CONSERVATIVES MADE THE GRANT

Minister of Interior Explains Origin of This Land Deal—Boomerang For Conservatives.

Lethbridge, Oct. 12—Speaking at Raymond tonight the minister of the interior explained the Winnipeg Telegram's fictitious presentation of the origin of the Saskatoon and Western Lands company's holdings and of the reasons for the sale at Regina. He said it was another attempt to manufacture evidence in support of the baseless charges that the Liberal government had sold land for the people to speculate in. The article was intended to create the belief that the land was in the hands of the present holders through some act of the Liberal government and that the Liberal government was responsible for its having been exempt from taxation. This was entirely erroneous. The land as a matter of fact was a part of the 42,000,000 acres granted by the last Conservative government to pay the railway company.

The man who was at the head of the organization, which secured this particular tract, was none other than Mr. E. B. Osler, the Conservative member for West Toronto. The land was a part of the grant earned by the Regina, Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Railway company. A part of the agreement entered into by the Conservative government was that the government should give the railway company, in addition to the land grant, a loan of $80,000 a year for 20 years, and that it should take as security for repayment, one-third of the land company's total land grant. The 20 year period does not expire till 1910 and until that time the government had no right to foreclose its mortgage or demand repayment of the capital invested.

SEARCHLIGHT IS NOW TURNED ON J. J. YOUNG

Calgary News Returns to its Assault on the Eye-Opener and Says Herald Job Office Will Not Dare to Print Another Issue of This Paper —News Discovers "A Conspiracy."

Calgary, Oct. 12—The Eye Opener libel suit was called today but no evidence was taken. Clifford Jones, for the defence, asked a week's adjournment to which P. J. Nolan objected, but the request was granted until Friday. Mr. Nolan attributed the request for an adjournment to political reasons, which Mr. Jones protested was absurd.

The Daily News tonight reprints all of the offending article and in a front page editorial makes a slashing attack on J. J. Young, of the Herald job office, which prints the Eye Opener, and also has a word to say to the postmaster general. It says: "But J. J. Young can be got at and the Daily News gives this information so that in future the man who printe the Eye Opener, if he dares to print another issue, can be proceeded against, civilly and criminally. The statute is clear on the question of printing and publishing obscene literature and there will be no more immunity for Edwards or Young in this matter."

Further on it says: "And this is the sheet that has constituted itself the custodian of the moral welfare of Canada at large. The Daily News has allowed 'Nemesis,' to give a statement of the moral and mental qualifications of Edwards to act as public censor, and the great public has endorsed the estimate given. Well, if Edwards is the editor and J. J. Young, the printer, the Daily News would like to know where the latter comes in as one to sit in judgment upon other men's frailties. Can it be that he is impeccable in matters of integrity and honesty and that he would not know a gold brick scheme if he saw it; that his code of morals is of a particularly high order; that he honestly believes he is the proper man to guard the sacred portals of the Canadian home; that he is an avowed champion of the sanctity of wedlock and that the upholding of virtue has been his desire from youth upwards? If that be so, then the Daily News will waive its objection to the position which he holds as associate censor of public morality. But if that be not so, and the wind in the mulberry trees is whispering ominously, now would be a good time for him to go around to see in which direction the cyclone cellar lies."

The postmaster general is branded with reprisal if the Eye Opener is allowed the use of the mails.

In a regular editorial the Daily News professes to have information of "a conspiracy" by which it is designed to publish an election issue of the Eye Opener which would contain "oceans of filth," and be distributed throughout Canada by the tens of thousands.

Klondyke Paid This Year.

Vancouver, Oct. 13—H. G. Milman, who operates a gold dredge on the Yukon, arrived from the north to-day. He says that dredging operation in the Klondyke have been successful this year. The companies are all making largely increased investments in plants for next year.

ABRUZZI-ELKINS AFFAIR.

Lady in Dowager Queen's Suite Thinks Wedding Will Never Take Place.

Paris, Oct. 13—Dowager Queen Margherita, of Italy, is indignant over the reports printed in the United States and reproduced in this city, where she is sojourning at present, that she is responsible for the delay in informally announcing the engagement of the Duke of Abruzzi and Katherine Elkins. According to the Canadian Associated Press correspondent's informant, who is close to her majesty while here, she has never either opposed or encouraged the engagement and never taken any attitude toward it, public or private. She was apprised of the duke's desire to wed Miss Elkins, as were the rest of the royal family, but she was never asked for any official pronouncement nor would it have had much weight had she made it.

"Do you and the rest of the queen's suite regard the engagement as existing?" asked the correspondent.

After some hesitation the queen's friend replied: "There is no real engagement. As a matter of fact the Elkins family always preferred this way of leaving things indefinite, the reason being they probably foresaw that they might feel forced, as at present, to declare that no engagement really existed."

"Do you think the marriage will ever actually occur?" was asked.

"Hard to say. There is evidently a real affection between the two young people, but if I must answer, it will be that I do not think they will be married, if you want the truth in a nutshell. The whole Italian royal family, while not actively opposing the engagement, do not believe that the marriage will take place, but when dealing with a temperament like the duke's you cannot be too sure of anything."

BUSINESS MEN BEHIND PROJECT

The Laymen's Missionary Movement Campaign Stretching Across Canada Reaches Edmonton

The Laymen's Missionary Movement, which was recently inaugurated, and which is being vigorously advanced throughout the Dominion, is to be given its chief impetus as far as this province is concerned at a missionary banquet this evening in the gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A. An effort has been made to get together around the banquet hall as large a gathering of business men as has ever assembled in Edmonton, to discuss any phase of the work of the Christian church. His Honor Lieutenant Governor Bulyea will occupy the chair and addresses will be delivered by J. Campbell White, international secretary of the movement, and James Ryrie, of Ryrie Brothers, Toronto. Tickets have been issued for the banquet, but the public is invited to occupy the galleries and every available space in the gymnasium floor. What is the supreme object is to have the presence of every active layman of every denomination in the City of Edmonton.

On Tuesday evening there will be a mass meeting of young people in McDougall Methodist Church and a general mass meeting in the same place on Wednesday evening, which will close the campaign in this city. These meetings will be addressed by prominent laymen from the East, who, at their own expense, have undertaken to interest the West in the cause of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

The pulpits of the Evangelical churches yesterday were devoted to the preparation of the congregations for the campaign which is now in progress. A. E. Armstrong, M.A., general secretary of the L.M.M., spoke in the morning in McDougall Methodist Church and in the First Baptist Church. In the evening, Mr. Armstrong spoke briefly in the First Presbyterian Church and was then driven to Strathcona, where a most successful mass meeting of all the congregations of the city, whose presence testified to their interest, as laymen, in the cause of missions. Impressive addresses were delivered by Dr. Scott, of Calgary, and Mr. Armstrong, secretary of the Canadian Missionary Council.

Dr. Scott struck the keynote of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, in stating that it is second to none in forming Canadian plastic condition. It is of no ephemeral growth, but has its foundation in grand Christian principles. Dr. Scott traced the development of the movement on the North American continent from its inception in 1886 to the present day. At Williamstown, on the Atlantic seaboard, a group of young men met once a week to discuss the problem of foreign missions. So imbued were they with the missionary spirit that they instituted the wave of enthusiasm which has rolled on through the years and has resulted in the present gigantic movement. In the year 1886 the idea had so permeated the universities and colleges that an international council was called to consider the work of reaching all the schools of learning on the continent. As a result of the meeting 100 young men pledged themselves to devote their lives to the foreign field. This was the beginning of what is known as the students' volunteer movement. Leaders carried a flame of fire through all the colleges. Great quadremial conventions followed in America, and now the movement is enlarged to include all the universities of the world over.

At Nashville last year, some 4,000 students gathered for what the secular press described as the greatest outpouring of spiritual blessing since the day of Pentecost. Hundreds of university students all over the continent pledged themselves to the missionary cause until the need was no longer for men but for funds that send them.

The Business Men Interested.

Soon the business men of America saw there must be an organization behind this to ensure that those desiring to go to the foreign field may have an opportunity of doing so. On November 15, 1906, a meeting was held in Fifth Avenue Church, New York, where business men of the city prayed for guidance in undertaking the responsibilities which they felt rested upon them. From this meeting rose the Laymen's Missionary movement.

Three objects were presented by Dr. Scott as the aim of the movement: (1) To project an educational campaign among the laymen of the world in order that they may do their share in the cause of missions; (2) To formulate a comprehensive plan that will lead to the evangelization of the world in this generation; (3) To organize a committee of representative business men to go into the foreign field to report on the feasibility of the undertaking and the progress that has already been made, thus putting business organization into the movement.

In concluding, Dr. Scott said the whole aim was educational and inspirational, to stir laymen to the responsibility which lies upon them. The laymen of the Edmonton churches are responsible for the share of the work which falls to this portion of Alberta.

4,000 Miles Long.

"A missionary campaign 4,000 miles long is what you will be participating in for the next few days," said Mr. Armstrong when called upon to address the meeting. "From Sydney, on the Atlantic, to Victoria, on the Pacific, there has been launched a series of meetings such as have never been known in any country, and I believe such abiding results are expected. A staff of fifteen speakers has come out to the West to revolutionize men's conception of the missionary movement and to show the feasibility of the campaign for the evangelization of the world. It is a men's lay movement, having the cooperation of all the denominational churches."

Mr. Armstrong said that the organization at present has an executive of fifteen, but this will shortly be enlarged to be more representative of the West. In March, after the campaign has been concluded, there will be a convention at Toronto of 1,500 men from gall over Canada, to see whether Canada will do her share of the work. "Will Canada evangelize her share of the world?" was the campaign slogan launched at Sydney, and it has been sounded ever since.

"The movement as far as Canada is concerned," said Mr. Armstrong, "was projected at a mass meeting of business men held in Toronto on April 9, 1907, or more particularly a gathering of 100 picked men in St. James's Church, Toronto, on November 9, 1907. J. A. Paterson, K.C., said that he went to this meeting out of courtesy and curiosity. He had been there only ten minutes when he became warm on the outside. In twenty minutes he warmed up inside, and long before the meeting was over he was boiling and has been red hot ever since. The spirit of God was there, like on the day of Pentecost. These business men met in the interests of Toronto, to learn what that city is doing for missions. Before the meeting was over the mark of $500,000 was set to be raised by Toronto churches for home and foreign missions. The movement has touched life in Toronto, and there is every indication that the mark will be reached. Although the movement is not essentially evangelistic, it has transformed the hearts of men and greatly increased the number of active church workers."

Being Generally Endorsed.

"The movement is commanding the respect of the leading men of the country, who have made a success of their business enterprises and will make a success of this. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Canadian chairman of the movement; James Ryrie, senior partner of Ryrie Brothers, Toronto; S. J. Moore, president of the Metropolitan Bank; H. H. Fudger, president of the Robert Simpson Company; C. D. Keenleyside, of London, and Robert Munroe, of the Canada Paint Company, are some of the men who are giving their time and money to the work. The movement is worthy the serious consideration of every man. There is no mark of discrimination between home and foreign missions, the whole world is the field.

Mr. Armstrong quoted instances from the east as an illustration of how the movement has griped the hearts of the people. Men have declared their intention of giving to the cause all they earn over and above their living expenses. The amounts previously given to missions have been trebled and quadrupled. The idea is that every campaign in every city be followed by an organized movement among all the churches. It is expected that the West will respond to the call and that the City of Edmonton will do her share.

The Presbyterian Church choir led in the service of song and Miss Johnson sang a solo, very effectively. Dr. MacQueen closed the meeting with prayer and the Benediction.

NATIONAL UNITY, NATIONAL PROGRESS AND A SANE IMPERIALISM

WITH SIR WILFRID IN ONTARIO

UNITY OF LOCAL AND IMPERIAL PATRIOTISM.

Our policy is Imperial unity based on local autonomy. As part of that policy we have relieved the motherland of the necessity of expenditure for the maintenance of garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt. As another part we have established the British preference. While we are Canadians first, last, and all the time, we are part and parcel of the British Empire. The supreme inspiration is to have a bond of union between the motherland and the daughter nation. This is the policy which I commend to you, my fellow-countrymen.

* * *

THE PROPER TEST OF ECONOMY.

What is, after all, the criterion by which to ascertain whether, in private or in public life, there had been extravagant expenditure? There is one easy criterion. If a man has a certain income and spends within that income he cannot be called extravagant. But if a man spends beyond his income, then he becomes extravagant.

I think I may give a lesson in finance to Mr. Geo. E. Foster from Charles Dickens, from the character of Micawber. Like Mr. Foster, Micawber was always in difficulties, and always waiting for something to turn up, and also he was fond of giving good advice. The advice he gave to David Copperfield was to keep his expenses within his income, in these words: "Annual income, £20; expenditure, £19 6s; result, happiness; income, £20; expenditure, £20 6s; result, misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the god of day goes down upon the dreary sea, and in short, you are forever floored, as I am."

What has been the record of the Liberal Government, which has been accused by Mr. Foster of extravagance? That record is that for the last twelve years except one we have had surpluses. We had not a surplus in the first year of our administration, when we followed Mr. Foster. We had a deficit of $500,000 in that year. But the year after that, in 1897, we had a surplus of $1,000,000, then of $4,000,000, then of $8,000,000, then of $5,000,000, then of $7,000,000, then of $14,000,000, then of $15,000,000, then of $7,000,000 again, then of $12,000,000, then of $16,000,000, and at last $19,000,000.

* * *

ONE PERIOD CLOSED FOREVER.

For a great many years, we could not keep our own population, and our young men went by the hundreds, by the thousands, by the million even, to the United States, to favor with their labor and their brains a land no more favored by nature than their own. But, thank heaven, those days have passed away. That era has been closed, and closed by whom? Closed by the Liberal Government.

* * *

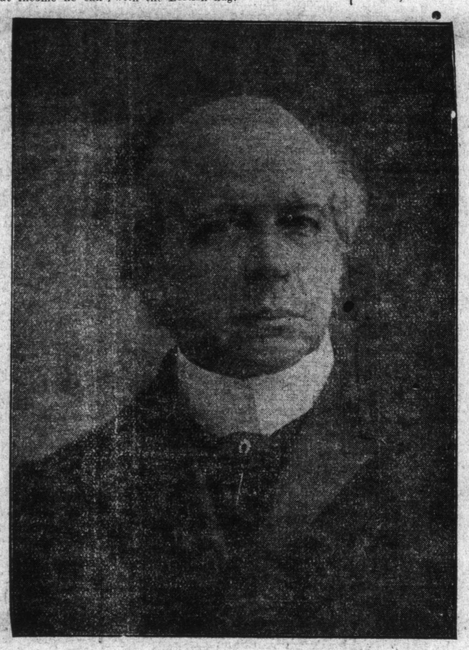
VICTORY ASSURED.

Unless I am greatly mistaken—and I am not mistaken—the verdict pronounced by the Canadian people on Oct. 26th will be the same as it was four years ago, eight years ago, and twelve years ago. Why should it be otherwise? Why should the people of Canada have lost the confidence they placed in us in 1896, in 1900, and in 1904?

* * *

HAS PUT LABOR ON A NEW PLANE.

We have done for labor what has never been done by any other Government in the world. The laboring man today is no longer the semi-slave he was formerly. He is a fellow-citizen now in every particular. He has rights which must be protected, and which are protected by the present government. There are no more sweating shops in Canada where a man has to work sixteen hours a day for a thankless master, and we have brought in the law of conciliation by which disputes between employer and employed can be determined without recourse to the extreme and dire remedy of a strike.



THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

"If my eyes close upon a Canada more united than I found it, I shall die in peace."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Strathroy.

HIS GREATEST WORK.

It is now twenty years since I assumed the leadership of the Liberal party, or, to put it more exactly, it is now twenty years since the too great partiality of my friends in the House of Commons put upon my shoulders the responsibility of leading the Liberal party. When my friends chose me to be their standard-bearer I swore to myself that I would give to the task, the whole of my life, my soul, and my body, and that I have done. My days cannot be very long now. But whether they are long or short, I shall ever treasure as the most holy thing in my life the confidence which has been placed in me by men who were not of my own kith and kin. I have endeavored to maintain the principle that the Liberal party is broad enough, that Liberal principles are large enough, to give an equal share of justice and liberality to all men, no matter what may be their race or religion. This is the feeling that has animated me, and this is the feeling which shall animate me to the end. If I am to be remembered after I have gone to my grave, I would rather it should be because my name has been attached to the great work of advancing the unification of the races forming the Canadian nation. When my life comes to the end, if my eyes close upon a Canada more united than I found it twenty years ago, when I assumed the leadership of the Liberal party, I shall not have lived in vain, and I shall die in peace.

* * *

WHERE ARE THE CHARGES?

We are charged with having been corrupt. What are the charges? When have they been made? In the session of eight months' duration which was drawn to a close a few weeks ago was there any charge made against the Government such as was made against the Conservative Government in the days of the Pacific scandal, or in the days of the McGreevy scandal, or in the days of the steel rails scandal, when the Government were directly taken to task for acts of corruption for which chapter and book were given? No, sir. No charge of that kind was made against the present administration.

* * *

NOT AFRAID TO FACE DIFFICULTIES.

The Liberals are not afraid to meet difficulties and to solve them whenever they occur. In the last twelve years we have had difficulties more than once to solve, and we have solved them to the satisfaction of every one. I do not pretend that I am infallible. Far from it; but there is one thing which my opponents cannot take away from me. I have never lacked the courage to face a difficulty when a difficulty was placed before me.

* * *

THE TARIFF HAS BEEN REFORMED.

Our policy was a tariff based upon revenue, and when we came into office we put these principles into effect. It was hard to find a measure of relief that would give substantial retrenchment and not hurt the Canadian manufacturers, because, sir, in this question we are bound to look on all classes. We knew that there were industries in the country that have been built up on a high tariff, and it was difficult to bring down a reform without doing injury to the industries which had been carried on under the old system, but I think we can claim that we found a means of giving the relief the country demanded.

It is true we did not rush into radical reforms. We are reformers, not revolutionists. We gave to the people of Canada a considerable measure of relief when we adopted the new and unexpected measure of the British preference. There was first a reduction of 12½ per cent. on goods produced in England and coming from the old land. Then it was made 25 per cent., lastly, 33 per measure of relief, because if an article is charged 30 per cent., a reduction of one-third makes the measure of taxation 20 per cent.

STAGNATION THEN; PROGRESS NOW.

What was the condition of Canada when the present Government assumed office? Trade was dull, manufacturing especially was stagnant; something had to be done, and we undertook to do it. We thought that the policy of policies which would be esential to the progress of the Canadian people was the policy of transportation. We built the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, which brought all the wealth of minerals, especially in coal, in southern British Columbia, to the doors of the people of the western provinces, and we have brought the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. By building the Grand Trunk Pacific we are rolling the map of Canada over one hundred miles to the northward. We have deepened canals. We have improved harbors. We have lighted the St. Lawrence and the result of it has been that today we have not only cheapened the cost of transportation to the people of Canada, but we have so cheapened it that we are getting the carrying of American goods. We have made Canada the third commercial nation in the world. I think I can claim that when the pages of history are unfolded to the eyes of future generations it will be regarded that, though the generations which have passed laid the foundations, the supreme honor of crowning the edifice was reserved to the administration which you placed in power in 1896, the mandate of which you renewed in 1900 and 1904, and which mandate, I believe, you will again renew.

* * *

THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

There has not been given away by the Liberal Government one single acre of land which was fit for settlement, but in the course of a few years we have been able to plant in the three North-Western Provinces one million people.

WESTERN YIELD OVER 95,818,000

Total Canadian Wheat Crop is Estimated at 115,651,000 Bushels—The Grain Statistics.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—A statement on the estimated yield and the quality of the field crops, and on the condition of live stock in Canada, is given out by the census and statistics office. The returns are based upon actual threshing results, so far as these have been obtained. The average yield of wheat is estimated at 17 1-2 bushels per acre, indicating a total production of 115,651,000 bushels; oats, 33.7 bushels per acre, a total production of 267,651,000 bushels; barley, 29.0 bushels per acre, a total production of 50,723,000 bushels, and rye 18.8 bushels per acre, a total production of 1,889,000 bushels.

The average yield of peas is estimated at 17.4 bushels per acre, a total production of 7,168,000 bushels; buckwheat 25.3 bushels per acre, a total production of 7,365,000 bushels; mixed grains 32.9 bushels per acre, a total production of 19,113,000 bushels.

Potatoes average 145.4 bushels per acre with a total production of 73,228,000 bushels; turnips and other roots 309.7 bushels per acre, a total production of 84,075,000 bushels.

Hay and clover are estimated at 1.4 tons per acre, the total yield being 11,642,000 tons and fodder corn 10.9 tons per acre, a total production of 2,835,000 tons.

The yield of wheat, as estimated from the condition of the crops at the end of August, is not maintained by the present threshing results, the total yield of wheat, as now estimated, being three and a half bushels per acre less, or a diminution in the total production, as then estimated, of 9,039,000 bushels, but the decrease in the crop is almost entirely due to the returns from the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where the climatic conditions appear to have had a greater effect upon the yield than were indicated by the appearance of the crops at the end of August. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the estimated yield of wheat is 95,818,000 bushels, of oats 105,481,000 bushels and of barley 26,362,000 bushels.

Live stock is reported to be in a fairly good condition.

137 YEAR OLD NOTE.

Presented to Comptroller of New York —Is Worth $39,000.

New York, Oct. 13.—A ten pound note of the English colony of New York, issued February 16th, 1771, 137 years ago, before the declaration of independence, was presented today for the city comptroller's for payment. He was staggered by the figuring of his experts that, if the city is obligated to redeem the note with compound interest to date, it will have to pay something like $39,000. The comptroller asked the corporation counsel for advice. The bill read: "By the law of the colony of New York this bill shall be received in all payments in the treasury for ten pounds. Walter Franklyn, Samuel Verplank, February 16, 1771. Number 15466. 'Tis death to counterfeit."

An Impenetrable Solitude.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 12—A. J. Brabazon, of the interior department, who returned today from a year's boundary survey work in the north, said: "Thirty miles, embracing the St. Elias range, and constituting a portion of the international boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion will never be surveyed. The task is an impossible one. The region is an impenetrable solitude of high peaks, capped with glaciers. Through it from the base line at Mount St. Elias runs the one hundred and forty-first meridian, which extends northerly to the Arctic ocean.

Serious Fire in Nelson.

Nelson, B.C., Oct. 15.—Fire destroyed the Wood Vallance Hardware Company's storage warehouse on the water front at seven o'clock to-night. The loss to buildings is $2,500; insurance at $1,500. The stock is valued at $30,000, insurance $29,000. The building will be a total loss, but a portion of the stock was saved. Good work by the firemen and an excellent water service confined the blaze to the original wooden building, although the contents were of an inflammable nature. No stove, electric light or gas is in the building, and the origin of the fire is a mystery.

Big Fire in Kansas Town.

Kansas City, Oct. 13—Bonner Spring, Kansas, was almost destroyed by fire today. Nine of the largest stores and one residence were burned to the ground, and scores of other buildings were partially burned. The loss is a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The blaze started in Kelley and Pettit's drug store.

DISASTROUS FIRE SWEPT STETTLER

Fully One Half of Business Section Prey to Flames—Leslie Mellor Loses Life.

Stettler, Oct. 13—Fully one-half of the business portion of the town was burned to the ground early this morning and Leslie Mellor, a young man employed as a clerk in Riggs & Whyte's store lost his life by suffocation so rapid was the spread of the flames.

The fire broke out in Beck's bowling alley and had made great headway before it was discovered, and nothing could check the rapid spread of the flames.

The following is the list of losses: Beck's bowling alley; J. B. Griffith's flour, feed and buggy warehouse; Grand Union, National and Keith hotels, post office, Wister's tailor shop, Merchants bank, Ball's jewelry store Mackie and Burris' implement warehouse, Julian's tailor shop, Staples' lumber yard, Bowman and Lines' lumber yards, Emmerick's real estate lumber yards, Bentley's real estate, Burdick's produce store. T. Blain's newly erected residence and several other buildings. The losses are pretty well covered by insurance.

Leslie Mellor, the victim of the conflagration, slept over Riggs & Whyte's store and evidently suffocated in bed owing to the rapid spread of the flames. The body will be shipped to Grand Valley, Ont., by the Odd Fellows. Mellor was a highly esteemed young man about twenty-two years of age and was employed as a clerk in the store.

The town of Stettler is the largest along the Lacombe branch of the C. P. R. and is situated about 40 miles east of Lacombe. The two principal streets of the town are Main street and Alberta avenue, the first running north and south and the second east and west, and around their intersection the principal business houses were situated. The bowling alley, where the fire started, was about seventy-five yards west of the junction of the two thoroughfares. The ture and spread east to the adjoining flames rapidly consumed this structure. Grand Union hotel, post office and Merchants bank, which was at the corner of Alberta and Main. On the opposite corner was the National hotel. The ravages of the flames were principally confined to the north side of Alberta avenue. The inadequate water supply was incapable of contesting with the flames and there was little to be done but to let the fire burn itself out.

TRUCKLING TO CORPORATIONS

Hon. Frank Oliver in Milestone, Sask., Scores Conservative Party--News of the Campaign.

Milestone, Sask., Oct. 12—Hon. Frank Oliver and Mr. Martin spoke to a large audience here Saturday evening. Mr. Martin opened the meeting with a brief address and was followed by Mr. Oliver, who, in vigorous style, contrasted the record of the two parties. He scored the Conservative party for its truckling to corporation interests and the giving away of the public domain to railways. He refuted the charges of graft in the timber administration. He spoke of the rapid development of the west and attributed it largely to the change in the immigration policy. He closed his address with a review of what had been done to settle the western provinces and beneficial results of the new homestead and pre-emption law.

Quebec Will go Solid.

Quebec, Oct. 12—The political campaign is now in full blast in the province of Quebec and there is every indication of a Liberal sweep. The only county likely to go Conservative is Charlevoix, heretofore represented by Forget, of Montreal, and he has every prospect of re-election unless the Liberal party nominates a strong man to oppose him and earnest work commences at once. Dr. McKay has retired from the contest in Quebec county and the Liberal standard bearer now in the field against Robitaille, is Jos. Turcotte, advocate of Quebec, who is a strong candidate and sure to win with a large majority.

Tories Retire in New Brunswick.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 12—One Conservative candidate in this province has retired from the contest and there are rumors of another doing so. Saturday Co. J. J. Baker, Conservative nominee for Victoria-Madawaska, announced his retirement from the field, giving as a reason that his friends wanted him to retain his seat in the local legislature. Donald Morrison, speaker of the local legislature, who is opposing W. S. Loggie, Liberal, in Northumberland, is reported fearful of defeat and anxious to retain the certainty he has.

Preparing for Premier.

Montreal, Oct. 12—The metropolis of the Eastern Townships is making great preparations for the reception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Sherbrooke tonight. He will be accompanied by Hon. Messrs. Fisher, Lemieux and Brodeur. Hon. Mr. Brodeur at St. Francois du Lac declined the nomination for Yamaska, declaring that he must stand by his constituents in Rouville. Oscar Gladu then accepted the nomination. Hon. Mr. Brodeur addressed two meetings in Rouville on Sunday.

A pain prescription is printed upon each 25c box of Dr. Shoop's Pink Tea Tablets. Ask your doctor or druggist if this formula is not complete. Head pains, womanly pains, pains anywhere get instant relief from a Pink Pain Tablet. Sold by all dealers.

FORTY-

James Wyllie, Blacksm
From Orkney Isl
Now—Is Astounde

Far north from civili
the rugged banks of Atha
in the land of the midnig
dreds of miles from the cen
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port. It was the full rig
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young lad was fired with a
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seize the opportunity to c
ocean. Timidly he approa
captain and asked permissi
list in the service of the Hud
Co., the great controlling co
of Northwestern Canada.

Leaves for the Northw

"You look a little too y
you are strong and husky
take you." young Wylie was
his heart throbbed with
emotion as he hurried home
his good luck. Soon his b
were packed together and he
for the little known land as
ployee of the Hudson's Bay
whose service he has been co

The trip across the Atlantic
uneventful one, said Mr. W
terday afternoon, when tellin
Bulletin representative the
his life in the north, but it
him new joys as the great wo
unfolded to his view. For fi
the ship plowed through th
waters of the Atlantic with p
turned towards the setting su
the closing days of August th
shores of northern Labrador
from out the horizon and g
became more distinct to the
some days, however, the sh
compelled to lay to because
at the mouth of the straits int
it was not thought wise to run
tually a clear passage was iou
under full sail the Prince of
bore down upon York factory
western side of Hudson's Bay.

Sets Foot on a New Lan

What emotions filled the h
the young man as for the fi
he placed foot upon a new co
and gazed upon a new breed
ings, the Indians, who then we

MINISTER EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF THE

Hon. Frank Oliver Says There Is no Conflict Between Clauses in Veterans' Grant—Dual Intention of Parliament to Recognize Service of S and Advance Settlement of

Regina, Oct. 14—Hon. Frank O minister of interior, was in th tonight and was interviewed re ing the telegram which the Sou rican Service association sent Wilfrid Laurier protesting a "The action of the minister of t terior in making it obligatory veteran on locating on land t clare his intention to begin res within six months instead of June 1st, 1911, as provided in t teer Bounty act."

Mr. Oliver explained that there an apparent conflict between th portions of the act. In one pla was stated that homestead duties be performed in accordance wit provisions of the Dominion Land which requires a homestader to within six months after the da entry, and in another place givin final date on which a volunteer m locate land. There was fault in drafting which permitted of the struction that the residence nee begin until six months after Jan 1, 1911.

"This is the date on which the to locate expires and the clause clearly not intended to set aside provisions of the Dominion Land as to residence. A ruling from department was therefore neces and the ruling which the edepartm has given is both in accordance the well known intention of the and the wording outside of the already mentioned.

"The object of parliament in gi ing the scrip," said Mr. Oliver, "i to recognize the services to the pire of the men who went to S Africa, but while achieving this ject it was also intended that bounty should operate to the adv age of actual settlement in wes Canada. Recognition of service Western settlement are the dual p ciples underlying the act and it m be administered with both purp in view. It would not have too toward the good will of the gen public toward the South African erans' land grant that the act sho be administered so as to permit land, to the amount o fover two m lion acres, being held for three ye without residence or cultivation. might have been the case if the partment had ruled otherwise than complained of."

NO KNOWLEDGE OF REPORT

Washington Despatch With Reference to Barbadoes Not Heard of.

Ottawa, Oct. 15—The deputy m ister of trade and commerce, wh