THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every Monday and Thursday by The Bulletin Company, Ltd., at the office, Bulletin Bldg., 318 Jasper Ave. East.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year to Canadian or British Post Office address $1.00
Six month to Canadian or British Post Office address .... .50
One year U. S. Post Office address. 2.00
Six month U.S. Post Office address 1.00
All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Advertising rate card on application.

Classified advertising one cent per word; four insertions for price of three, and six insertions for price of four.

Notices of Estray Cattle four insertions $1.00.

DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909.

PEACE AMONG THE BUILDERS.

The settlement of the disagreement between the builders' exchange and the carpenters' union, will be welcomed by the public. It assures peace in this part of the building business during the coming two summers, which must in the nature of things be seasons of much building. Coupled with the satisfaction will be regret that the trouble operated to discourage building during the greater part of the present season and resulted in the postponement of much work that would otherwise have been now under way. Despite the trouble a very large amount of construction work has been and is under way, but the amount is small compared to the prospect in early spring. The season has been otherwise favorable for building, the money situation having again become about normal and the weather favoring outdoor operations almost throughout. The laid over work will increase the activity next summer and with the normal program of the season should make it a busy time for the builders.

CANADA AND THE JINGOISTS.

Whatever else the Imperial Press conference may or may not have accomplished in the cause of imperial defence the result in Canada seems to have been a sharper demarkation of the line of cleavage between the two schools of imperialists. The fight at present centres about a statement made at the conference by Mr. Brierly, of the Montreal Herald, though this is merely a local incident about which for the time being the general struggle goes on. The struggle itself is essentially the same as it has been from the first and will be until the Imperial Defence conference has adopted one policy or other—and probably for long after.

There are in Canada two distinct schools of thought as to how the purpose of Imperial defence may best be attained. On the one hand is a group, most prominent, or at least most noisy in Toronto and Montreal, in which centres of population the heat of the dog days is most intense. These publicists hold to the maxim, "My country right or wrong," and they construe their country as being not only that in which they were born, are living and will be buried, but as also including the whole Empire with which that country is affiliated.

On the other hand are those who think that while the Imperial structure should be maintained at all costs and under all circumstances, it is neither wise nor proper to mangle or manacle the freedom of the federated states by an Imperial military organization which would destroy their individual liberty on all questions touching international relationships.

The former of these groups, who for purposes of distinction and description may best be termed the Jingoists, seem to have in mind the eventual concentration of all the military and naval strength of the Empire in the hands of a central authority, liable for use in any quarrel in which any part of the Empire may be pleased to get itself mixed up, in which over-sea Dominions would play the necessary, honorable but not over-conspicuous or dignified position of providing the ships and powder with which the central authority would carry on its operations, or depredations as the case might be. The solidarity of the Empire, they seem to think, can only be maintained by an iron-clad alliance of the federated nations, ever and always shaking their fists in the faces of the other Powers and daring them to refuse to do as they are told. The Empire, according to their notions, should be a kind of international bully, always inviting trouble and thereby courting the fate that inevitably comes to the bully.

The Imperialists on the other hand hold that the end of Imperial defence being defence, the means should be adapted to that end; that each of the young but rapidly growing countries should develop its own military and naval strength in accord with its resources and opportunities, with a view primarily to its own need of defence, but with a view also to its obligation to take a hand in any struggle which involved the existence of the Empire. To adopt the opposite course and to concentrate the fighting forces of the Empire would, they claim, be to thwart the natural evolution of the various National forces, and would at the same time commit each of the Nations to engage in the wars of all the others, whether it approved of them or not.

The latter point just now is exercising the Jingoists to the point of distraction, coupled perhaps with the effects of a hot summer. They take umbrage at a statement of Mr. Brierley that before Canada allowed any fleet she might possess to take part in an Imperial war she would have to be satisfied as to the justice of the cause. This, say the Jingoists, is all bosh, we should plunge into it any way and consider the justice of it after the crime had been committed.

Just why this mild assertion of the national right to think for itself and to hold a conscience of its own should arouse such a storm is difficult to see. The British Empire is a very large one and comprises a very large number of different races, with a numberless array of local prejudices and relationships any of which may plunge one section of it into disagreement with its neighbors. It is surely not going too far to claim that the other Dominions should have the privilege of assuring themselves that the belligerent member had a good cause before they sent their sons and their money to help carry on the war. The law of business loyalty does not compel a man to uphold his partner in a crooked deal, and the laws of national conduct should be as scrupulous as those of commercial life.

Britain has waged wars in which Canadians are very glad they had no part. The war which forced China to allow the opium trade to ruin its people is one of them. It is conceivable that in future circumstances should arise in which we would decline to back the Motherland unless the struggle became one of life and death. Would we, for instance, willingly unite with the Japanese to make war on the United States? Surely it would be better to leave the Dominions the free opportunity to gracefully stay out of the fight rather than have them declare flatly that they would have no part nor lot in it after the struggle had commenced.

Aside from this, the Dominions have no desire to provoke hostility between Britain and other European Powers. They are convinced that the multiplication of armaments in European waters increases rather than decreases international distrust. It is surely not asking anything but their rights that they be allowed to keep their troops off the parade ground when the show of color seems to them more likely to cause war than to prevent it. In emergency, of course, when the question is the standing or falling of Britain, the Dominions may be counted on for the last man and the last dollar, but why should they be bound to participate in the cock crowing policy that keeps Europe on the edge of war? Canada is quite prepared to fight anybody to maintain British supremacy; but she has no money to squander in warships with which to bait Germany by holding fleet manoeuvres off Heligoland.

If the British Empire has stood for any one principle worth fighting for it has been the principle of local self-government. When the Empire departed from that policy it lost half the North American continent. It is inconceivable that so foolish an experiment should be tried twice. But it cannot be regarded other than inimical to the welfare of the Empire that a group of men and newspapers should set themselves to the task of throttling the freedom of the over-sea Dominions by the establishment of a military autocracy. The defence of the Empire Canada will fight for; but the domination of Canada by Jingoists she will fight.

THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

Alberta creameries last winter turned out twice the amount of butter made during the preceding winter, and the prospects for the present season are that the output will equal the record make of 1906. Still the price of butter during the winter was good from the maker's standpoint, and has been generally good during the summer, much better than it was before the creamery industry was put on its feet by government assistance and started on the prosperous way as supplier of the markets of British Columbia and the Klondike. Thanks to the export policy of the dairy branch the increase in output does not depress the price below the profitable level. There will be no considerable dissatisfaction among local consumers because of this, for though the shipping out may tend to enhance the cost of table butter at home it is generally admitted that a price of about twenty-five cents per pound is fair to all concerned. It leaves the maker a margin on his operations and is not prohibitive to the consumer. This, in a general way, is about the price prevailing on the local market. The unvarying success of the creamery industry in these early days of western development indicates the enormous future that will open to this branch of farming when the wilder-nesses of British Columbia have been invaded by a mining and industrial population engaged in lucrative employment and demanding and willing to pay for the best dairy products that can be had. These Alberta should be in a position to supply in almost any quantity, for we have the business well started already. Considering that railway enterprise is now about to open up the central and northern portions of our neighboring province to population, industry and trade it would seem wise to push forward the work of the establishment of creameries with a view of having the goods when the market calls for them.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

The Canadian parole system proceeds on the belief that not every man who is sent to a penitentiary is a hopeless criminal. The soundness of the faith is shown by the fact that while twenty-five hundred men have been liberated on parole in this country only one in fifty has been taken back to jail. The result is also a tribute to the judgment of the officers on whose recommendation the men are liberated. They have to "pick" the men, with knowledge of course of their antecedents, behaviour in prison, but also it must be assumed by the exercise of judicious but sympathetic thought as to the probability of their reforming. If mistakes in judgment were many they would become quickly apparent and would lead to the downfall of the officials if not to the abandonment of the system. Fortunatly the right men seem to have got in the right places in this case and there has not been any suggestion that the ends of justice were being frustrated or neglected by the parole system, or that this should be dropped. The net result up to date seems to be that 2,450 men who would otherwise have remained in jail for varying terms have been liberated before their time expired and have fulfilled the hopes that they would return to the ways of honesty. The country is ahead the cost of their keep and the value their labor has created. While the system works out this way it will be eminently satisfactory.

SINGLE TAX AND PROTECTION.

A correspondent writes to the Bulletin objecting that the cost of fire and police protection should not be a charge upon the land, but against the buildings on the land, according to their values. It is true of course that thieves cannot carry off land or fire consume it. But to dopt a special method of raising taxes for these services in a city where the single tax is in vogue would complicate the taxation system and probably engender more friction and trouble than the compensating or apparent justice secured. It is clear too that to levy these rates in proportion to the amount of property to be stolen or destroyed by fire would create an invidious distinction and division between the rich and the poor. The rich man because he paid more to the up-keep of the fire brigade and the police force would expect better protection than was given to the poor man, would expect in the case of choice that his property should be protected instead of that of the man who paid less. But of the two the rich man can be t afford to take private precautions. He can build fire-proof and burglar-proof buildings, and if desirous can afford to keep a private watchman and a private fire equipment. The poor man must build what he can and trust to the public means of protection. If error is made in either direction it should be in the direction of helping the man who cannot so well help himself. The amount a man pays to the up keep of these protection services under the single tax system is his business. All are entitled to protection, to equally good protection. If one thinks he has to pay too much he has the privilege of holding less land or cheaper land. He is placed under no discouragement against building more costly buildings by the knowledge that his rates would be increased thereby.

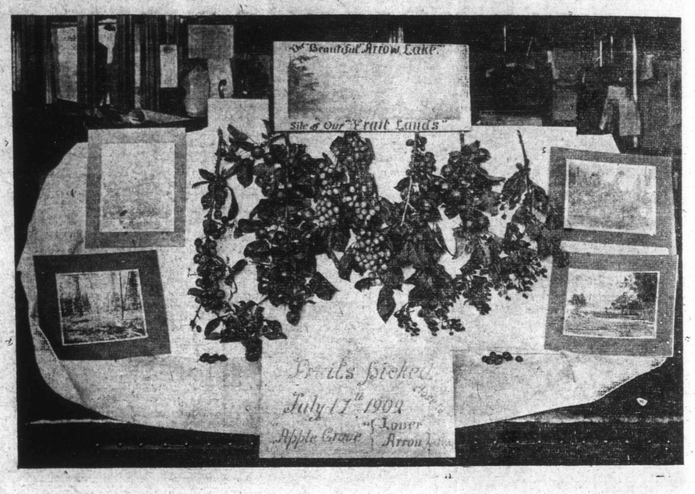
LITTLE IN IT FOR CANADA.

Canada had little to expect from the revision of the United States tariff. The language in which the overhauling was announced was at least dubious and questionable to those who hoped to see some sign of a willingness to do business with us. When Senator Aldrich assumed command and began to tinker the Payne bill it speedily became apparent that if the United States retained a vestige of its foreign commerce when the measure got through the House the fault would not lie with the gentleman from Rhode Island. The result pretty well fulfils the expectations. Though the president placed his formidable personage in the pathway and held up the bill until some modifications of a minor character had been made, the completed whole stands as a monument to the inability of the chief executive to frustrate the designs of self-interested plutocrats against the people whose votes placed him in office. If the trusts do not make money during the coming months the fault will not be at the door of their Washington agents. And if the farmers do not vote for another term of the same kind of thing four years hence it will not be because the physicians forgot to sugar-coat the dose. Last year Canada sold a trifling three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of farm products in the United States. Yet the duties on every kind of farm produce from wheat to cheese are marked up; and the three quarters of a million thus saved to him will be supposed to blind the eye of the United States farmer to the three-quarters of a hundred millions that will be filched out of him every year by virtue of the other schedules. Under the circumstances it is to be devoutly hoped the United States farmer can appreciate humor at his own expense, else he is likely to be a sour visaged mortal when the significance of Senator Aldrich's handiwork fully dawns upon him. On three articles of importance to us there are reductions: lumber, coal and hides. Lumber was last year our heaviest item of export to the United States, notwithstanding the assertions of our own British Columbia lumbermen that the Washington millers are hungering and thirsting for an opportunity to invade the Canadian prairie market and can only be kept out of it by a prohibitive duty. The facts of the case are that the United States is getting short of timber, that the coal deposits are not well placed to supply the whole country, and that the "interests" need cheaper hides to swell their dividends—and are going to get them without regard to the welfare of the farmer for whose ostensible benefit they boosted the tariff against those classes of farm produce that the United States does not import. As a net result therefore we stand to benefit in increased sales of lumber, coal and hides. A duty has on the other hand been placed on pulp wood, ostensibly to force Canada to allow the export of logs. It is suggested that Canada should retaliate by preventing the export of pulp wood. This is about as wise a suggestion as retaliation usually is. The United States must have our pulp wood, and if we have the good sense to stand pat the American millers must come to us. Retaliation is foolish. Fighting the devil with fire is a fool's business. Canada should go on vigorously promoting trade with Britain, France, Germany and all other nations willing to trade with her, doing nothing in hostility toward the United States, but neither offering concessions. We have been rebuffed in that quarter before and should not look for more slights from the same party. One of these days Uncle Sam will find himself without sufficient wheat. When he comes to Egypt to buy corn will be the time to make bargains.

SACRILEGE.

Alas for these faithless days. One knows not what cherished tradition will be assailed next. Most of us in school days learned to venerate the names of Drake and Frobisher and Raleigh and Nelson as men who struck smashing blows for England's freedom against overwhelming odds. Most of us have held the notion long after the details of the historic struggles have been dimmed by passing years. But the Jingoists demand that we relinquish the fond belief. Not satisfied with crushing the vaulting ambition of Germany, with lining the Canadian border with disappearing guns aimed south, with studding the Inland seas with cruisers, the Toronto News rises to tell us that we are mistaken in thinking these heroes of the olden times fought with less powerful fleets than their opponents. By formidable enough looking statistics and high sounding quotations it demonstrates that the great Armada was only a flock of small sized punts compared to the larger, better built and better armed frigates of Her Majesty Queen Bess. Nelson, we are assured, seldom if ever engaged an enemy who had as many ships and guns as himself. This is terrible. Our idols are toppling from their pedestals. Naval heroes we have none. Nelson, Drake, Howe and all the rest of them were a pack of common-place men who fought only when they had the advantage. They were not geniuses at all but simple figure-heads of machines in themselves powerful enough to crush the enemy if only handled decently. It is not glory to them that they won. It would have been eternal infamy if with the more powerful forces they had lost. Ability in commanders, we are to gather, counts for nothing. It is all in the number, size and armament of the ships. Where will the flood of destruction end? We shall be told one of these days that Sir Richard Grenville's "little Revenge" was a whole fleet of cruisers and the fifty three fishing smacks or smuggling schooners. We must give up the notion, it seems, that the British seaman really ever amounted to anything more than half of his opponent. It always took two of him to defeat one of them—according to the Jingoists.

"APPLE GROVE"—The Killarney of British Columbia



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ANOTHER "FATHER" WANTED.

Discussing how tariffs are made at Washington, the New York Post says: "There was a time, was there not? when we used to imagine that our government was more fully under the control of the people than the government of any foreign state. The school histories used to teach that 'taxation without representation' was the cause of our revolution. But what our fathers could not brook at the hands of a foreign prince, we are compelled to submit to at the hands of native hogs. The old plan was to levy taxes on our tea and stamped paper. It was inexpensive; but said to be unconstitutional. The new plan is to pick our pocket. It is nominally legal, but it drains our life-blood. If the old fury for fiscal independence ever breaks loose, it will not stop to let the tariff bars down with a gradual gentleness."

CORRESPONDENCE

COMPLAINT FROM BROSSEAU.

Editor of Bulletin.

Sir:—I shall feel grateful to you for space in your valuable paper in which to give to the general public a knowledge of how the liquor license ordinance of this province is being administered at the village of Brosseau on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river.

Early in 1908 a hotel was erected at this place and preparatory to securing a license a number of shacks were built. These were soon occupied, a number of them by intending homesteaders.

Application for a license was laid before the commissioners at a meeting held at Fort Saskatchewan in the latter part of May 1908. I personally appeared before the commissioners and objected to the granting of a license at this point. The matter was deferred to an adjourned meeting at Brosseau on June 6th, and notwithstanding only about one-half the residents required by law lived on the prescribed area, the commissioners granted the license. Not long afterwards, however, legal proceedings were begun against this license.

They at last reached the highest court in Alberta, where last March (1909) the license was declared to have been illegally granted.

The bar, however, still remained open illegally selling liquor.

Brosseau is one of the headquarters of the mounted police. Add to this that the license inspector paid several visits to this hotel with this illegal bar. Nothing was done by either consistent with the finding of the court. Nothing was done although protests were made, no action was taken against this illegal bar, at least declared so to be by the full bench of judges in Edmonton, March last. Now Mr. Editor, I wish to ask a few questions.

1. Is the government of Alberta sincere in the promises they have publicly made to strictly enfore the liquor license ordinance of this province?

2. Ought not punishment to be meted to commissioners who knowingly grant an illegal license, thus violating their oath of office?

3. When a license is declared illegal by the highest court in the province who, or what body within the province has authority to declare it legal?

In conclusion I wish to state Mr. Editor, that if the license granted to Alphonse St. Helaire was illegally granted in June 1908 the license which we understand has been recently granted is illegal also. The shacks along the river are now unoccupied and there is less legal right for a license there than when first applied for.

Are the temperance people of this province going to stand back and complacently watch such administration of a law that surely it is in the highest interests of the province to see strictly enforced.

Yours truly,

REV. J. A. SELLER.

Saddle Lake, Aug 2.

LOST LIVES IN GRAND RAPIDS

Two Members of Count Von Hammerstein's Party Drowned—Count Saves Himself

Bulletin Special.

Athabasca Landing, Aug. 3—News of a double drowning fatality, in which two members of Count Alfred von Hammerstein's party, R. Volksovsky and Ed. Lafrance, lost their lives running the Grand Rapids, was received here today, and the R. N. W. M. P. left at once to obtain fuller particulars, and if possible, to recover the bdies. Count Von Hammerstein miraculously escaped death in the same manner as his companions, by clinging to a dry boulder in midriver until help arrived.

Details of the accident are lacking, but the experienced rivermen here believe the craft in which the party was traversing the rapids was swamped by striking a boulder in mid-river.

The Grand Rapids are 93 miles in length. They begin at a point which takes its name from the rapids, and which is 165 miles down the river from Athabasca Landing, and extend to Fort McMurray. Throughout the entire 93 miles the river is a wild and raging torrent. The oldest riverman, who has run them many times, experiences the same sensations which the imminence of great danger occasions, each time he shoves the nose of his craft into the current from which he may not emerge until the end of the long series is reached. At just what point in the rapids Von Hammerstein's boat was swamped is as yet unknown. Any one of the thousands of partially submerged boulders which mark the rapids, might have caused the upset.

Count Von Hammerstein and his party left the Landing in a small skiff on the evening of July 20, with the Count handling the stern sweep. The skiff was made at Lesser Slave Lake and was used by the Count to sail from the west end of the lake to the head of the Little Slave River. It was a much smaller craft than is generally used in running the rapids, but the party were travelling light and the attempt to run the rapids in the skiff was not considered more dangerous than usual.

Thirty miles above Grand Rapids, Colin Fraser's fur party, which was proceeding up the river, saw the skiff go by on July 23. The Fraser party was camped for the night and they had no conversation with the Count or his men save to call, "Hello."

R. Volkskovsky, one of the victims, had been with Count Von Hammerstein at Lesser Slave Lake during the latter's oil boring operations and political campaign. Ed. Lafrance was picked up at the Landing, when the Count and Volskovsky arrived from Lesser Slave Lake, having come down the Little Slave and Athabasca rivers.

Volkskovsky was well known in Edmonton. He is a Russian by birth, 28 years of age, and a man of keen mind. He was well educated, having mastered not only his native language but English, French and German. He lectured several times in the capital on Socialism. He was a political exile from Russia, having taken part in several of the revolutionary movements there. He had lived in Berlin, Paris and London and two years ago came to Edmonton. His conection with Count Von Hammerstein was due to his knowledge of the oil producing business, learned in his birthplace in the Caucasus mountains. He was a tremendously powerful man, physically.

Ed. Lafrance was a French breed who lived 35 miles up the Athabasca river from the Landing.

Quakes in Perpetual Succession.

Mexico City, Aug. 1.—A despatch from Acapulco today reports that 73 distinct shocks of earthquake have been felt there since the first shake Friday. The city, about whose fate there have been contradictory reports, has been entirely destroyed and the inhabitants face a famine. During one of the shocks a tidal wave engulfed the harbor front. No life was lost. Reports from Guerrero indicate that the earthquakes at the Pacific coast were the worst in many years.

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W. CURTIS HITCHNER,

SCOTCH FARMERS SATISFIED WITH THEI RNATIVE LAND

Do Not Emigrate in Large Numbers, Says Hon. J. Maxwell Scott, but When They Do Move They Come to Canada.

Montreal, Aug 3—Among the guests at the Windsor Hotel last evening were Hon. J. Maxwell Scott and Mrs. Scott, later being great-great-grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott. They are present owners of Abbotsford, although residing in London. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are en route to Kamloops where a son is now staying.

Mr. Maxwell Scott spoke very hopefully as to present agricultural outlook in Scotland, saying that farmers are doing better than for some time past. Although Canada is becoming very well known as a great farming community, he did not know that a great many people were now leaving Scotland for the Western plains. He felt, however, that when Scotch farmers compelled to leave fatherland no better place could be found than in the Dominion of Canada, where they would have all the advantages of British institutions and all the protection which goes with the British flag. They had learned that Scotch farmers were much appreciated in Canada and here Mrs. Maxwell Scott remarked that she accepted this as very great compliment to Scotch people, and was also very great pleasure for he rto realize that her countrymen were taking such prominent places in the commercial, financial and agricultural life of the Dominion. As to political matters Mr. Maxwell Scott remarked that until recent time the old country had mediocre government and a change would be heartily welcomed by almost every class of the community.

Famous Tenor Suicided.

Canadian Associated Press.

Rome, Aug. 2—Piero Schiavezzi, the famous tenor, was found shot and mortally wounded in the Hotel Milan today. It is reported he was the victim of an uphappy love affair and tried to commit suicide.

Never in the history of Alberta were the crops as good as they are now, and never did the farmers need a binder with a floating elevator that has clean-ing capacity enough for heavy crops. Do not buy a machine that has not capacity enough to cut a full swath at a time. The Massey-Harris Floating Elevator Binder is without a doubt the strongest, most durable, best deign, best working and best elevating binder the world has seen, and thousands upon thousands of satisfied users bear this out.

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F. W. Hodson, of Toron... Well Considered Opini... tern Crop Will Be Ex... factory.—He Declares ... and Alberta are the G... tural Provinces of Ame... Is Men Who Know ... and Have Some Capit...

F. W. Hodson, of T... five years prominent in ... ricultural life, for man... nected with the departm... culture for Ontario and ... and at one time editor a... treasurer of the Farme... is in Edmonton today af... sive trip through the C... Since June 7th Mr. Hod... travelling and inspecting ... ada and the United St... been able to form a v... mate as to what the p... the west this year and ... here compare with ot... the continent.

"In Ontario and the ... States the spring was la... said Mr. Hodson to a B... sentative this morning. ... was sown late and in m...

NEW LAND AGEN... LESSER SLA...

Dominion Lands in At... Peace River Placed ... diction of Agency at ... Land Agency Inspe... Returns From North...

The administration of ... the north country will ... in the future from Lesse... the sub-agency having ... to an agency. Up to th... land of the north has b... in the Edmonton Land ... will now be under the j... the Lesser Slave Lake ... erection of the sub-agenc... fledged agency will very ... tate the settlement of ... The agency will have u... trol all the lands in the ... of Athabasca and Peace ... addition the 3,500,000 a... British Columbia, of wh... John is the centre, whic... ion government purchas... British Columbia govern... an acre.

J. W. Martin, of Medi... spector of land agenci... Saturday from Lesser S... ter having started the ... its way. The agent at ... Lake is Peter Tompkin... sistants are Gordon But... of Fort Sasatchekwan, ... Plummer, formerly of E...

Mr. Martin had an int... On his return to Edmont... which he was a membe... included J. L. Cote, M.P... abasca, W. M. Bernard ... Prairie, Peter Tompkins, ... Lake, and a number of o... down the Athabasca riv... from the mouth of the ... river to Athabasca Lan... the 70 miles in 18 hours ... leaving the up river point ... Wednesday evening las... ing at the Landing at n... day, having floated th... entire night.

LYNCH LAW INTER...

Mob of Whites and Bla... fort to Lynch Huma...

Lexington Ky. Aug. ... Barbourville and Lond... guarded tonight to pr... storming them and l... men accused of assault ... girls. James White a n... ing most apprehension. ... bourville having been ... Pineville where he ass... year-old Mossie Woodw... of 300 men stormed the ... but he had been remo... are siding with White ... or the mob, whose me... ed the fire. A hundre... exchanged but no one w... parties then left the sce... members decided they ... White but it is believ... gets away safely tonig... attempt will be made ... At London three young ... held and two others are...

Wireless Reports ...

Lynn, Mass., Aug. ... tegraph operator here ... has just heard a mes... wireless stating that a ... and her crew had been ... miles from Provincetown ... hear the name of the ... cause of the accident. ... has been one. No co... no details have been re...