

IN CANADA'S FAR NORTH WITH NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Notable Trip to North Shore of Hudson Bay--- Wonderful Country---Hardship Undergone.

(Special Despatch to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 10.—Last autumn there was a notable meeting in the far north of Canada. It had been planned a year before, and the schedule carefully worked out on the map, from the experience of the Northwest Mounted Police in wilderness work.

The report of the trip has recently been received and constitutes another distinguished chapter in the notable annals of the Northwest Mounted Police. The report is a bare record of paddles and portage, but there is much to be read between the lines, and not a little in the words actually set down. It contains new glimpses of the north for those of us whose ideas of the northern wilds have been obtained from the hazy maps of school geography and the general impressions that the north of Canada is bleak, barren, hungry and altogether undesirable.

Where the Mounted Police show the road men follow; slowly, perhaps, but they follow. That is the reason the head of the police, Colonel White, ordered a patrol to be sent by a far-northerly route from Hudson Bay, by way of Slave Lake to Hudson Bay, where Chesterfield's Inlet indicates the shore line. Inspected Pelletier was chosen for the journey, and he took with him Corporal M. A. Joyce, Constable R. H. Walker and Constable P. R. Conway.

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After a twelve-mile portage the party was disappointed in finding that the Hudson Bay Company steamer Mackenzie would not set out for the north until the middle of the month. The middle of the month was not to be had, and the party was obliged to start on their journey on June 26. The men began bending over their paddles. Each canoe contained a thousand pounds in fifty-pound parcels for portage.

There were three months' provisions for the four men. Port Resolutions was reached on June 30 after three days' hot paddling and a bitter time with clouds of mosquitoes. Two half-breeds were secured to show the way across a stormy arm of Great Slave Lake. The thirty-five mile arm was crossed on July 1, and parties of Yellow Knives and of Dog Rib Indians were seen going down to Fort Resolution to meet the representative of the Indian Department and draw their annual allowance from the Government.

such ways that we had to pull for shore and reached it with difficulty. The water was dead calm and the only explanation I could give for such commotion was that a cliff had slipped into the lake some distance up. We pulled out at noon and travelled until sundown. In looking back we could see, as far as eye could reach, a line of perpendicular cliffs, drawn as straight as a survey line, and forming a most impressive sight.

At the end of the lake it was found that all that remained of the historic Fort Initiative was a stone chimney. An interesting discovery was made at the beginning of the portage to Artillery Lake, in the shape of a long line of penitents but unoccupied tepees and a number of "Yukon boats," dragged well up the shore. They are used annually by the Yellow Knives and the Dog Rib Indians in their pilgrimages to Fort Resolution.

The journey on Great Slave Lake, which should have been 240 miles long, was made 280 by the winds, which compelled the travellers to follow the shore. "Great Slave Lake is an immense sheet of water and difficult for a canoe. On account of the size of the lake the wind off the water raises a dangerous sea. We found fish plentiful, and took a twenty-five pound trout, as well as smaller trout, which are better than the white fish abundant and of splendid quality." Inspector Pelletier says that on the south shore of the lake there is much good timber, but on the north shore it is poor and scattered.

In one place there was a sixty-mile stretch of spruce, running from six to ten inches. Beyond this he met the Esquimaux, who do not like the timber on account of flies in summer and soft snow in winter, preferring the open barren coast where the wind has full sweep, where the snow packs hard in winter, and where game is to be found plentifully. "The Thelon is uninhabited," the Indians do not live there because it is far from trading posts and because there is no birch for canoe making.

On August 14, on the shore of Beverly Lake a camp of Esquimaux was sighted, and here the white men got the surprise of their lives. "On approaching the shore," says Inspector Pelletier, "I called out 'Chimo, chimo,' which is the usual form of greeting when one meets Esquimaux. To our surprise the answer we got was 'Good morning.' Walker exclaimed 'Holy smoke.' The native, misunderstanding, replied, 'I do not smoke; I got no tobacco!' I discovered this was Chief Lucky Moore, one of the natives who accompanied Hanbury on his long trip to the Copernicus River and the Arctic coast. He speaks good English. He still has the canoe Hanbury gave him; he was well dressed in white men's clothes, and was much interested in the maps I had and recognized with great glee every prominent point on the tracing, which speaks well for these men's presents of matches, needles, tobacco, knives, and similar articles, and in return they gave us deer skin shirts and boots, which they told us we would need before many days.

On August 30, and manifesting great pleasure, on August 28 I sent out natives in their canoes to draw the men in charge of the relief boat at Ellis Island. I showed them the exact spot on the map. They assured me they could reach the spot before the night of August 30, and they made good their promise. Inspector Pelletier reached the rendezvous at noon on August 31. Constable Mcullen had come down the day before with a whole boat from Fullerton, but the sailboat McTavish did not arrive from Churchill until the following day. This boat was to have taken the party down to Churchill and the after being becalmed for some days it was wrecked on the shore of the lake. The whole party had to go north to Fullerton, wait until the ice took and had to follow the dogs over the ice and snow for four hundred and fifty miles to Churchill. Inspector Churchill made the trip in forty-five days, being welcomed at Churchill by Major Moodie on Jan. 9.

THE THELON VALLEY. A fine place, with fertile soil, strong grass, stretches of prairie and timber.



A NEAT TRIM WAIST MODEL—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

This attractive model was developed in blue linen with trimmings of blue embroidered with white dots. Three broad tucks hold the fullness front and a white box plait hides the closing at the centre turn down collar is especially desirable for warm days. The close-fitting sleeve with turn back cuff is of the latest style.

WERE DROWNED.

Several Persons Meet Their Death in the Water.

Gananoque, July 9.—Mr. Hugh Wilson was accidentally drowned here to-day. It is supposed he fell off Roger's dock. His body was found in about ten feet of water. Mr. Wilson was 38 years of age, had been in ill health for some time, but was able to be around town. He left his residence on Pine street shortly after 12 o'clock for a stroll, but not returning, his son went out to find him. Shortly after that his hat was found on Roger's dock, and later the body was found.

SUICIDE AT NEWCASTLE, N. B. Newcastle, N. B., July 9.—A man supposed to be James Murphy, of Newcastle, who has just returned from Maine, where he was working, jumped out of the upstairs window of the Harris house early to-day, ran to the ferry wharf and drowned himself. The body was recovered. He was about 25 years old. He left a gold watch and \$117 cash with Mr. Harris. Murphy had been drinking.

DROWNED NEAR KENORA. Kenora, July 9.—J. Canton was drowned in the Winnipeg River near here yesterday. He was unable to swim and got out of his depth. He was employed on Transcontinental Railway construction.

A TORONTO DROWNING. Toronto, July 10.—Vading out beyond his depth, Alexander McDonald, 20-year-old son of the firm of Darr & Sons, photographers, 330 1/2 Yonge street, was drowned in the Humber River last night. Efforts to recover the body were at once instituted, but at midnight they had not proved successful.

ALL CANADIAN.

Complete First Aerodrome Built Exclusively in Dominion.

Baddeck, N. S., July 9.—The Canadian Aerodrome Company, organized by J. A. Douglas McCurdy and F. W. Baldwin, of Baddeck, has just completed an aerodrome, the first dome manufactured exclusively in Canada. The machine will be taken to pieces to-morrow and prepared for shipment to the military camp at Petawawa.

ROYALTY DINED. King Edward and Queen at Dinner Given by Whitlaw Reid.

London, July 9.—The King, Queen and Princess Victoria were guests at a dinner given by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at Dorchester House to-night. The Ambassador and staff of the Embassy received their Majesties in the entrance hall, which was beautifully decorated with roses, verbenas and palms. Dinner was served at two large tables, on which there was a superb display of silver.

Marquis of Ripon Dead. London, July 9.—The Marquis of Ripon, who resigned as Lord Privy Seal October 9th, 1908, owing to his advanced age, is dead. He was born on October 24, 1825, and was succeeded as Lord Privy Seal by the Earl of Crewe. He was Governor-General of India in 1880-84. In 1886 he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and from 1892 to 1895 Secretary for the Colonies.

The Saskatchewan River at Edmonton is dangerously near the flood mark, following the melting of snow in the mountains, and it is now raging. It rose eleven feet yesterday, and is causing very heavy losses to lumbermen who have beams.

2000 MEN IN DANGER.

Attempt Made to Blow Up Mine at Bridgeport.

The Miners' Strike May Spread All Over Province.

State of Affairs at the Various Mines Yesterday.

Glace Bay, N. S., July 9.—Indications now point to a general strike of the United Mine Workers all over the Province. The meeting which authorized the strike at the collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. also authorized the Executive to "treat any other corporation or company in a similar manner, should they see fit."

A WAITING GAME. That the strike will now resolve itself into a waiting struggle is expected here. Seeing that any violence would be detrimental to their own interests, the U. M. W. leaders have been counselling peace, and one feature of this morning's proceedings was that there were practically no women around. A great deal of the trouble heretofore has been investigated by the women, and their almost total absence from the gates to-day corroborate the statements made yesterday that the officials had ordered them to refrain from any demonstrations, otherwise no strike dues would be paid to any house where women participated in the disturbances.

SOLE JEWELS. MAURETANIA SEARCHED BUT NO THIEVES FOUND.

Swindlers Make Huge Haul in London Restaurant and Leave No Trace—Pedigrees of Five Hundred Passengers on New York Liner Taken.

New York, July 9.—With the arrival of the steamship Mauretania of the Cunard line a search was made on board for a band of swindlers who are said to have recently figured in a sensational case, by which they managed to carry away \$500,000 worth of pearls, rubies, sapphires and catseyes. Detectives from New York headquarters, Pinkerton agents, and United States marshals went down the bay on a revenue cutter, met the Mauretania at quarantine and although they made a thorough search among the cabin passengers failed to discover the suspects.

BOMB PLACED IN MINE. A dastardly attempt was made to blow up No. 8 mine at Bridgeport yesterday. A bomb was constructed and placed in the mine, consisting of twelve pounds of powder, covered carefully with stones and rubbish, to which a squib was attached. About 8 o'clock on Thursday morning Rory McPherson, who does guard duty underground, saw a man acting suspiciously about 400 feet from the pit bottom, he started to investigate the haulage roads. He started to investigate the man's actions, but when the would-be destroyer of human life saw him approaching he made a dash for the travelling road. McPherson followed for a short distance, but finally returned to the mine. Search for the man first. After a short search he discovered the powder, and attached to it was one of the squibs which are in use in the mine for shooting down the coal. It was evident that the man did not have time to finish his dastardly work. Had he not discovered the powder, would have undoubtedly been carried, an explosion which would have resulted in the death of 200 men employed in the mine yesterday, the results are horrible to contemplate, as the explosion of the gases in the mine would have destroyed every living thing underground. The explosives are in the case, and are following a line of work which may result in an arrest. It is believed that the man who did the nefarious deed went down with the men in the morning and thus got into the mine without arousing suspicion. Notwithstanding, many threats that have been made by the strikers, it is not believed that any mine would be guilty of the crime of attempting to send workers warning into another world 200 or so of his fellow-workmen. The bomb was discovered early on Thursday morning, but the find was kept secret in the hope of discovering the perpetrator.

MORE COAL MINED. Under military protection the output of the Dominion Coal Company was materially increased to-day. Approximately three thousand five hundred tons of coal was mined at the various collieries, and, in addition, the company drew on their reserve supply at the banks to a considerable extent. All the mines except No. 3 and were in operation, the main producers being Dominion No. 1, Reserve and Bridgeport. No. 2, the biggest of the collieries, produced about two hundred tons during the day, and not until Monday will an attempt be made to increase its production.

CONDITIONS AT THE MINES. Conditions at Caledonia to-day are slightly better than yesterday. There was no trouble around the gates this morning, and the men were allowed to go to work unmolested. After yesterday's demonstration by the women, they kept quiet to-day, not one showing around the gates.

Twenty-One Convicted at Montreal Sunday Law Violation. Montreal, July 9.—Twenty-one proprietors of moving picture shows appeared before Judge Leet to-day, charged with having their places open on the 6th or 13th of June. Many of them pleaded guilty to doing business on both dates. They were fined \$10 and costs for each offence. Most of them have been before the court on similar charges recently. The Judge warned them that the fine would be substantially increased if they appeared again.

LONG LIVE HONOR! Two Misses Satisfy Indignant French Duelists. Paris, July 9.—M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finance, who was struck in the face as he was leaving the Senate Chamber yesterday by Charles Bo, a former deputy, fought a duel with his assailant this afternoon on the Bois Vincennes. The weapons used were pistols, and after the exchange of two shots, which did no damage, the duelists left the field unconquered.

THE CROPS.

Reports to July First Issued by Census Department.

Cold and Rain in May and Early June Checked Growth.

Ottawa, July 9.—A bulletin on the condition of crops and live stock in Canada at date of last July, has been issued by the census and statistics office to-day, based on the reports of a large staff of correspondents.

Low temperature and cold rains prevailed over the whole of Canada in May and the early part of June, which delayed seeding, and checked vegetation. Then followed a period of drought throughout the northern and eastern parts of Ontario, the western and southern sections of Quebec, and nearly the whole of the Maritime Provinces. Grain, hay and root crops were consequently in poor condition in all these regions. On both sides of Quebec, and in the lower parts of Ontario, there were copious showers in June, and all crops were looking well at the end of the month. Fall wheat would be ready for the reapers in the second week of July. A feature of the season, however, has been a series of showers over local areas, and But there is a note of hope in the reports of many correspondents, encouraged by the widely extended rains of the 28th and 29th of June; and in the Maritime Provinces, where the drought was most severely felt, there were heavy rains on the 7th of July.

British Columbia hay had a like experience of dry weather in June, with rains at the end of the month, and fall wheat is the only good crop there. In the Northwest provinces the growing weather followed the seeding of spring wheat, oats and barley, and correspondents throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are jubilant at the prospects. Rainfall was ample to the end of June, except in a few localities, and although seeding operations were delayed, extra grasses are nearly as well advanced as in the previous year. "Ideal" is the favorite word of many correspondents, and it is generally expected that spring wheat would be out in ear by the 10th of July. In Alberta, fall wheat was badly winter-killed, and much of the land has been re-sown with spring wheat and barley. Spring wheat was heading out at the end of June in the southern parts of Alberta.

BLYTHE POEM.

"Conscience Tells Me Every Moment It Can Never be Undone."

Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 9.—The following verses were written by Walter Blythe, who is in Toronto Jail, under reprieve for the murder of his wife, a few months ago. Blythe was preparing for his death on the morrow when the news was brought to him that he had been granted a reprieve until October. He turned from a letter which he was writing and expressed himself in verse.

As I sit beneath the shadows Of the gates of the jail, Guarded by the kindly deathwatch Knowing nothing can avail; How my memory rushes backward To the girl whose heart I won, To the bonds of happy wedlock That could never be undone.

How my brain reels at the memory Of those happy, following years; Bless with those sweet little children, Who would think to see that father With a life of pain and care, Would soon suffer for an action That could never be undone?

To my eyes no peaceful slumber, Quivering heart that wakes to bleed, As I cry "Oh God in heaven, Is it true I did that deed? Oh the plea she made for mercy In my frenzied wakings run With the words of Justice Riddell: It can never be undone.

As I watch my time expiring, Just another day to spare, I am thinking of those children— Those sweet children over there. If the history of my hanging Will their spirits crush and stun; Oh, my heart cries out in anguish Could it ever be undone?

I am looking for no mercy Save from God, who can relieve; I had hoped for no commutation, But I want no more reprieve. I hope it may be possible, Through Christ, His only Son, That somehow in eternity It may be all undone.

Without one ray of earthly hope, Without one pitying friend, The minister of justice says: "You'll have to meet your end; You showed no mercy to your wife, The law can show you none. The cruelty of such a awful deed Can never be undone?"

As I sit and wait for Radcliffe I will say my last farewell, I advise you give up liquor, It will lead you down to hell; Evil thoughts and bad companions And a violent temper shun; You'll be guilty of no action That can never be undone.

I was doomed to die to-morrow, But the news has just been phoned: "Execution is postponed." Though my life has been extended, Conscience tells me every moment It can never be undone.

Fire Among Torpedoes. Cherbourg, July 10.—A disastrous fire broke out last evening in the storerooms here in which are accumulated the arms of precision and the torpedoes for a great number of vessels of the navy. A great number of troops with the firemen and the employees of the station in fighting the flames. The work is attended with terrible danger. At midnight damage to the extent of several million francs had been done.