not want much to live on, you know. I am quite happy under my old umbrella.

"I can sew as well as a tailor, and I mend all my clothes. I have several changes of clothing. I have clean shirts, socks, boots and other things there. I have my bath in the woods and wash my things here. No one ever interferes with me. I never light a fire, and I never ask for money.

"When darkness comes on I put up my big umbrella, take my boots off, put my legs into a sack, and cover myself up with clothing, on top of which I place this mackintosh, and settle down for the night."

A DARING ROBBERY.

Tramcar is Held Up By Robbers in Paris.

Paris, June 11.—An electric tramcar was proceeding along the Rue Lafayette at midnight recently, when the driver, noticing a man lying full length across the track, pulled up. No sooner had he done so than the car was surrounded by a dozen men, some of whom held him, while others proceeded to rob the passengers. A man named Guruet, who resisted his assailants, was so badly injured that he had to be taken to a hospital. When the police arrived, the robbers had disappeared with their spoils. One man was afterwards caught but refused to give any information.

Coolies Travelled in a Box Car.

San Francisco, June 11.—Sixteen Chinese coolies, cadaverous from long fasting, were let out of a Southern Pacific box car this morning. They are supposed to have been smuggled into Galveston from Mexico, as seals were placed on the car at Galveston. Part of the car was filled with heavy steel, and was absolutely unventilated, except for a half inch space under the doors. The coolies had lived on soda crackers and water, and had no blankets or other covering. All of them insisted they were natives of San Francisco, but they had no papers.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS, NEXT OF KIN, LEGATEES, DEVISEES AND OTHER CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF PETE MATTSON—DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by virtue of an order of His Honor Judge Taylor, dated the 22nd day of May, A.D. 1908, that the creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the said Pete Mattson, Deceased, are to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims, together with a statement of their securities (if any) held by them, verifying the same by Statutory Declaration, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Messrs. Emery, Newell & Bolton, Edmonton, Alberta, Solicitors for the estate of the said Deceased, before the expiration of seven weeks from the first publicatiin of this notice, as noted hereunder.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the expiration of the said period the Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then notice.

Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1908.

EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

First Publication of this Notice the fifth day of June, A.D. 1908.

ANARCHY IN PERSIA.

Persians Are Much Dissatisfied With Russians.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The growing state of anarchy in Persia is reported in advices received here, for while there is an attempt to maintain an attitude of optimism officially, there is apprehension of a serious turn of events, and in some quarters fears are entertained for the safety of the Russian minister at Teheran.

A dispatch from Tabriz says that a strong anti-Russian movement had broken out in northern Persia. The bazaars at Tabriz, according to the dispatch, are closed, and the public is in a state of panic. An all night session of the local council recently was held, in which demands were framed for secession, and a declaration of independence. In Azerbaijam province the Russian colony is leaving in large numbers in the direction of Russia.

The chamber of deputies yesterday adopted the bill introduced by Senor Bustillo, minister of finance, for an internal loan of $32,000,000 at four per cent. redeemable in fifty years. The purpose of the loan is for the redemption of treasury bonds, and the bonds of the floating debt.

RATIFY U.P. BOND ISSUE.

Big $50,000,000 Loan is Portion of Original Amount.

New York, June 11.—The executive committee of the Union Pacific railroad have ratified an issue of $50,000,000 in bonds. This is part of the issue of $100,000 already authorized by the stockholders.

Following the announcement by the executive committee, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. stated they have closed negotiations with the Union Pacific to dispose of the bonds when issued. They are to be secured by a first lien refunding mortgage and will run for 100 years at 4 per cent.

The issue will be made in New York by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and in London by Baring Brothers & Co. and Blynn, Mills, Currie & Co. The price will be between 95 and 96.

If one feels dull and spiritless, in the spring or early summer, they call it "Spring Fever". But there is no fever—usually. It is the after effect of our winter habits. The nerves are mostly at fault. Tired, worn-out nerves leave us languid, lifeless, and without spirit or ambition. A few doses of Dr. Shoop's Restorative will absolutely and quickly change all of these depressing symptoms. The Restorative, of course, won't bring you back to full health in a day or two, but it will do enough in 48 hours to satisfy you that the remedy is reaching that "tired spot." Druggists everywhere are advising its use as a splendid and prompt general tonic. It gives more vim and more spirit to the spoonful than any other known nerve or constitutional tonic. It sharpens a failing appetite and you will be convinced. Sold by all dealers.

WITH THE FARMERS

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

Within a week prices for cash wheat on the Winnipeg market fell seven cents with a proportionate drop in all the American markets. The position consequently is that wheat for September or October delivery can be bought at some cents per bushel less than the cash article. This causes the demand for cash wheat to be strictly of the hand-to-mouth kind and it cannot be otherwise than that present trade will be dull and slow. It is reported that stocks of old wheat are fast decreasing and will be very small before any liberal movement of the new crop can take place. As regards future developments it is held that while there are good prospects for the crops in some countries, the aggregate prospects over the northern hemisphere do not promise more than a moderate average yield and if the total world crop is not much larger than it was in 1907, wheat may be scarce enough by the spring of 1909. Winnipeg authorities state that prices during the coming twelve months may at times surpass the highest prices that have been reached in the past twelve months.

BEEF FAMINE IN THE STATES.

A feature of the past two weeks in the Winnipeg live stock market has been the shipping of stockers from the Canadian west to south St. Paul, Minnesota, to be fed for market. The reason for this is that there is an alarming shortage of beef supply in the United States markets. So pressing is the demand that there is talk of having beef which was exported to England last winter shipped back to American ports in cold storage. The export of beef which is normally large from New York is now practically nil. It is reported that packers who have contracted for space with the steamship companies are defaulting, preferring to lose the price of the freight, rather than lose the freight, together with being compelled to sell meat in England at a much less sum than they pay for it on this side. Within the last week the price of beef has risen one to two cents on 100 pounds in St. Paul and the price is now one-third greater than at the first part of June, 1907.

Has the time already come when the Canadian west will be depended upon to supply the meat markets of the world? The present shortage in the United States markets must continue until fall at least and it may take a year or two to recover. Meanwhile Canadian cattle will be almost a necessity across the line. Since Canadian pulp wood has become essential to the operation of American paper mills there has been considerable agitation for the removal of the import duty. Uncle Sam may yet be compelled to remove or at all events considerably lower the import duty on Canadian cattle. Such an event would be hailed by Alberta stockmen.

FARM NOTES.

Advices from Winnipeg state that there is good demand for all grades of wheat from No. 3 northern down, for export, and that these grades will bring comparatively high prices. At present there is only about 500,000 bushels of No. 3 northern in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, and the present demand will soon clear it all out.

The acreage to spring wheat in the United States is said to have been increased by three quarters of a million and the crop is in prime condition all over the country.

The burning of two packing houses within a week in Winnipeg has been bad for the hog trade though the Winnipeg firms have made arrangements to ship to Montreal. Prices for hogs in the Edmonton district have dropped 50 cents per cwt. within a week. To-day Pat Burns will pay $4.50 per cwt. for hogs weighing from 175 to 300 pounds. Goods over 300 pounds will bring $4 per cwt.

The J. Y. Griffin Co., Ltd., state that they have not been affected by the fire in their packing houses at Winnipeg, but that the Edmonton plant is in full running order and in a position to accommodate all the hogs that are offering.

Auctioneer Robt. Smith says that, although the demand for horses in the railway construction camps has been somewhat curtailed of late, yet there are many inquiries for good heavy work horses from homesteaders who are selling their oxen, and replacing them by good working teams.

STOCK GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Erskine June 11.—During the afternoon of yesterday at the Central Alberta Stock Growers' association, four or five hundred stock growers, their wives and children assembled at Erskine, and before the rain started, which was about 6 p.m., several heat races and children's races had been pulled off. The convention opened about 5 o'clock, and continued about an hour until cut short by the heavy rains falling. President Whiteside's opening address was the only speech made. Thinking that the weather might possibly brighten up, the convention adjourned indefinitely. A very enjoyable dance was held in the town hall, to the music of the Buffalo Lake string band of six pieces, including two ladies who played a harp and a violin respectively. A number of speakers of importance are here, and the convention will continue. All sports and open-air matters are distinctly off.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 8.—The receipts of cattle to-day totalled 21,000, which was much larger than the supply of a week ago. The best sold steady and others were 15 cents to 20 cents lower. The top price for the day was $7.75 for a choice string of Nebraska steers. One thousand heifers sold 15 cents to 25 cents lower. Stockers and feeders were steady. The sheep market was 15 cents to 25 cents higher. Best lambs sold at $6.35. Choice export sheep sold at $5.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, June 12.—Packers received about half of the 3,000 cattle that arrived today direct from the outside markets, so that not many were on sale. The demand was better and choice steers advanced to the highest level of the year. The day's top was $7.85. Good cows and heifers sold stronger, but the outlet for feeding steers was light. Texas cattle sold at $7.10 and Texas heifers at $6.00. There was no quotable change noted in the sheep market, but everything sold readily. Best shorn lambs reached $6.35.

PRICE OF BEEF JUMPS HIGHER.

Chicago, June 10—Wholesale prices of dressed beef took an upward jump of 1-2 to 1 1-2 cents a pound as a result of sharply decreased supplies in packers' coolers and more general demand for fresh meats. Butchers said that the meat trade was fast "recovering" from the depression resulting from the recent financial stringency and that the increase in the consumption of meats "necessitated the advance."

In the cattle market beeves on the hoof were selling at the highest attained since 1906, and receipts during the last two weeks were the lightest in nearly a quarter of a century.

While the advance in the price of meats is likely to induce the housewife to look for vegetables, fruits, or fish as a substitute, butchers say that should there be any great reduction in the consumption they will put aside liberal stocks as they look for better trade.

FRIDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, June 12.—Bad weather reports from many scattered points in winter wheat states were the chief cause of price fluctuations in the wheat market. Some bulls have been harping on this feature for all it is worth for some time, but the news is now becoming general. The Modern Miller issued a very bullish report which, together with Foster's frost predictions for the 16th is having a great effect on the market. Harvesting of the winter wheat crop in the extreme southwest is being delayed by excessive rains and bottom lands are being flooded at many points. Stories of fields which look good but in which heads are empty on account of the bloom having been washed off are afloat and the Modern Miller is supporting them. Since Canadian pulp wood has become essential to the operation of American paper mills there has been considerable agitation for the removal of the import duty. Uncle Sam may yet be compelled to remove or at all events considerably lower the import duty on Canadian cattle. Such an event would be hailed by Alberta stockmen.

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THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAND BILL

Pre-emptions and Purchased Homesteads Available Within a Prescribed Area.—Bill is Modified From That Presented to House of Commons Last Session.

Copies of the new measure introduced in the House of Commons by Hon. Frank Oliver, amending the Lands Act, are now to hand. The bill is considerably modified from the measure as introduced last year.

One of the chief modifications is the limitation of the area within which it will apply. "Pre-emption may only be acquired," says the bill, "within such townships as may be designated for that purpose by order of the governor-in-council within the following tract: Townships one to forty-four inclusive, bounded on the west by the west line of range twenty-one, west of the fourth principal meridian, and on the east by the line of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie railway from the point where that railway crosses the international boundary to its junction with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence westerly following the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway until it crosses the third principal meridian, thence following the third principal meridian to the north line of township twenty-four to the South Saskatchewan river, thence down stream along the said South Saskatchewan river to the north line of township thirty-nine, to the North Saskatchewan river, thence up stream along the said North Saskatchewan river to the north line of township forty-four.

Looking at the map, it will be seen that this area comprises roughly the land lying west of the Soo line and the South Saskatchewan river, as far north as township 44, and as far west as range 21, west of the fourth meridian. Township 44 runs a little north of Battleford, touching the Calgary and Edmonton railway between Ponoka and Wetaskiwin, and range 21 west is in the longitude of Lethbridge. The new proposed regulations as to pre-emption, briefly summarized, are as follows:

A person who is now holding a homestead within this area or who hereafter obtains entry for a homestead, may pre-empt any available quarter section lying alongside his homestead, or separated therefrom by only a road allowance. To secure a title for his homestead and his pre-emption, it will be necessary for him to complete the requirements requisite for him to obtain letters patent for his homestead; to reside either on his homestead or on the pre-emption for six months in each of six successive years; to cultivate, in addition to his homestead requirements, fifty acres, either on his homestead or on the pre-emption; and to pay for his pre-emption on the terms set forth. The price shall be $3 per acre; one-third will be payable on the expiration of three years, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

There is one other limitation of the area to which these provisions apply. In any township in which eight or more sections have been accepted by any railway company as part of its land grant, it will not be open for homesteaders to avail themselves of the pre-emption privilege. This is an important qualification, and should be borne in mind.

Another important feature of the bill is that providing for the purchasing of a second homestead. Any person who has a homestead anywhere in Western Canada, and has either secured his patent or has completed the requirements necessary to secure his patent, can purchase 160 acres at the rate of $3 per acre, in three annual instalments. The purchaser must reside upon the quarter section for six months in each year, must cultivate fifty acres, and must build a house worth at least $300. If the purchased homestead is within nine miles of the original homestead, residence upon either homestead may be accepted as residence on the quarter section.

Purchased homesteads may only be acquired within such townships included in the area set forth in the bill as are specially designated for that purpose by order of the government.

There is also the same provision with respect to pre-emption. The government is thus empowered to select the townships within this area, in which it will be possible to secure pre-emptions and second homesteads.

The bill has been introduced in the House of Commons, but has not come up for its second reading.

VERMILION MARKETS.

Vermilion, June 11, 1908.

The following are the prevailing market prices:

Grain.	
Oats	40 to 45c
Wheat	55 to 65c
Bran, per sack	$1.15
Shorts, per sack	$1.25
Hay, per ton	$5.00
Dressed Meats.	
Fowl	15c to 17½c
Pork	7½c
Beef	6c
Fish	10c
Veal	8c
Mutton	15c
Butter and Eggs.	
Butter	20 to 25c
Eggs	15 to 20c
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, per bushel	60 to 65c
Beets, per bushel	$1.00
Turnips, per bushel	50c
Carrots, per bushel	$1.00
Onions, per lb.	8c
Cabbage, per lb.	5c
Live Stock.	
Cattle	3 to 4c
Hogs	5 to 5¼c

Pardoned Kentucky Feud Principals.

Frankfort, Ky., June 13.—Caleb Powers and Jim Howard, who were convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, were pardoned to-day by Governor Wilson. Powers was tried four times, the last trial resulting in disagreement. Both had been in prison for eight years.

MANITOBA GRAIN ACT IN SENATE

Bill is Reported With Amendments ---An Act of Great Importance to West.

Ottawa, June 10—The Senate today again took up in committee and after some discussion reached the bill to amend the Manitoba Grain act. Senator Davis moved to add a section providing that operators of country warehouses shall not be allowed to sell or borrow money upon grain in elevators for storage and which is not the property of the elevator companies, that a violation of the act be punishable by a fine of five to a thousand dollars, that storage on grain so held or sold may be claimed by the person owning the grain, that operators pledging grain must make affidavit declaring that the grain is his property and make a statement of the amount in store for other parties.

Senator Davis said there were parties in the west who did business on a small capital and used other people's grain as capital. They occasionally failed and it was very hard for farmers who had placed grain with them for storage to find that the elevator had pledged their grain and the banks had moved it out.

Senator Gibson said the banks were against this amendment as it weakened the security upon which they made advances in financing the movement of crops. He read a number of communications from banking authorities.

Senator Beique said the offence which Senator Davis aimed to check was guarded by the criminal law.

Senator Davis wanted to know why the bankers had written so many letters against the amendment.

Senator Beique thought the bankers objected because it was proposed to substitute as punishment a fine instead of imprisonment. An elevator man would rather take the chance of paying a fine than going to jail.

Senator Davis said he was open to conviction and if the criminal law was sufficient he would be willing to drop it.

Senator Perley could see no harm in the amendment.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the grain business of Canada had been thoroughly gone into recently and many change in the law had been sugested, but not this one. He thought the law better as at present.

Senator Davis withdrew the amendment.

Senator Talbot's Amendment.

Senator Talbot offered an amendment declaring that when ordered by the warehouse commisioner country elevators and warehouses should furnish a full statement of grain on hand and handled during the month. The amendment further provides that false returns are liable to penalites of from fifty to a thousand dollars. Any person having stored grain in an elevator may have a statement made to him upon application. This amendment carried.

An amendment moved by Senator Young was adopted providing for notice to the owner of a country elevator of any investigation to be heard.

Would Establish Sample Market.

Senator Davis moved one amendment by which on an order from the shipper the railways shall be compelled to hold loaded cars in Winnipeg for twenty-four hours. He said his object was to establish an order point and the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg. The purpose was to enable farmers who had wheat that was a little off color or slightly under one grade, though a good deal above the next, to sell it on sample. Representatives of Canadian and Minneapolis milling firms would establish agencies in Winnipeg and would bring such grain as was bleached and was of wrong color to grade for the Winnipeg market, but as good as any other for flour making. They would pay more for it by sample than could be got selling it on grade, and the Canadian farmer would get in many cases more money for his wheat. There was a successful sample market at Minneapolis.

Sir Richard's Statement.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the bill made many changes in the condition of the grain business, but in preparing the bill it had been sought to eliminate clauses which were so contentious that they might jeopardize the passage of the act. He would not say the clause was not a good one, but thought the mover might kill the whole bill if he aroused opposition by insisting upon it. Senator Young was of opinion that if a sample market would be of any benefit to the farmer it would have been established long ago. Holding cars in Winnipeg would involve the remaking up of trains and much loss of time through shunting.

Senator Davis said the bill contained so many provisions which were advantageous to the farmer that he did not want to jeopardize it and withdrew his amendment, promising to introduce it early next session.

Senator Talbot thought the provision a good one and that it should not have been withdrawn. The bill was reported as amended.

A report was received from the divorce committee, recommending divorce for A. J. Townsend, of Toronto, and also that A. M. King, of Parry Sound, be given leave to withdraw his application for divorce.

LIVE HOGS WANTED.

"We wish to inform live stock raisers in and about Edmonton that our new packing plant at Edmonton will be completed about September 1st, and we shall immediately be in the market for large quantities of live hogs. Would suggest that stockmen tributary make arrangements for raising hogs in increased quantities as they are sure to find a market every day at full value at our plant.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & Co., Ltd."

To stop any pain, anywhere in 20 minutes, simply take just one of Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. Pain means congestion—blood pressure—that is all. Dr. Shoop's Headache—or Pink Pain Tablets—will quickly coax blood pressure away from pain centers. After that, pain is gone. Headache, Neuralgia, painful periods with women etc. get instant help. 20 Tablets 25c. Sold by All Dealers.

THE GROWTH OF GRAIN IS RAPID AND EVEN

Satisfactory Reports From All Parts of the West.—The Wheat Plant is Vigorous.—Spell of Warm Weather is a Favorable Factor.

Winnipeg, June 10.—As the days go by and June advances the general confidence in the agricultural situation increases. It is now an old story to say that the crop prospects for the present season are the best in twenty-five years, but it is none the less true and none the less comforting on that account. Every day brings in a report from some portion of the great grain-raising territory to the effect that the growth is rapid and even, and that the plant is vigorous and well rooted. The weather conditions which have prevailed during the past month have not been ideal, but they have been satisfactory. The abundant rains set at rest any doubts as to the supply of moisture for the first half of the season, and, while they interfered to some extent with seeding operations, they were generally welcomed. The sunshine has been moderate in its strength and in quantity as well, and, while it has apparently been tardy in its coming, it has arrived in time to do a wonderful amount of good. Today the air is warm and balmy, and the rains of last week have not tarried long on the surface. They are doing their work farther down in the ground. The alternation of warmth and moisture furnishes the conditions which the farmers so much desire, and the sun appears to have the centre of the stage at the present time.

Could Withstand Frost.

It may have been that the frost of two weeks ago caused some damage to young oats, but there is nothing to indicate that it had a detrimental effect upon the wheat. It came either too early or too late to harm the latter grain, which had been growing for three or four weeks. The cold probably delayed the growth of the plant a little, and where it was severe it may have knocked down some of the tender stalks. But the wheat has been growing well ever since, and there is no likelihood that the injury, if there was injury, was sufficient to call for attention. Those who are familiar with the development of the plant saw reason to rejoice over the check which was administered through a fall in temperature. Young wheat, like young boys, may grow too fast, and if the upward movement be held back without violence for a short time a healthier situation is produced. The wheat is undoubtedly better on account of having encountered a variety of weather conditions. It has had liberal doses of warm weather, cold weather, dry weather and wet weather, and has not had too much of either. The climatic conditions constitute the principal factor in the growth of the grain after it goes into the ground, and so far these have been all that could reasonably be desired. The possibilities for the future behavior of the elements are naturally matters of grave concern to the west. In this connection the prophecies and muttering of weather authorities receive much consideration. There will be no surprise, of course, if the last two weeks of June should be decidedly damp. Moisture will not be needed by the crop this month, and there are some observers who assert that the grain could travel along to harvest time without further sprinkling. The rain will probably help the wheat on the light lands, especially in certain portions of Southern Manitoba, where a deficiency in moisture is sometimes felt. The prophecies which have been published have not indicated the possibilities for July and August, and it is the weather in those months which will be the most important to the present crop. There is every likelihood that the plant will be as far advanced by July 1 this year as it has ever been on the same date in a previous season, and a "square deal" from the elements will be sufficient to provide an enormous yield.

Curiosity Regarding Acreage.

Interest in the statistics of acreage increases as the reports of steady growth of the crops flow in, and there is a disposition to believe that the showing in all three provinces will be distinctly favorable. The principal comparisons will be with figures of last year, and it is not difficult to imagine that the total area under crop will be much larger. General conditions during the present season have been as favorable as they were unfavorable a year ago, and the acreage should reflect this state of affairs. The principal concern must attach to the situation in wheat, on account of the possibility of the west being enabled to catch up with its obligations through the sale of a big crop. If a banker or business man discusses the present outlook he is apt to remark that the prospects are highly pleasing, and he is sure to say that the country needs a big yield of wheat this season. Confidence in the situation as it has already developed is accompanied by the feeling of hope, amounting in some cases to anxiety, that the west should have a prosperous season. The largest proportionate increases in area will probably be noted in Saskatchewan and Alberta, as in the past two or three seasons, but Manitoba's showing will be creditable. The estimates which have been given out by grain experts in various parts of the country have assumed that the acreage will be much larger, and the range of the guesses has been from 10 to 25 per cent. with respect to wheat. Last year's acreage of 5,000,000 was satisfactory, considering the state of the weather during the seeding season, and it indicated great activity on the part of the farming population, especially in the new districts. The West will regard an increase of 25 per cent. on that area as sufficient.

Winter Wheat and Coarse Grains.

Winter wheat in Alberta has apparently found the kind of weather most suitable to its development, and the different "No. 1 red" districts in that province seem to vie with each other in their reports of growth and progress. Nothing has occurred to interfere with the onward march of the grain, and the story of its heading out may be told at an early date. Rye has been heading out there for several days, and the success of that crop is practically assured. The acreage, to be sure, is not large, but it is enough to show the possibilities of the country. Oats may be considered as the staple crop of Alberta, if the record of past seasons be taken as a guide, and it is comforting to note that they have flourished in all parts of the province this year. The whole situation with regard to coarse grains in the West is encouraging, and with a continuation of the present growing weather these will soon pass the point where danger may be anticipated. The area under oats and barley in all three provinces will be extensive enough to stamp the West as the home of coarse grains, not to take account of wheat. If the prospects at the close of this month are as bright as they are at the opening, the concern over the success of the crop will be greatly diminished.

EDMONTON MARKETS.

(Elevator Prices.)

Wheat.	
No. 1 Northern	88c
No. 2 Northern	85c
No. 3 Northern	81c
Oats.	
No. 1 white	No quotations.
No. 2 white	35c
No. 3 white	36c
Barley.	
Malting,	50c.
Feed,	25 to 35c.
Flax.	
Northwestern No. 1,	$1.12
Hay (baled in car lots).	
Slough,	$5 to $7.
Upland,	$8 to $10.
Timothy	$14 to $16
Hay (by the ton on Market Square.	
Slough,	$8 to $11.
Upland,	$10 to $12.
Timothy,	$12 to $17.
Green Feed,	$7 to $8
Market Square Prices.	
Oats,	35c. to 40c.
Potatoes, per bushel,	50c. to 60c.
Eggs,	15 to 17c.
Flour (retail).	
Five Roses,	$3.60
Harvest Queen,	$3.25
Household,	$3.50
Strong Bakers,	$2.85
Capitol,	$3.15
White Rose,	$3.15
Straight Grade,	$2.50
Feed.	
Oats, per bushel,	45c.
Wheat, per bushel,	75c. to 80c.
Bran, per ckt.	$1.25
Shorts, per cwt.	$1.25
Chops, per sack,	$1.00
Live Stock.	
Hogs, heavy, per cwt.	$1.25
Hogs, light, per cwt.	$4.50
Choice steers, per cwt.,	$3.50 to $4.00.
Cows, per cwt.,	$3.00 to $3.50.
Lambs, spring, each,	$4.00 to $5.00
Mutton, per lb.,	6 to 7c.
Hides.	
Green frozen, 5 lb. tare, per lb.	2 1-2c.
New hides, green salted	2 1-2c to 3c
Dry	3c to 4c
Dressed Meats.	
Beef (in carcase),	7 to 8c.
Pork,	8 to 9c.
Lamb, spring, per quarter,	$1 to $2.
Mutton,	14 to 16c.
Eggs.	
Strictly fresh, per dozen,	20c.
Butter.	
Choice dairy,	25 to 30c.
Fancy dairy farmers' 1 lb. prints	25c
Creamery,	35c.

Piles are easily and quickly checked with Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. To prove it I will mail a small trial box as a convincing test. Simply address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. I surely would not send it free unless I was certain that Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment would stand the test. Remember it is made expressly and alone for swollen, painful or itching piles, either external or internal. Large jar 50c. Sold by all dealers.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF SAW-MILL OUTFIT.

TENDERS will be received up to July 1st, for a complete portable sawmill outfit consisting of engine, saw, planer, and all tools, equipment, and buildings necessary for the operation of the outfit, all set up complete and in running order, situated close to some good timber limits north of Edmonton.

Separate tenders are asked for the purchase of a quantity of dressed lumber, some of which is situated at the above mill, some at John Short's stopping place on the Athabasca Landing Trail, and some in Edmonton.

Address tenders to post office drawer 37, Edmonton, and full particulars and specifications can be had on application to the Manager, Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., or J. A. Stovel, hardware merchant, or T. G. Hutchings, 433 Isabella Street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

LOST.

$10 REWARD—LOST OR STRAYED from 10, 54, 20 4 m., one sorrel horse, 4 years old, white face, weighs about 1110 lbs.; branded L on left shoulder; had halter and bell on. The above reward will be paid on returning him to Isaac Reid, Good Hope.

STRAYED—BLACK MARE 4 YEARS old, white hind feet; forelock cut off; shot all, round and leather under one front shoe; no brand. Ten dollars reward for return to 327 16th street, Edmonton.

STRAYED—FROM GRAND TRUNK camp, about 2 miles north of city, a white mare branded IPR (half of R invisible) on right thigh, and one pinto pony, same brand. Suitable reward will be paid for information or delivery of these animals. Henry Reinholt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BOARD ON FARM NEAR Edmonton for lady and three children. Address P. O. Box 1561, Edmonton.

IF YOU WANT TO BREED TO THE best stallions known here go to "KLATAWA" for good race horses, or to "RIGOBERT JUNR" for Percheron horses owned by L. Vanacker, Villeneuve P.O.

The delicious flavor of "Salada" Tea is largely due to the care used in the cultivation and preparation, and to the fact that it is packed in sealed lead packages, which prevents its coming in contact with articles that would affect its flavor. 13

STRAYED.

STRAYED—FROM INGLEWOOD, ON June 3rd, small black mare, white spot on forehead, branded on shoulder; also white pony (gelding) tan ears; tan spot on thigh; branded 12 on hip; $5 reward. G. H. McLeod, Royal Shoe store, Edmonton.

STRAYED—TO MY PREMISES, ROAN horse, branded "70" on left shoulder; weight about 750 lbs.; badly cut with wire. Owner can have horse by paying expenses and proving property. H. R. McTavish, or G. H. Newton, two miles north Griffin pork packing plant, on Fort trail.

STRAYED—$10 REWARD—FROM MY premises on May 6th, a strawberry roan mare coming 3 years old; weight about 950; no brand; scar on left hock joint; black mane and tail. Ten dollars reward for information or return. Roy McAllister, Colchester, Strathcona P.O.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FIRST OR SECOND class teacher for Bon Accord school district, No. 438; lady preferred; make applications to Andrew Rafn, Bon Accord, Alta.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR NEW Lunnon S. D. No. 294, must have second class certificate. Apply, stating salary to J. Oliver, New Lunnon P. O.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR CAMILLA S. D., No. 770, a qualified teacher, second class certificate, shall be Roman Catholic; salary $600 a year; yearly school duties to commence about the 26th of August. Apply to Paul E. Constantin, Sec., Riviere Que Barre.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR MANAWAN S. D. 382; lady preferred; 2nd or 3rd class certificate; school to open 13th July; term 6 months; salary $50 per month. Apply Thomas Hale, Sec.-Treas. Manawan S. D. 382, Whitford, Alta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FRESH GRADE MILCH cows and young cattle for sale. Apply at Hutchings Bros., six miles north of city.

FOR SALE — TWO REGISTERED Shorthorn yearling bulls; would trade for horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. Apply A. E. Putnam, Excelsior, Alta.

MR. C. VILLENEUVE, OF LAMOUREUX, Alta., has sold his farm and has 125 sheep for sale.

WILL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS, EXTRA good 1-4 section of land, half mile from railroad, 3 miles from Killam, Alta. 25 acres under cultivation, balance prairie. All fenced; good well; house 12x16. Sod barn; at $11 per acre, $1,160 cash, balance to suit. Apply The Coles & Jeffer Home Land Co., Strome, Alta.

NOTICE.

After this date there will be separate schools in the Manawan school district, No. 382, Whitford, Alta.

Steps will be taken at once by the Russian Roman Catholics to build a school. All interested please take notice.

NIKIFER EWANCHUK,
Whitford, Alta.

LEGAL.

GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR & ALLISON,
Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
Solicitors for the Trades Bank of Canada.
Offices — Gariepy Block, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton.

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

Insist on having Windsor Salt

It is the famous Canadian Salt, known all over Canada for its absolute purity.

There's no comparison between Windsor Salt, and the cheap, inferior salts that are being sold throughout the west.

Windsor Salt costs no more than these imported salts at the present prices.

Insist on having Windsor Salt.

Graydon's Water Glass

The best Egg preservative known. We can supply you with this chemical in any quanity. Put up in tins at 25c each or in bulk at special price.

GEO. H. GRAYDON
Chemist and Druggist.
King Edward Pharmacy.
Phone 1411. 260 Jasper Avenue E.

THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE STATIONS

To Which Methodist Ministers Have Been Assigned--The Conference Closes at Medicine Hat.

Medicine Hat, June 11.—The conference of the Methodist church of Alberta concluded its deliberations last evening. The delegates have all returned home. The final draft of the stationing committee was submitted and approved as follows:

I. Calgary District—Calgary Central, Geo. W. Kerby, Robert Pearson, T. C. Buchanan, John McDougall, D.D., Alfred T. Wilkinson, B.A., Charles R Carscallen, B.A., B.D., William H. Wood, left without station; Calgary, Wesley, Charles W. Bishop, B.D.; Calgary, Trinity, A. W. Coone; Calgary, St. Paul's, R. L. Morrison; Calgary, Crescent Heights, J. E. Collins; Calgary, South, one wanted; Glenville, W. Berry; Westbrook, Henry T. Jarrett; Aidrie, Elmore J. Hodgins; Crossfield, John H. Johnston; Carstairs, W. R. Seeley; Rawdonville, V. M. Gilbert, W. Hollingsworth; Springbank, one wanted; Banff, William J. Haggith; Bankhead, R. E. Randall; Morley, George A. Hipkin; Morley (Indian Mission), Marchmont, Ing.; Langdon, James P. Berry; Strathmore (W.D.); Gleichen, L. P. Porri; Frank Bushfield.

II. Medicine Hat District—Medicine Hat, Allan C. Farrell; Swift Current, Robert W. Dalgleish; Waldeck, to be supplied; Morse, R. S. Thompson; Saskatchewan Landing (S. G. Moyer); Beverly (J. L. C.); Gull Lake, R. M. Clarke; Maple Creek, Geo. W. Johnson; Colley, one wanted; Walsh, Thomas Bell; Seven Persons, one wanted; Bow Island, one wanted; Buffalo Plains, one wanted (S.G.V.); Geo. T. Chenworth, to Victoria college.

III. Lethbridge District—Lethbridge Wesley, James M. Harrison; Lethbridge, Westminster, A. M. A. Lytle; Tabor, one wanted; Warner, one wanted; Huntsville, J. T. Carlton; Sundial (P. S. P.); Macleod, William A. Lewis; Macleod South (W. J. H.); Granum, W. E. Dely, LL.D.; Rocky Coulee, H. Bosomworth; Pincher Creek, Robert E. Finlay; Lundbreck, F. Cook; Spring Point, one wanted; Fishburn (C.B.); Frank (H. H.), J McPhail Waggett.

IV. High River District—Okotoks, G. G. Webber; Linsham, J. T. Guyler; Ridgeview, W. W. Saunders; High River, Thomas P. Perry; Lakeside (T. C. C.); Brant, Wm. McKenzie; Arrowwood (R. H. G. Baker); Cleverville, Charles Geake; Cayley, D. P. Cameron; Nanton, Edward S. Bishop; Stavely, A. H. Leslie; Lawrence; Gordon F. Horsley; Claresholm, Albert B. Argue; Carman Gay, Robt. K. Peck, and one wanted; Bowville, W. Caultin.

V. Red Deer District—Red Deer, Charles H. Huestis, Edward Mitchener, R. Orlando Joliffe, James R. Earl, Robert S. Longley; Indian Industrial Institute, Arthur Barner, principal; Springvale, W. K. Allan; Penhold, John G. Rogers; Innisfail, Thos. Philips; Markerville, Thos. D. Jones; Raven (D. Romilly); Knee Hill Valley (T. Crawford Trotter); Lakeview, Herbert Matthews; Quill Lake Valley, (C.E.R.); Bowden, Horatio M. Mobbs; Three Hills, Chas. Schofield; Olds, T. J. Johnston, J. Wesley Bruce, left without a station for one year at his own request; Murray Valley (G.A.K.); Eagle Valley, (S. W. Gamble); Didsbury, wanted (D.S.).

VI. Lacombe District—Lacombe, Thomas Powell; Blackfalds, T. A. Bowen; Bentley, Prosper H. Neville; Rimby (W. T. L.); Morningside, A. Mosely, Samuel W. Nicholson, superannuated; Ponoka, Ernest J. Tate, Ferry Bank, Thomas E. S. Whitmore; Valley City, John N. Wilkinson; Battle River, Egerton R. Steinhauer, William A. Clark.

VII. Stettler District—Stettler, Austin D. Richard; Erskine, Clark Hawlay; Coalbanks, V. M. Gilbert; Alix, J. C. Anderson; Lamerton, J. Fleming; Whitebrush, P.G.S.; Mayerille, John B. Freebury; Paint Earth, John Goddard; Gough Lake, R. H. M. Bailey; Long Lake, W. V. Sinclair; Red Willow, Thomas Pickering; Brownfield, one wanted.

VIII. Wetaskiwin District—Wetaskiwin, C. S. Laidman; Leduc, Charles H. Shepherd; Millet, R. S. Lee; Pigeon Lake, H. J. Evers; Lewisville, Samuel R. Horsford; Camrose, W. J. Conoly; Bawlf, J. T. Hoyle; Daysland, Angus T. Flynn; Hastings Coulee, J. F. Barker; Killam, W. H. Marshall.

IX. Battle River District—Sedgewick, Wilfred E. Galloway; Harland, P. Halstead; Merna, Geo. A. Steele; Hardisty, J. R. Geeson; Ribston Creek, one wanted; Provost, J. F. Woodsworth; Wainwright, Thomas W. Bateman; Edgerton, H. T. Sockett.

X. Edmonton District—Edmonton, McDougall, Edson E. Marshall, Geo. W. Sparling; Alberta College, John H. Riddell; Edmonton Grace, Aubrey S. Tuttle; Edmonton, Norwood, A. J. L.; Edmonton, West end, Joseph Coulter; Strathcona, Herbert E. Gordon; Sturgeon, R. W. J. Clements; Belmont, J. M. W.; Stoney Plain, F. W. Armstrong; Edison, Robert Telfer; Independence, R. T. Harden; Manola, one wanted; Pine Ridge, N. F. P.; White Whale Lake, W. E. James; Renigar, J. W. Wright; Athabasca Landing, C. Feltham Hopkins; Lesser Slave Lake, one wanted; Peace River, one wanted.

IX. Fort Saskatchewan District—Fort Saskatchewan, Wm. J. Howard; Beaver Hills, H. McConnell; Fair Mount, J. M. Fawcett; Clover Bar, Francis J. Johnson; Lamont, J. B. Howard; Cressford, (S.W.); Tofield, H. J. Munton; Cooking Lake, E. B. Holden, F. J. Ball (W.L.B.); Victoria, F. B. Holden; Galician Mission, Chas. H. Lawford.

XII. Vermilion District—Vermilion, Albert R. Aldridge and G. D. M.; Islay, Douglas Telfer; Dewbury, J. T.; Kitscoty, Robert H. Davis; Rising Sun, J. K. S.; Auburndale, to be supplied; Manville, Stewart Cummings; Innisfree, Burgoyne; Lavoy, one wanted; Warwick, H. Fisher; Vegreville, L. R. Macdonald; Whitefish and Goodfish Lakes, Robert B. Steinhauer; Saddle Lake, J. Artenmus Seller; Clarke Ville, Francis Claydon.

The District Officers.

The following district officers were elected:

Calgary—Chairman, Rev. T. C. Buchanan; financial secretary, G. W. Kerby; S.S. secretary, W. J. Haggith.

Medicine Hat—Chairman, A. C. Farrell; financial secretary, G. W. Johnston; S.S. secretary, R. W. Dulgleish.

Lethbridge—Chairman, J. M. Harrison; financial secretary, W. A. Lewis; S.S. secretary, R. E. Fernley.

High River—Chairman, T. P. Perry; financial secretary, E. S. Bishop; S.S. secretary, A. B. Argue.

Red Deer—ChairmanC. H. Hustis; financial secretary, W. K. Allan; S.S. secretary, Thos. Phillips.

Lacombe—Chairman, Thos. Powell; financial secretary, E. J. Tait; S.S. secretary, P. H. Nevelle.

Wetaskiwin—Chairman, Rev. W. J. Conoly; financial secretary, C. S. Laidman; S.S. secretary, C. H. Sheppard.

Stettler—Chairman, Rev. A. D. Richards; financial secretary, J. C. Anderson; S.S. secretary, I. Pickering.

Edmonton—Rev. J. H. Riddell, D.D.; financial secretary, C. F. Hopkins; S.S. secretary, Jos. Coulter.

Fort Saskatchewan—Chairman, Rev. W. J. Howard; financial secretary, J. B. Howard; S.S. secretary, F. J. Johnson.

Vermilion—Chairman, Rev. A. R. Allridge; financial secretary, L. R. Macdonald; S.S. secretary, R. H. Davis.

Alberta College.

Rev. Dr. Riddell, on behalf of the treasurer of Alberta college, presented the following report, showing that the contributions from the Edmonton district to this institution were largely responsible for the maintaining of the college during the year without a deficit. The report was as follows:—

	Amount Asked for.	Amount Received
Calgary	$512	$383
Medicine Hat	307	307
Lethbridge	286	145
High River	444	234
Red Deer	440	228
Lacombe	198	125
Stettler	106	119
Wetaskiwin	197	113
Edmonton	810	2306
Fort Saskatchewan	145	145
Vermilion	97	79
	$3542	$3684

The contingent fund committee reported receipts of $4,457.85, with a balance now on hand of almost $4,000. L. R. Macdonald was elected treasurer of this committee.

The Sunday school aid and extension committee reported receipts of $231.60. J. F. Fowler, of Wetaskiwin, was elected treasurer of this committee.

Conference Committees.

The various conference committees were appointed as follows:—

On Credentials—Revs. T. C. Buchanan, G. W. Kirby and C. H. Huestis.

On religious training in public schools—Revs. G. W. Kerby, C. H. Huestis, W. E. Daly, LL.D., Dr. Riddell and Messrs. J. F. Fowler, J. F. Boyce, Hon. W. H. Cushing and Dr. Scott.

On Sabbath observance—Revs E. S. Bishop and E. S. Laidman and R. J. Robinson.

On deaconess' work—Revs. C. H. Huestis, G. W. Kerby, A. C. Farrell, J. P. Perry, J. M. Harrison, Dr. Riddell, E. E. Marshall and Messrs. A. T. Cushing, E. Mitchener, J. N. Niblock, E. F. Strathy and Dr. Glabraith.

On Christian Guardian—A. C. Farrell, T. P. Perry, C. H. Huestis, F. J. Johnson.

On evangelistic work—Revs. G. W. Kerby, Dr. Riddell, T. P. Perry, T. C. Buchanan and Messrs. A. B. Cushing, W. G. Hunt, J. N. Niblock.

On foreign work in the south of the province—Revs. T. C. Buchanan, J. M. Harrison, G. W. Kerby, W. A. Lewis, A. J. Grey, W. W. Sanders.

In Strathcona Next Year.

Strathcona was selected as the next place of meeting for the conference, the church in the University city having extended an invitation to the conference to assemble there in 1909.

The matter of providing supplies for the fields made vacant about October 1st next by the students going to their respective colleges came up and was dealt with by a motion requesting Rev. Dr. Riddell and Rev. G. W. Kerby to visit the several colleges and schools in the east to try to secure workers to come to Alberta, thirty being required.

The conference put itself on record as being favorable to having a sub-editor on the Christian Guardian, located in the west.

WENT 93 MILES AN HOUR.

Speed Record for Automobiles Broken at Jamaica.

New York, June 11.—Road records for automobiles were broken yesterday during the races held in connection with the subway opening celebration at Jamaica, Long Island. One mile over a road was covered in 38 3-5 seconds by a car owned by Harry Levery and driven by Herman Kilpatrick. This was at the rate of 93.26 miles an hour.

The car driven by Kilpatrick was not the only one to eclipse the world figures for automobile racing on roadways. Seven other cars bettered the time-honored mark of a mile in 51 4-5 seconds, made by Henri Fortnier at Coney Island on November 16, 1901.

Car after car improved upon the track record for two miles made four years ago, there being no road figures for the distance. The best time for two miles was made by Kilpatrick.

Knock on Union of Municipalities.

Halifax, June 11.—The city council tonight practically decided to send no delegates to the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which meets in Montreal the middle of July. The majority held that the city derived little or no benefit from these meetings.

Confidence in Portuguese Government.

Lisbon, June 11.—The chamber of deputies yesterday by a large majority adopted the reply to the address of King Manuel on the opening of the cortes, and a vote of confidence in the government's ability to carry out the program announced in the king's address.

CONSERVATIVES ARE FAVORED IN THE MANITOBA LISTS

Provision for Revision is Insufficient; Conservatives are put on the Lists Indiscriminately, While Liberals Have to Make Personal Application; and Whole Object is to Frame Lists on a Partizan Bias.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

In the discussion of the reasons which exist for Federal intervention in the revision of the voters' lists in Manitoba we have already shown that the system of personal registration lends itself to manipulation of the lists by the partizan officials of the provincial government; that the plan of revision is inadequate; that appeals are difficult; and that generally the aim is to load the lists.

No Publicity.

A third factor ,which helps to render the revision inefficient, is the lack of publicity of the work of the registration clerk. He merely posts the result of each day's work on the door of the place, where he sits to receive applications; and, as, in most cases, the bulk of the settlers of his district live from 1 to 200 miles away, this can hardly be regarded as a satisfactory way of publishing the results of his work. If, as is not unknown, the revision is arranged to take place four days after close of registration, a man in the distant parts of the district has no chance of knowing what is transpiring in connection with the making up of the lists; and, when there is no more publicity than such as is in vogue in Manitoba, and the revision is rushed on in a few days, the registration and revision might just as well be carried on behind locked doors, with W. H. Hastings, Conservative organizer, as presiding officer.

There is scarcely time to serve notices of appeal in cases where the post office addresses are known, and no time whatever to hunt up the addresses of people whose post office addresses do not appear on the register. Under the administration of the Hon. Thomas Greenway, the lists had to be printed and published throughout a constituency 30 days before the court of revision could be held; and, if a man's name was wrongly omitted from the lists, he had plenty of time and ample opportunity to find it out and get himself reinstated at the Court of Revision. All sorts of manipulation can therefore take place under the present practice.

According to the Manitoba order in council, issued on April 25, the registration in the provincial constituency of Beautiful Plains is to take place at Neepawa, on June 10, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 6 p.m.—five hours for the revision of a widely extended area, with upwards of 2,000 names. The Gimli registration is appointed to close on June 8 and the revision to take place on June 16. The registratin in the constituency of Lakeside is to close on May 30, and the revision to take place at Macdonald on June 8, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.—five hours again for revising a populous area. The registration in Springfield constituency is to close on June 6 and the revision to take place at Beausejour on June 12, between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—seven hours to revise another very populous constituency.

In the case of Beautiful Plains, the time mentioned is not enough to comply with the requirements of the law. For the registration clerk is permitted to take two days, after the close of registration, to make up his lists and the lists have to be in the hands of the revising officer, who in this case lives at Winnipeg, three clear days before the revision takes place. The short time elapsing between the registration and revision in Springfield barely permits of the revision being carried out; and the same is practically the case in regard to Lakeside.

How Tories Are Favored.

The law says that every person who wishes to be put on the preliminary list by the registration clerk must attend and make the declaration laid down in the law. This provision is often not carried out in the case of Conservative applicants; and the validity of the registration of names put on without the personal attendance of the applicant was tested before the revising officer at Morris in June, 1906. It appears that the registration clerk had entered on the list three Conservatives who had neither applied personally nor made the customary statutory declaration. The Liberals contended that, as the law had not been carried out, the names should not be allowed to stand. But the revising officer over-ruled the objection; and said that, as it had not been shown that they were not entitled to vote, he would not disallow them. The Attorney-General of Manitoba was elected, in the following March, on the casting vote of the returning officer; but, if these three voters had been struck off, as by law they ought to have been, the Attorney-General would have been defeated. It will thus be seen that the registration clerk can, in the interests of the Conservative party, take applications from those who find it inconvenient to attend, and refuse similar applications from Liberals, who, through the imperfection of the means of communication or pressure of business, are unable to appear at the registration booth.

Doors Shut on Voters.

There is also an instance of the flagrant bias of a revising officer. The officer's name is Bonnar, and, fortunately he was not a judge, but merely a revising barrister, which the board of judges have power to appoint to sit in their stead. Bonnar sat in Winnipeg in 1905, and closed his court while hundreds of people were waiting to be registered. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of mandamus to compel the revising officer to re-open his court and give the people a chance to register. The Supreme Court held that Bonnar had the same right as a County Court judge, to keep his court open or adjourn the sitting. The law was right and the officer wrong, but at the next session of the Legislature the government altered the law so that it should not be right again. Bonnar, however, never re-opened his court. Between the time of the application for the mandamus and the time fixed for the hearing, he allowed, with the connivance of the government, his papers to be returned to the government; and thereby surrendered all power to hold any further revision. Consequently there was no redress.

The Moving Spirit.

In the whole series of electoral and registration scandals in Manitoba, since the Conservative government took office in 1899 ,the moving spirit, which has bred them, has been the government itself. The partizan actions of officials have been but a reflection of the administrative methods of the Provincial government. When, in 1903, the attorney-general himself or some responsible official in his department, under took to tear contemptuously from the lists the names of 38 duly qualified electors of Lac du Bonnet, he showed how little there was in the professions of the government that they wanted absolute fairness as between party and party; and, since then, every revision has shown that, whatever may be their professions, they mean to take whatever advantage can be obtained through holding the executive control in connection with the administration of their own edctoral law. Why, if it was fair to tear out the 38 Lac du Bonnet names, did the Attorney-General not tear out the three Morris names, just as wrongly on the lists? Why does he not declare J. F. Mitchell, Conservative member for North End, Winnipeg, unconstitutionally elected? Mr. Mitchell was elected by the votes of 450 Ruthenians, Poles and Galicians, illegally naturalized just before the revision, at which they were put on the list; and, instead of promising an investigation, he says Rudenski, who swore to the circumstances of the illegal naturalization, perjured himself for $25, paid to him by Geo. Walton, M.P.P. But, if the one is a perjurer and the other is a suborner to perjury, why then is neither prosecuted? It will be objected, of course, that Rudneski is gone; but Mr. Walton is still in Winnipeg, and the Conservatives have the alleged cheque and their Polish and Ruthenian friends to back up any action the Provincial government may think fit to take.

It is shown in the foregoing that the law has been amended again and again to enable the Provincial government to take advantage of its position as administrators of public affairs; that the lists, as they leave the hands of the registration clerk, have a partizan bias; and that the Conservative agents at the revision take good care that the partizan bias shall not be removed.

GOOD ARGUMENT.

Vermilion Signal—Hon. Mr. Oliver recently introduced in the Dominion House a bill to provide for the payment of certain monies which had accumulated in the hands of the Dominion government prior to the establishment of the two new provinces from the operation of the Land Titles act over to the latter. To the Hon. C. W. Cross is largely due the credit for securing the transfer of this fund, which amounts to the no insignificant sum of $119,000, from the Dominion to the provincial treasury. During a recent visit to Ottawa the attorney general presented the claims of the provinces to this money so strongly to the minister that Mr. Oliver was convinced of their justice. Hence the legislation referred to. The money will be divided between the provinces in the proportion of the business in connection with which it was received.

TO TEST C. P. R. EXEMPTION.

Vermilion Signal—On another page appears an extract from a speech delivered by Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney general for the province, at Calgary last week. It is a good speech, touching briefly on the work accomplished by the government of which he is a member during the three years in which it has been in office.

There is one matter referred to by Mr. Cross, however, which is of more importance to the people of this province than any other and which is the chief reason for reprinting the speech. It is of especial importance to the settler in the Vermilion district and at other points along the C. N. R. in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan. As has been pointed out before in the Signal, the chief obstacle in the way of the full development of this territory is the large holdings of non-taxable C. P. R. lands. Almost every other section in a great many townships is held by this company, and owing to defective work on the part of those who framed the charter, not one cent can be collected in taxes on any of this immense area.

The company is not at all anxious to sell these lands; this is very evident from the prices at which they are being held—prices having no relationship to their real present value. For example, C. P. R. lands in this vicinity are being held at $25 per acre, while a little farther out they are $20 and $15. In the midst of this $25 land, the property of the railway company, land of the same character exactly and in some cases more desirable, can be bought from the Hudson's Bay company at $12 to $14 per acre.

The fact is that the C. P. R. is endeavoring to drive settlers away from the Canadian Northern, down to their own lines which traverse the country to the south.

This question of the liability of the C. P. R. for taxes has been threshed out in the courts before and has been decided in favor of the company. However, the Rutherford government is evidently not convinced that nothing can be done and there is hope for the country yet. Says Mr. Cross:—

"The government is not content to leave the matter as it stands. We believe there are contentions to be made which have never been presented in any court of justice and we propose to start a fresh action and take it to the privy council if necessary, and have the matter decided once and for all. It is a very important matter because it means thousands of dollars in taxes to this province."

The matter of the money is of course important, but there is another feature in the situation which is of still more importance; namely, the one indicated above. The C. P. R. is holding these lands at $25 per acre. The company can afford to do this because it costs nothing. Make the lands taxable, compel this octopus to contribute to the cost of local and provincial administration and improvements, and see how long the C. P. R. will be holding their lands at $25 per acre in this territory! No corporation can afford to hold immense areas of real estate at ridiculous prices and pay taxes upon it year after year when it is in demand at figures which,while much lower, would still be fair and yield a very large profit to the fortunate possessors.

It is an outrage that a rich and prosperous corporation should be in a position to adopt the tactics of a thug and obstruct the development of the county by putting its lands beyond the reach of those who would settle upon and improve them, and if the Hon. C. W. Cross and the government of which he is a member can put an end to such an infamy by instituting an action, carrying it if necessary to the highest court of appeal and securing judgment against the company, he will deserve the grateful thanks of everybody in the province. Mr. Cross has shown that he is a man who is pretty sure that he has a case before he moves. He was successful in his prosecution of the lumber combine, although a great many people alleged that nothing could or would be done ,and it may be taken for granted that unless he considered he had some reasonable chance to win he would not undertake the present action against the C. P. R.

People will watch the development of the case with deep interest all over the western provinces.

OLIVER LAND BILL AGAIN.

Vermilion Signal—Hon. Mr. Oliver on Friday last introduced in the House at Ottawa a bill to amend and consolidate the Dominion Lands act. This is the same bill introduced last session by Alberta's representative in the cabinet, which, owing to the absence of the premier at the colonial conference in London, had to be put over for another year.

The bill has been carefully considered in the meantime and some slight modifications have been made, but its essential provisions are the same. It still embodies as its main feature the clauses which created so much interest in the past year, namely, the provision with regard to pre-emptions, but the territory in which these may be secured has been somewhat curtailed and it is anounced that, roughly speaking, it comprises those portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan from their northern boundaries to the United States border between Moose Jaw and Calgary.

The pre-emption provisions of the bill last year aroused a great deal of antagonism on both sides of the House. Hon. Thomas Greenway declared it would injuriously affect Manitoba, because old settlers would be tempted to move from that province in order to secure another quarter section at the low price of $3 per acre. Real e-tate dealers used all their influence with their personal friends among members on both sides of parliament in an effort to have the pre-emption clauses of the bill killed. However, Hon. Frank Oliver, as his friends in Alberta well know, is no quitter, and although it has been asserted over and over again that the bill was dead and would not be re-introduced, he made the statement last fall at different places in the west, including Vermilion, that the bill would be brought in again this session. Mr. Oliver's promises are not at all of the nature of the proverbial pie crust.

The question whether the pre-emption provisions is a good or a bad thing for the west has caused more controversy in this country than perhaps any other problem of a public character that has cropped up in a year. It is a question of great interest and columns have been printed in the papers throughout the west for and against the measure during the past six months. Those who favor it seem to have the best of the argument. It is generally agreed that it will be a fine thing for the country. This year's immigration figures show a considerable decrease from last year's, and there are thousands of well to do agriculturalists across the line who are simply waiting upon the fate of this measure to decide whether or not they will move to Western Canada. It is well understood that no capable farmer in this country wishes to cultivate only 160 acres. If he homesteads he expects to buy an adjoining quarter, but a great many men who would be williing to pay $3, baulk at $12 or $15 per acre. If this bill becomes law it will certainly give a fresh and vigorous impetus to immigration from the United States and bring into this country a large number of very desirable settlers, men with stock and money, to whom farming a half section is no very big undertaking.

The bill is certain to meet with very strong opposition, because the real estate dealers who are loaded up with big blocks of land wish to dispose of it at a large profit and fear that the fact that pre-emptions are obtainable at $3 per acre will prejudicially affect their interests. Their fears, however, are more than likely to be groundless, for the more people come to the country, the greater will be the demand for land and there will be many men who will not care to fulfil the somewhat exacting conditions necessary to the securing of a pre-emption but would rather pay a reasonable price to the land companies and be exempt from any stipulations as to residence and cultivation.

If the newspapers of the West can guage public opinion in this country at all accurately, the people are overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Oliver's pre-emption measure. It is therefore up to them, as well as to the press, to strengthen his hands by expressing in no uncertain way their endorsement of the bill, so that he may be able to show to the house that in asking that it be put on the statute books he has the people of the three western provinces almost as a unit at his back.

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DR. ROCHE'S DARING MISREPRESENTATION.

One of the best speeches made in the discussion of the Manitoba Election act was that delivered by Hon. Frank Oliver. It was important, because it established to the satisfaction of the House two points upon which there had been a deliberate attempt made to mislead the members. One was with reference to the appointment of registration clerks. Mr. Oliver, by admissions which he wrung from the reluctant Dr. Roche, and by citations from the law, convinced the House that the registration clerks are the appointees of the Roblin government, and are partisans.

A second and even more serious misrepresentation was also cleared up by Mr. Oliver, though this necessitated a hard struggle with Dr. Roche and Mr. Borden, who were apparently determined to mislead the House. Mr. Crawford, the member for Portage la Prairie, had made complaint that in the constituency of Beautiful Plains there were only three clear days for the filing of protests between the close of registration and the opening of the Court of Revision. Mr. Oliver pointed out that this made it impossible for the Liberals to check up the list and protest names that had been improperly registered. Upon Mr. Oliver making this statement there occurred the following passage, as set forth in Hansard:—

Mr. W. J. Roche—Who fixed the date of the Court of Revision?

Mr. Oliver—I do not know.

Mr. W. J. Roche—The judge did.

Mr. Oliver: It would appear from the proclamation which the hon. member for Kootenay had here today that it was fixed by the lieutenant-governor in council.

Mr. W. J. Roche—That is wrong.

If the record were not there in black and white, it would be difficult to believe that Mr. Roche had thus deliberately made a statement which he must have known to be contrary to both law and fact. Section 22 of the Manitoba Election act specifically empowers the lieutenant-governor in council (which means the Roblin government, of course), to fix "the date or dates on, the place or places at, and "the hours between which Courts of "Revision will be held in the several "electoral divisions of the province." This is the law, and it is lived up to year by year. The same order-in-council which fixed the time and places for the holding of Courts of Revision, and carefully limited the hours in each case from five to seven hours. All the judges had to do in the matter was to apportion the work among themselves.

Mr. Oliver declined to take Mr. Roche's statement that the judges fixed the Courts of Revision; and the Manitoba Liberal members were sharers in his scepticism. Dr. Roche, however, persisted in his misrepresentation, as witness the further report from Hansard:—

Mr. Burrows—The Court of Revision does not decide the date, it is fixed by proclamation based on order in council.

Mr. W. J. Roche—The judges in every case fix the time, hour and place. How else would the people be notified of the time except by proclamation?

Mr. Burrows—The time is fixed by the lieutenant-governor in council by order in council.

Mr. W. J. Roche—It is not.

Mr. Burrows—I beg pardon; I can get the order in council. The lieutenant-governor in council are the only party having power to fix the time for the Court of Revision, and they do so.

Mr. Oliver, by dint of reading the law, with the assistance of very pointed interjections by Mr. Burrows and Mr. Crawford, finally made it clear that the dates of revisions were not fixed by the judges. Dr. Roche was silenced. He made no apology to the House for his daring attempt to misrepresent the facts. Mr. Borden took pity on his humiliated follower and tried to "save his face" by saying that while the government exercised this power they did so upon the advice of the judges, which was, of course, an entirely gratuitous assumption. In this case Dr. Roche stands convicted of seeking to mislead the House of commons,by making a statement which is not true, and which he knew was not true .

With respect to the particular point under discussion, that of the limited period allowed between the close of registration and the beginning of the Court of Revision, Mr. Borden and Dr. Roche considered that they had fully met the complaint by pointing out that subsequent to the order in council the time had been extended. That is to say, that as the result of the row created in the House of Commons the Roblin government was compelled to allow a proper time for the scrutiny of the Beautiful Plains list. But, are there any who believe that, failing this protest, the obvious injustice of the original legislation would have led to its amendment If so, we beg to draw their attention to some even more glaring cases of this nature which occurred in 1906 when the lists for the last provincial election were being prepared. In that year in the constituency of Kildonan and St. Andrews, registration closed on May 30, and the Court of Revision opened on June 6. As the names of persons objected to must be sent to the judges five clear days before the Court of Revision, the Liberals were given only one day to check over the lists for the entire constituency, and to get the notices of objection into the hands of the judges. In South Brandon, Dauphin and St. Boniface, where the revision was called for June 11, only five days were allowed for this work. In none of these four constituencies was it possible to revise the added names, and there was doubtless a close connection between this fact and the defeat of the Liberal candidates by very narrow majorities in three of these constituencies.

Mr. Oliver took the position that there should be at least a month between the close of registration and the holding of the Court of Revision, thus giving ample opportunity for a scrutiny of the lists. If the Manitoba Election act were an honest piece of legislation, in place of a law designed to give party advantage under a guise of fairness, the period between the close of registration and the Court of Revision would be fixed by statute. It should, as Mr. Oliver has said, be at least a month. Moreover, the Courts of Revision should not be limited in time, as they are at present, nor should they, excepting in the smaller constituencies, be held in only one place. In some of the larger constituencies Court of Revision should be held at three or four points.

In the city constituencies it is to be noted that there is even less time given for the inspection of the registered lists. At the Winnipeg registration the lists closed at 10 o'clock on the night of May 28, and all the protests had to be handed in by 4 o'clock the following afternoon, permitting less than a day for the checking up of over 22,000 names. Simply to state the fact is to establish the absurdity of the argument that ample facilities are furnished the opposition to safeguard the making of a proper voters' list.

If the Manitoba Election act were so amended as to give the judges complete authority with respect both to registration and revision, the conditions would doubtless be as fair to one party as to the other. But even this change would not relieve the system from the objection that it is much inferior to the Ontario method of compiling voters' lists. The sooner we adopt the Ontario system, or something like it, the sooner we shall have an end to the wrangling over voters' lists, which has been a source of bitterness between the parties in this province for the last twenty years.

FIRM HAND IN INDIA.

Viceregal Council Passes Measures That Will Deal With Sedition.

Simla, June 12.—The vice-regal council, after strong speeches by Lord Minto, viceroy of India, and other members of the council, emphasizing the urgency of dealing with seditious outbreaks, yesterday adopted two emergency measures. The first is known as the Explosives Bill. It provides measures against bomb outrages and conspiracy. The second, the Press Bill, empowers the suppression and confiscation of newspapers inciting to criminal acts.

Lord Minto was careful to explain that both of these bills should be regarded as exceptional measures to meet an exceptional situation. He added that if they were found to be not strong enough, some measure more severe would be adopted.

AROUND THE CITY

LOCALS.

The members of the All Saints branch of the Woman's Auxiliary intend holding a garden fete in the rectory grounds, Third street, Thursday, June 18th. Special attractions are being prepared for grown ups and children.

The Ladies' Aid of the Norwood Methodist church intend holding a lawn social on the church grounds on Tuesday evening, June 16th. A programme of games will be provided. Ice cream and other refreshments will be sold.

Wm. Thompson, an employee of the Edmonton shooting gallery, who was accidentally shot in the back last Saturday night, is improving rapidly and expects to be released from the Public hospital in a day or two. The proprietor of the gallery is Charles McGuirl.

A very delightful function was held on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. H. Knight, when the women university graduates in the city assembled at a luncheon. Covers were laid for eight, including Mrs. Bishop '99, Mrs. Hobson '98, Mrs. Race, '98, Mrs. Ferris '98, Miss Nicholls '98, Mrs. Revell '95 and Mrs. Wells of '95. It was thought by the ladies that an alumnae association should be formed to meet women interested in university education and to discuss all matters in reference to this subject.

There was a good attendance of Scotsmen and their lady friends at the meeting of the Caledonian Society last evening, when Dr. Robertson gave a talk on "The Klondyke," illustrated by limelight views. The pictures were very interesting, the scenes depicting the development of the famous gold field. Mr. Brown, photographer, manipulated the slides. A good musical programme was also rendered. Mrs. Warwick sang "Annie Laurie" and "Loch Lomond." Miss Jessie Cameron sang very sweetly. Mr. Cook just out from Dunfermline, sung "Scotland Yet." Mr. Williamson, also a recent arrival, sang "The Emigrant's Farewell." Miss McCowitt, from Helensburgh, pleased everyone with selections on the violin. Miss Goodridge and Miss McCrimmon played the accompaniments. Dancing for an hour closed a very enjoyable evening.

Hobart Collins, M.D., late of Toronto, has opened up an office in Norwood.

J. S. Berkman, and A. E. McDonald have taken over the management of the Crystal Palace Clothing Store a limited company having been organized for this purpose.

McMillan & Miller are asking for the transfer of the license granted to Cameron & O'Leary at the Halfway House, Oliver. The transfer will be considered by the commissioners on July 14th.

A letter received by the Secretary of the Board of Trade from Meadows, Idaho, and dated June 4th, states that there was a heavy fall of snow there the previous night, and on that morning. Little wonder that the writer turned to Alberta and asked for full particulars about the Edmonton district.

WATER RISING AGAIN.

The water in the Saskatchewan for the past few days up to last evening continued to fall and had gone down about five feet from the high level of Sunday. Late last evening, however, it took another upward turn and by noon today had gone up again about three feet from last night. The rise was evidently caused by the heavy rains of yesterday. No damage has been reported at the local mills.

PURITY OF CITY WATER.

The question of better filtering the water taken from the Saskatchewan will come up shortly before the city council. Something must soon be done to give the city a better water supply, the Mayor remarked this morning, by way of filtration beds or other means of filtering. Experts say that the water is quite free from impurity, but its present color, due to the mud washed down from creeks and smaller tributaries, is very alarming, especially to a person unused to it in springtime.

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDMONTON.

A prominent gentleman of Grafton, North Dakota, who takes a great interest in Edmonton and its future, writes to the secretary of the board of trade that there are a large number of people from his state who contemplate visiting Edmonton this summer for the purpose of investing here. Among the number he states there is a large merchant who will likely be looking for a site in Edmonton. Toward the end of his letter he writes further:—

"There is a sugestion that would not be ill timed concerning the city and that is relating to what is expected or planned for parks. The cities of the States are all taking steps to beautify their parks but of course they are much older as to growth than Edmonton. Still while the wave of improvement is on the setting aside of a small fund for this purpose and using it would create a better impression than ten times the sum expended in any other way. The argument may be made that these things will come. The city at the present time owns two tracts of land that could be made beauty spots within a few years by a little grading, a little sidewalk and by the setting out of trees hardy enough to weather the winters. In five years you would have a park which you would pride and which would be a credit. The east end of the city will be the congested district in years to come and should the municipality evidence its pride by a little improvement property owners would follow, their interest in the city would be intensified and every optimistic individual has his or her influence. Property owners in the west end have the spirit that could be aroused among the east enders where the natural surroundings are not so well adapted. They have the soil for grasses, trees and shrubbery and if the city would start the ball rolling they would follow."

PERSONAL.

R. B. Bennett, barrister, of Calgary, was in the city Thursday, a guest at the Alberta Hotel.

Miss Alice Crafts returned last night from Chicago, where she has been attending the North-Western Musical College.

A. McN. Shaw, Toronto, general superintendent of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, who is making a trip of Western Canada, is spending a few days in Edmonton.

The following gentlemen returned yesterday from the Methodist conference at Medicine Hat: Revs. J. W. Howard, Fort Saskatchewan; J. B. Howard, Lamont; E. S. Laidman, Wetaskiwin; R. H. Davies, Kitscoty; A. R. Aldridge, Vermilion; W. K. Allen, Wegreville; Dr. Riddell, Edmonton; F. J. Johnston, Clover Bar; C. F. Hopkins, Lesser Slave Lake; W. J. Connelly, Sturgeon. R. J. Robinson, a delegate from Grace Church, also returned.

Miss Ethel Feurt was the hostess of a jolly little party last evening in honor of her guest, Miss M. Stewart. Miss Feurt received in a most charming manner and all present spent a most enjoyable evening.

DOUBTFUL AS TO LOCAL OPTION.

C. Peterson, proprietor of the Clayton House at Regina and president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Saskatchewan is on his first visit to Edmonton this week and speaks in glowing terms of the future of this city. "When the paving of the principal streets is completed," said he, "it will tend to centralize the town and will make property which is situated along these streets more valuable." In the opinion of Mr. Peterson, Edmonton will be the largest city between Winnipeg and the coast.

When interviewed regarding the Liquor Act which has been passed by the Saskatchewan legislature, Mr. Peterson stated that it would be very difficult to enforce a local option by-law which is carried on a majority vote based on the provincial lists.

"History will repeat itself," says Mr. Peterson, "and while there is a demand for liquor it will be manufactured. Local option, as provided for in Saskatchewan, will not have much effect on the demand."

Mr. Peterson says that the amount of capital invested in the liquor business in Saskatchewan is over $7,000,000. He says that it is particularly desirable that good hotel accommodation should be given to the travelling public, and the best way to insure this in any community is by the licensed liquor system under government supervision.

IMPRESSIONS OF ALBERTA.

Among the visitors to Edmonton several months ago was Frank Callahan, of Waitsburg, Washington. Before returning home he wrote an interesting article to The Times, his local paper, descriptive of Edmonton and the province of Alberta. In the course of the letter he says as follows:

"I left Spokane May 10th in the morning on the "Soo line" and had a very interesting trip passing through the Rocky Mountains and on east and north until we were 800 miles from home in "Sunny Alberta, Canada." From Spokane to Macleod it is mostly mountain scenery, timber and water, lumber and mining. At Fernie and Mitchell, B.C., are coke ovens burning nearly half a mile in length. This is near the 'Crow's Nest Pass,' noted especially for coal. From Macleod north 300 miles is a level prairie country with heavy prairie grass supporting a large number of cattle and horses. It is also well watered and some timber. From Calgary north the country is being settled up and put into cultivation very fast. Each district is claimed to be the best, especially for maturing crops of small grains. Farmers are still plowing and seeding for this season, but the early sown grain is looking very good. I continued the trip 100 miles east of Edmonton. The country, as I expected, has quite a similarity to North-eastern Iowa thirty years ago, with, I think, a much milder climate, but shorter seasons. The days are very long, being light until nearly ten o'clock p.m. The Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway service is good. Their road-beds and equipment are good. Under the government license system, giving license privilege to hotels, one of the first things in a village is a large hotel. The amount put into fine churches is ahead of the 'States,' as they call us. Everybody goes to church—sinner or saved. The Hudson's Bay Company, that once owned the whole country west of Lake Superior, is still quite in evidence, having stores in the large towns, and owning one and three-quarter sections of land in every township. Many buildings, such as grain elevators, and some houses are covered all over on the outside with galvanized tin or sheet iron. The bones of dead cattle are seen, showing that there has been great loss of stock and suffering two years ago, but that need not have occurred, as there is plenty of feed if it had been put up. This country has great diversified resources in flax, hay, grass, stock, coal, wood, gas, oil, mines, etc. There are many lakes with great numbers of fish and ducks. Paper money is the only kind in use. I have not seen a piece of gold here. Edmonton and Calgary are making great improvements, also many other smaller places, but this has the making of a great country. But what I miss most of all is something to eat; the fruits and vegetables are not like ours. If I had come direct from Iowa I would never have known the difference—very few of these people ever lived in the country flowing with 'milk and honey.' When Mr. Bryan is President and the tariff removed this ought to be a fine market for our fruits and vegetables, and especially apples. We also need the coal that is here in such great quantities."

LICENSES GRANTED.

W. A. Deyl, provincial license inspector, has returned from attending adjourned meetings of the license boards at Brosseau and Vermilion. At Brosseau a license has been granted to A. St. Hilare and J. B. Mercier has been granted a license for the Islay hotel at Vermilion.

Mr. Deyl reports that H. E. Rudd, provincial detective, has secured a conviction against a Chinese restaurant keeper at Calgary for keeping liquor for sale and selling liquor without a license. On the first visit to the restaurant the detective secured some stuff which was reported to be Chinese gin and wine, but on analysis by Dr. Revell, provincial bacteriologist, it was found to be intoxicating liquor with a large percentage of alcohol.

Mr. Rae, of the License Department, attended a meeting of the license commissioners of Calgary, which was adjourned from May 9th. At this meeting a license was refused to the Rocky Mountain View hotel, at Stettler, and the license for the Airdrie hotel at Airdrie was recommended for a period of five months. Licenses were also recommended to John Jacques, of Gleichen, and Freeman Walker, at High River.

SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

The Canadian Society of Equity held an organization meeting on Friday at their offices on McDougall avenue. Among those in attendance were R. C. Owens, T. Passmore, W. Passmore, T. J. Woods, C. W. Springford, J. Hindle, J. H. Thamer, E. M. Morris, F. Johnson, L. S. Ellerman and others. After some discussion the organization of a local union was proceeded with and the following officers chosen: President, L. S. Ellerman; vice-president, C. W. Springford; secretary-treasurer, E. H. Harris. It was decided to call the branch the Edmonton union. The next meeting will be held at the Alberta Colonization Office on June 17th, when all interested are requested to be present.

The matter of binder twine was brought up and arrangements are being made for all farmers adjacent to the city to secure their twine, which they can do at Equity prices by joining the Edmonton local union. Any information re this matter can be had by applying to Mr. Ellerman, of the Alberta Colonization Company, 621 First street, or the secretary, Mr. E. H. Harris. It is to be hoped all farmers will take advantage of this opportunity as very satisfactory arrangements have been made with one of the most reliable binder twine companies in America, namely, the Plymouth Cordage Company. Special inducements have been given the Canadian Society of Equity by these people and satisfaction is guaranteed.

SUICIDE NEAR STONEY PLAINS.

On Friday afternoon the body of a man named John McCabe, of Stoney Plain, who suicided several days previously was found at Mink Lake, about eight miles west of Stony Plain. McCabe had been drinking for some time, and went to Mink Lake, where there is a construction camp. He walked out on a raft and after jumping from log to log for a few minutes, knelt down, and after praying, leaped into the water and sank to the bottom. The deed was watched by a number of men, who were powerless to save the unfortunate man. Coroner Dr. Forin was notified of the occurrence, but as there was a number of witnesses, and there was no doubt of it being a suicide, he decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

STRATHCONA NEWS

CHANGES IN TIME TABLE.

Beginning next Sunday the summer time table will go into effect on the C. & E. railway line.

The morning train will leave Strathcona at eight o'clock instead of at half-past eight, as at present, reaching Calgary at ten minutes to four.

The afternoon train will leave at four o'clock as at present and will reach Calgary at twenty minutes to twelve.

The morning train will leave Calgary at 8.10 a.m. and reach Strathcona as at present, at four o'clock.

The afternoon train will leave Calgary at a quarter after four and will reach Strathcona at five minutes to twelve instead of a quarter to eleven as at present.

The only changes affecting the Strathcona end are in the departure of the morning a half an hour earlier and the arrival of the night train an hour and ten minutes later.

COURT OF REVISION.

The annual session of the court of revision of Strathcona, composed of the Mayor and City Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber. All the appeals were disposed of as follows:

Thomas Anderson, claiming overcharged, confirmed.

Fred Sache, claiming overcharged, reduced on one item.

Massey-Harris Co., claiming overcharged, confirmed.

John Gainer, claiming overcharged, confirmed.

Wm. Vogel, claiming overcharged respecting Vogel Meat and Packing Co., reduced on side of hill only.

E. C. Menzies, claiming overcharged, confirmed.

Short, Cross & Biggar respecting Nancy Irving, claiming overcharged, confirmed.

Thos. McKelvey, claiming overcharged, confirmed.

R. H. Smith, claiming overcharged, confirmed.

T. P. Malone, claiming overcharged, confirmed.

R. W. Lendrum, claiming overcharged, confirmed.

E. Harrison, claiming overcharged, confirmed.

G. F. Downes, respecting Strathcona Club, claiming overcharged, adjusted.

P. Burns & Co., claiming overcharged, reduced.

John Donnan, respecting Donnan Lumber Co., claiming overcharged, reduced.

S. Q. O'Brien, respecting O'Brien-Dale Lumber Co., claiming overcharged, reduced.

STEPS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIVER MILLS LUMBER.

The Matter Discussed and a Strong Resolution Passed Which Will Be Forwarded to the Members at Ottawa.—Boom Suggested at Big Island.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the board to consider the losses occasioned to the lumbermen by the flood tides on the river and to take some steps to prevent such losses if possible.

The president, J. M. Douglas, was in the chair, and among those in attendance were Dr. Fuller, John Walter, Fred Sache, J. F. Weir, Dr. Archibald, O. Bush, Scott Blackwood, J. Fraser, Robert Ritchie, W. J. Cluff, John Gainer, H. M. Whiddington and A. G. Burlim.

The question of taking steps to make the river safer for logs was discussed at considerable length by Dr. Fuller, Dr. Archbald, Scott Blackwood and John Walter. Mr. Walter said that after the floods of last year he had written the government and an engineer had been sent up who did some surveying at Big Island and estimated the cost of constructing booms there at $65,000. Nothing more had been done since. Seeing that practically every log that got past the mills here was a dead loss the floods greatly lessened the lumber supply here and increased the price of lumber. Mr. Walter said that all the available timber in Alberta at the present was not sufficient to put a decent shack on every homestead, and therefore none of it should be lost.

The following resolution, moved by Dr. Fuller and seconded by Dr. Archibald, was then unanimously carried and copies ordered to be sent to Hon. Mr. Oliver, Dr. McIntyre, M.P., and T. K. Burrows, M.P.:

Whereas the North Saskatchewan river from Edmonton west is one of the chief highways for the transportation of timber in Alberta;

And whereas, owing to its liability to sudden and heavy flood and the difficulties of holding logs at such flood times, it is an exceedingly treacherous and hazardous stream for such purposes, resulting in the loss of large quantities of timber annually—such loss amounting in 1907 to some 9,000,000 feet and in 1908 to some 10,000,000 feet (board measure) or a total loss in two years of approximately $150,000.

And whereas, the areas of timber in Alberta are very limited and such losses result in an increased cost of a necessary commodity, causing a burden on the people and a great waste of a valuable material.

And whereas, owing to such heavy and repeated losses the local lumbermen are unable to cope with the situation.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Dominion government be memorialized to promptly make such improvements on the river and take such action as is necessary to prevent further loss.

LOCALS.

The city council met this morning as a court of revision on the city assessments for the year. A number of appeals against the assessor's rating were heard this forenoon.

The Strathcona fire brigade band gave a very enjoyable concert last night in front of the Strathcona hotel. Despite the sprinkling of rain there was a large attendance of listeners.

Mrs. F. C. Jamieson was a passenger to Calgary this morning on a few day's visit.

W. R. Morrison is acting manager of the Strathcona branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce during the absence of G. W. Marriott, at Calgary, where he is attending militia camp.

Mrs. Scanlon returned this morning to Camrose after a visit to Strathcona to attend her daughter's wedding yesterday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Baalim and Mrs. Beauchamp on a few days' visit.

The death took place yesterday in the Strathcona hospital from diabetis of John MacKinstry, a Scotch journalist, who was making a tour of Canada for several old country papers. He will be buried here this afternoon.

Samuel Hunter, of Toronto, has arrived in the city on a visit to his sister, Miss Mary Hunter, of Whyte avenue. He will remain here some time and may reside permanently.

The concrete foundation for the new telephone building at Strathcona has been completed and work upon the superstructure will be begun at once.

An adjourned meeting of the Strathcona city council will be held this evening to consider a number of questions left over from last Tuesday night.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. P. J. Hill, Third street, east, at three o'clock on Friday afternoon. A full attendance of members is requested at the meeting.

The fossils who print the Strathcona daily sheet stated in yesterday's issue that an article headed "The Blots on Strathcona," appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin. Such a statement is absolutely false, the letter as a matter of fact, appearing in a contemporary. A regard for truth, however, has never prevented the Chronicle from shielding its friends or misrepresenting this paper.

A meeting of the executive of the Alberta Undertakers' Association was held last night in Strathcona to make arrangements for the annual convention to be held here in September.

Arrangements have been completed for a sudden death game at Edmonton on July 17th, between Strathcona City and Edmonton Caledonians Football teams to decide who will go to Calgary during fair week and play for the Bennett trophy.

The serious illness is reported of Miss Nellie Gordon, who has been nursing in Strathcona for some time. Miss Gordon has been removed to the Edmonton hospital.

At the baseball grounds last night, a keenly contested ball game was played between a team from the High School, captained by John Alton, and a team picked from younger city players and captained by P. Ramsay. The High School won, the score being 11 to 8. George Nightingale was referee.

Ald. W. H. Sheppard is on a few days' business trip to Stettler and other parts of the province.

Rev. Mr. Johnston, at present pastor of the Strathcona Methodist Church, has been transferred by the conference to Olds. His place here will be taken by Rev. H. E. Gordon, now stationed at Lacombe.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church will hold a lawn social at the residence of R. B. Douglas next Thursday evening. The band will be in attendance and an abundance of refreshments will be served during the evening.

The first big ball game of the season will take place in Strathcona next Tuesday night, when the Edmonton team will play here for the first time. Bleachers are now being erected at the diamond and those who attend will see the game with greater comfort than previously.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of G. W. Marriott, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here, to Miss Gladys Rant, of Victoria, B.C., and formerly a nurse at the Strathcona hospital. The ceremony will take place on June 30th.

The marriage takes place in Edmonton next Tuesday of P. J. Walsh, of Strathcona; and Miss Eugenie De Garnier, trained nurse, of Edmonton. The ceremony will take place in St. Joachim's Church.

Thomas E. McLean has been awarded the contract for collection of mail from the new letter boxes to be placed in different parts of the city. No date has yet been announced for the beginning of the service.

W. J. Joy has been awarded the contract for the masonry in connection with the new government telephone building.

ENGLAND.

The Admiralty has awarded a medal to a naval veteran named Samuel Hicks, who resides at the Norfolk village of Ludham, for services in the Baltic in 1854.

A Colchester ratepayer has received a demand note for one farthing in respect of a rate "for special expenses under the Sanitary Acts." After walking a mile to the collector's office to pay it, he tendered a half-penny, but the collector could not give him the farthing change.

Seventy-five members of Parliament have decided to join the Navy League and this will give the organization a party in the House.

The late Mr. Edward John Lupson, of Church Plain, Great Yarmouth, parish clerk for over forty-five years, left an estate valued at £7,958 gross. He had assisted with over 12,500 marriages and had served under six vicars.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for Carnarvonshire, a portion of which he represents in Parliament.

At the London Mart the so-called "Old Curiosity Shop," in Portsmouth street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was put up to auction with other freeholds in the district, by Messrs. Humbert & Flint. Bidding began at £4,500 and at last rose to £5,550, at which figure the property was withdrawn.

While a horse was being ridden round the course at Merthyr May Day show it jumped over the railings into a crowd of spectators, killing one and seriously injuring two others.

Robert Abel, the well known cricketer, who had been an inmate of the Royal Free Hospital for some time, has been dicharged from that institution.

At Southampton, Fred. James Wilson and James Morning were charged with stowing themselves on the Cape liner Norman. The prisoners were found dining in the second-class saloon. They were fined £10, or two months' imprisonment.

The premises of Messrs. Gallaher, Ltd., in King Edward street, Leeds, have been entered by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off 15,000 cigarettes. Two arrests have been made.

In the United Kingdom 299,176 births and 203,709 deaths were registered in the three months ended 31st March. The birth rate was 26.9 and the death rate 18.3 per 1,000.

Caught in a thunderstorm while walking at Fleet Hants, James Letchford, a retired bank cashier, of Lewisham, hurried home and fell dead in his wife's arms from heart disease. The widow told the jury at the inquest that thunderstorms always made her husband feel unwell, and he had a dread of them.

At an inquest at Huddersfield on Emma Mason, aged sixty-eight, described as a charwoman, who was found dead in her house at West Parade, Huddersfield, it was stated that in the house, in which there was no food, there was found a Yorkshire Penny Bank book with £197 to the woman's credit, a post office savings bank book with £221, and other money to the total of £429 19s. 7½d.

The mill at Iffley Lock, which was a component part of one of the finest pictures on the river, and which has probably been painted more often than any similar building in the country, was entirely destroyed by fire recently.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Henrey, who have celebrated their fifty years of married life, have the unique distinction of being the first to commemorate such an honorable event during the long history of the famous fireclay village of Blenboig. They were married at St. Patrick's, Coatbridge, in 1858, by the late Rev. Canon O'Keefe. At that time both stayed at Garnkirk, but two years afterwards they removed to Glenboig, where for the last forty-eight years they have lived.

While driving in the vicinity of Spott a vanman observed an adder gliding across the road in front of him. Promptly pulling up his horse, he ran forward, and with several well-directed blows succeeded in killing the reptile. It measured nearly one and a half feet, and was attractively marked.

The inventory of the estate of the late Lord Overtoun, which has now been lodged with the Commissary Clerk at Dumbarton, shows personal estate amounting to £690,530, and heritable estate amounting to £58,700—a total of £749,230.

Colonel Henry Stewart Bruce, who died at Londonderry at the age of eighty-four years, claimed to be descended from Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland.

REPAIRS TO REID'S YACHT.

Conservative Member Had His Yacht Repaired in Government Shipyard

Ottawa, June 10.—The public accounts committee held its first afternoon sitting to-day, when the inquiry into the repairs made to a yacht owned by J. D. Reid, Conservative for Grenville, was continued. Ship's Carpenter Offspring, of the government shipyard at Prescott, was the witness. To Dr. Reid he said he could not remember that he Dr. Reid had ever told him that he did not want government employees to work on his boats. In reply to further questions by Dr. Reid, the witness said that about four weeks ago, Hon. Mr. Brodeur's private secretary had questioned him as to the work done on Reid's yacht.

It developed that the government has the use of 290 feet of tracks laid on land owned by the Imperial Starch Co., of which Dr. Reid is manager. For this no charge has ever been made by the Starch company. The properties lie side by side. On the other hand the factory used, from the government's acetylene gas plant, a certain amount of gas, and a government dredge made a couple of "cuts" in front of the factory. Dr. Reid contended that the object of dredging was to improve the channel to the government dock. The witness said the channel made was used by barges which carried coal to the starch factory.

Boyle, an officer in charge of the Prescott works, formerly an accountant, was examined. He said there was no record of charges against Dr. Reid having been paid. There were two bills against Dr. Reid, aggregating $56. Examined by Mr. Northrup, the witness said that while in Ottawa on other business, the minister asked him to look into the matter of the work done on Dr. Reid's yacht.

TRADE WITH ANTIPODES.

Canada's Trade With Antipodean Portions of Empire Shows Gratifying Increase.

Ottawa, June 11.—The growth of Canada's trade with the Antipodes is satisfactory as reflected in the reports received by the Department of Trade and Commerce. J. S. Larke, of Sydney, who reports upon a visit to New Zealand, that business has increased from £52,374 in 1902 to £157,038 in 1906 and to £206,536 in 1907. The report shows that our purchases from New Zealand rose from £7,366 in 1902 to £29,815 in 1906 and to £78,015 in 1907. This growth is ascribed altogether to the reciprocal agreement between the two Dominions, and is likely to continue to develop steadily. Mr. Larke also reports upon the trade between Canada and New South Wales, the imports from Canada into Ned South Wales having increased from £76,443 in 1905 to £150,132 in 1906, and £200,173 in 1907, while the exports of New South Wales to Canada in 1905 were £41,455, 1906 £72,308, and 1907 £105,892.

A Sussex Boy Drowned.

Sussex, N.B., June 11.—Robert Moore, eight years old, was drowned in a mill pond near his home in Mechanics' settlement today, while fishing.

Lieut.-Col. Loggie Appointed.

St. John, N.B., June 11.—Lieut.-Col. Loggie has been appointed deputy surveyor-general of the province in place of the late W. P. Flewelling.

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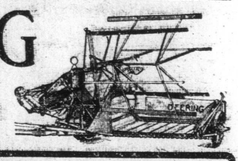

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The most important step is to purchase one of the old reliable Deering harvesting machines.

Then you can go into the field knowing that the work will go right along. There will be no breakdowns or delays.

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GERMANY WATCHING THE KING AND CZAR

No Detail of the Visit of King Edward to Nicholas at Reval is Neglected by German Press.—Is Last Link of Anti-German Entente Being Forged?

Berlin, June 11.—Every incident of King Edward's meeting with the Czar of Russia at Reval is closely followed by the German public. The newspapers publish comprehensive reports which neglect no detail, no matter how trifling. These, with columns of comment translated from England and French papers, afford abundance of evidence of the interest with which King Edward's latest venture in diplomacy is being watched. The official world, as is usual in such an instance, is silent. Much of the public comment is reserved and non-committal in tone. While the idea that the meeting foreshadows anything like an actual alliance between England and Russia is generally received with skepticism there is a growing belief that Britain may be on the point of scoring another diplomatic victory by adding the last important link to the chain of the anti-German entente. This belief finds utterance in frequent expression of dissatisfaction and distrust, and of fresh criticism of Germany's foreign policy, which is characterized as inadequate. The unfriendly tone, lately adopted by the Russian press, has done much to heighten this uneasiness, which is leading some of the more influential organs to exhort the government to increased vigilance in protecting the fatherland's interests, reminding it that "Germany has two frontiers to defend."

During fair week Wm. Sugarman, the gent's clother, will offer special inducements in garments of all kinds. Look for his advertisement in Friday's issue of the Bulletin.

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Men should look for this Tag on Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of

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