WILKIE A NEW TOWN ON C.P.R. SHORT LINE

Second Divisional Point East of Wetaskiwin Has Shown Marvelous Growth in Its Less Than Three Years' Existence. Is Named After General Manager of Imperial Bank. In Centre of Splendid District

Staff Correspondence.

Wilkie, Sask., Oct. 24—Wilkie will soon be well known to travellers on the new C. P. R. Edmonton-Wetaskiwin short line to Winnipeg, for it is the second divisional point east of Wetaskiwin and here the passenger conductors will change. The town has made a steady, healthy growth from a patch of prairie to a snazly-built town with fine business houses and comfortable homes. With the railway corporation as a friend and the backing of a rich agricultural district the town has a bright future assured.

The town was named after D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial bank, and some of the streets are named after his children and the rest of the streets after the Bank directors. It is a C. P. R. townsite, consequently has many advantages.

Wilkie is well located, on a fine site with good drainage and a pleasing panorama of the surrounding prairie dotted with homesteads. The soil yields good crops of grain and vegetables. Good well water can be found at a depth of from 3 to 120 feet, but deep wells are rare.

The first building was built by Gunn and Scott, of the Pioneer Hardware Co., in October, 1907. Grading was started in May, 1908, at the townsite, but steel did not reach here till September, 1908. During that time other people hauled lumber out from Battleford and hotels, stores, shops and houses appeared on the prairie. Since the railway came, steady progress has been made in construction of a permanent solid character. Wilkie is not a shack city for its buildings are a credit to their builders.

A Railway Town.

The C. P. R. have a fine yard here with present accommodation for 400 cars and soon to be enlarged to hold 1,500 cars. The round house now has four stalls, but will be enlarged to shelter 16 engines. Large coal chutes and other fixtures of a divisional point give employment to a considerable number of men, thus giving an impetus to the business of the town. A fine frame depot will soon have to have a freight shed added. The office staff now numbers five men. It is expected that the passenger run will be from Edmonton to Wilkie and from here to Lanigan.

But it is stated on what ought to be good authority, that Wilkie is soon to be a junction town as well as a divisional point. Lines are projected northerly and westerly in a direction which appears to be leading between the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. Another branch is projected southerly and westerly towards Kerr Robert on the new cut-off between Macklin and Outlook part of the Edmonton-Moose Jaw line. Another branch is also reported as leading from Wilkie southeasterly towards Outlook. Thus Wilkie has a bright future as a town and perhaps a city with the C. P. R. as its patron saint.

A Business Centre.

Wilkie has a population of six hundred and the stores and business houses of Wilkie compare favorably with those of any other town of its age in the west. The list includes: Two general stores, one gent's furnishing store, one butcher shop, one photographer, one furniture store, two barber shops, two pool rooms, a concert hall, one restaurant, a blacksmith shop, a machine shop, four livery barns, one jewelry store, three implement agencies, two real estate offices, Union bank and Imperial bank, North Star elevator, capacity, 25,000 bushels, Winnipeg Elevator Co., capacity, 30,000 bushels; Speers Ross elevator, capacity 18,000 bushels, and two hotels, one of which, the Empire, is a three story frame building. Ellis Bros. are now building a new store 72x26, for ladies' wear and groceries.

The town of Wilkie has a machine shop which is a credit to the town and a convenience to the farmers for many miles around. But there is room for a flour mill and a sash and door factory.

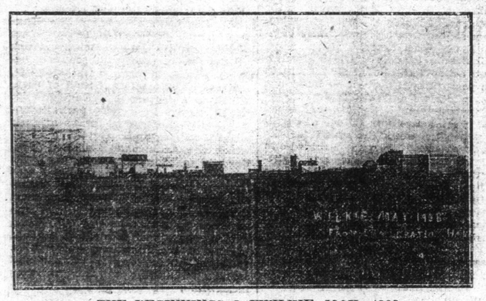
In the professional line Wilkie is represented by Dr. McLurg, who is also coroner for this district, and Ernest Laycock, B.A., LL.D., barrister and solicitor, notary public, etc., has one of the finest suites of offices to be found in a country town and looks after the legal interests of the community.

Good Settlement Surrounding.

At Wilkie a detachment of the R. N. W. M. P. are stationed in charge of Inspector Genereaux. The force includes a sergeant and four constables, who have their headquarters here, while the inspector has jurisdiction over six other detachments in the Wilkie sub-district. There have been no serious criminal offences for some time past.

The immigration hall is another public building of great value to Wilkie, especially in the early settlement of the district. It was built in March, 1908, and has accommodation for 40 people. Beds, blankets, cooking utensils and water are furnished without cost to immigrants for seven days without charge. They only need to buy food, which they can cook themselves. About 400 or 500 people have stayed here since it was built.

Some settlers who had invested their little all in a homesteader's outfit and when winter came found themselves in need were looked after by the immigration officials, who used their judgment and only helped out deserving cases of destitution. In such cases the government advanced supplies for the winter on the security of a lien on the settler's homestead without interest for the first year and interest at five per cent. thereafter.



THE BEGINNINGS O FWILKIE, MAY, 1908.

But the settlers around Wilkie are of a good class and such cases of need have been rare. As a sample of what progress has been made, one young man remarked the other day that he had borrowed ten dollars to enter for his homestead three years ago and now has 135 acres broken, with 25 acres pasture and a clear patent. Besides, he has an outfit of horses, oxen and machinery nearly all paid for. He rented some land nearby and had 140 acres of crop this year.

The settlers around Wilkie are of a good class, mostly Anglo-Saxons from the old country, United States or Canada, and though now proving up on their homesteads are staying and intend to make this their homeland. As an indication of the development it might be mentioned that horses to the value of $125,000 and six car loads of broken oxen were unloaded at Wilkie and sold to homesteaders last spring.

Though the settlers to the south of Wilkie have the double advantage of a choice between competitive railways

WHEAT FIELD NEAR WILKIE, JULY 21, 1910.

the C. P. R. and G. T. P. being about ten miles apart, still many of these and even from south of the G. T. P. come to Wilkie occasionally to do business and help in the general trade of the town. While from the north side from the well known districts of Cold Spring, Narrow Lake and Cut Knife, the farmers do their marketing and trading here.

Rapidly Breaking the Sod.

Over ten thousand acres of breaking has been done in the surrounding country this year. Several steam and gasoline plowing outfits have been operating, including the following: W. J. Moore, 1,200 acre; W. S. Thompson, 900 acres; B. McGee, 1,400 acres; J. Muldoon, 1,000 acres; John Kroft, 1,000 acres; Wasmith Bros., 1,000 acres; J. R. MacDonald, 640 acres; MacDonald & Sons, 1,000 acres. This is surely rapidly backening the old buffalo pasture and should mean a big increase in the grain crop of 1911 and a consequent impetus to the business of Wilkie next year.

Wheat is reported to have yielded as high as 38 bushels to the acre on summer fallow and oats from 40 to 60 bushels. In the three miles and a half north of Wilkie on the old Battleford trail, 2,400 acres was broken this year. J. McDonald, of Edmonton, had 640 acres broken this season on his farm, about five miles north of Wilkie.

Fuel and building material has to be imported. Traces of coal have been found some distance to the south, but Edmonton coal retails at $7.50 per ton; Galt coal, $10.25; Taber, $9; and Pennsylvania coal at $15 per ton. The coal sheds are near the elevators and convenient for the farmers to load up their empty grain wagon.

Active Board of Trade.

Wilkie has an active board of trade which is well supported by the citizens financially. They have joined the Associated Boards of Trade. They are now after improved mail service on the C. P. R. and a daily mail to Wetaskiwin and Edmonton. Some better connection is needed for the transfer of mail from the G. T. P. to this C. P. R. line. A letter from Wilkie to Scott on the G. T. P., a distance of only about eight miles, now goes to Winnipeg and returns on the G. T. P., travelling a distance of about 1,000 miles.

The board of trade are now seeking the co-operation of the board of trade at Scott and the Associated Boards of Trade is urging the post office department to install a connecting mail service between Wilkie, on the C. P. R., across to Scott, on the G. T. P. At present there is only a tri-weekly mail service to and from the west, but with a daily through passenger service which is expected soon to be inaugurated it is hoped that there will be a change for the better and a daily mail service begun to and from Edmonton and the towns between.

A Busy Land Agency.

There have been over eight hundred entries made at the Wilkie sub-land agency since this office was opened in November, 1909. This office has been quite a convenience to the settlers of the surrounding district, who come to Wilkie to look after their homestead business, to make entry or to make application for patent. Thus a considerable amount of business is brought to the merchants of this town and the settlers saved the expense of travelling longer distances to Battleford and Saskatoon.

A Live Newspaper.

The Wilkie Press, published by Messrs. George and Carter, was started in 1908, and already has a circulation of 450 in the town and district. A town band has been organized and as soon as the instruments arrive it will join forces with the Press in tooting for Wilkie. They have a town worth tooting for.

Churches, School and Phone.

Church services are held by the Presbyterians, Methodist and Church of England, the two latter in their own church buildings. The Presbyterians use the Masonic hall.

The public school is a credit to the town in every way, not only in regard to the style of the building, but also in regard to the quality of the educational work done in preparing the future citizens of Wilkie for their life work.

Construction gangs are now busy installing a local telephone exchange with fifty-four subscribers, which number it is expected will soon be increased to 75. The next step will be long distance connection with the neighboring towns in both Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Some Former Edmonton People.

E. H. Dulmage, formerly clerk in D. W. MacDonald's drug store at Edmonton, is a partner in a good hardware business here. Simpson Bros., formerly of Poplar Lake district, are running a lumber yard here.

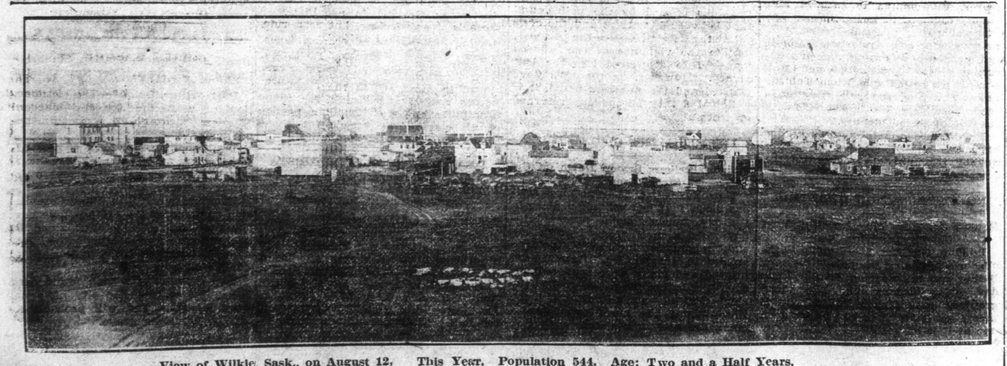
From Village to Town.

The village council are D. McKinnon (chairman), A. Moore and R. Simpson. The secretary-treasurer is T. Dinsley.

The village has erected a fine frame fire hall equipped with chemical apparatus, a couple of rooms for the use of the volunteer fire brigade, council chamber, secretary's office and two cells for police guests. Plank sidewalks have been built on most of the business streets and the contract has been let for half a mile more sidewalk. The streets have been graded but as yet no trees have been planted along the streets.

Wilkie is young to have grown so much, but has already decided in favor of incorporation. If the progress and growth continue at the same steady rate and with the continuation of the agricultural development in the tributary district, assisted by the maturing of the C. P. R. plans already announced it will not be long till the brakeman on the Edmonton-Winnipeg express will be crying: "Next stop, City of Wilkie; ten minutes for lunch." Travellers will see a well regulated, progressive western city.

The C. P. R. have started grading on a Y which is to be extended northerly and westerly from Wilkie. How far it will extend the C. P. R. have not yet stated. It is rumored in Wilkie that this line may be continued to reach Edmonton or farther north, giving that territory direct connection with the Soo line via Wilkie and Outlook.



View of Wilkie, Sask., on August 12, This Year. Population 544. Age: Two and a Half Years.

FIRED BULLET IN BREAST.

Bassano Woman's Strange Action as Result of Stupor.

Calgary, Oct. 25—A remarkable and very sad accident happened at Bassano, when Mrs. G. Finlay, the 20-year-old wife of G. Finlay, a homesteader in the district, accidentally shot herself with a 38 calibre revolver, the bullet just missing the heart by the barest kind of a fraction.

Mrs. Finlay and her husband had been living in town for some little time, having removed there to spend the winter. Mrs. Finlay had been suffering from pains in her right side, and in talking to one of her neighbors was told that chloroform was a good pain assuager. Mrs. Finlay went to the drug store, purchased some chloroform and went home, where she saturated a handkerchief and proceeded to inhale the anaesthetic. She almost succeeded in bringing on the stupor produced by the administration of this drug, reaching as far as the stage when the subject becomes absolutely irresponsible.

While in this state she, being alone, did not know what she was doing and rising picked up the revolver, placed it against her left breast and pulled the trigger, the bullet entering just below the fourth rib, passing clear through the body, and coming out just below and inside the shoulder blade. The heart was missed by a fraction, the lung was punctured and the liver was barely missed.

Medical aid was summoned at once by people who rushed to the house when they heard the report, a doctor was summoned from Calgary, and everything was done for the unfortunate woman.

Her wounds are very serious, and she is in a very critical condition, especially so as it was learned by the medical men upon examination that the cause of the pain in her right side was a perforated appendix.

Mrs. Finlay is now under the care of a trained nurse from Calgary, and the Bassano doctor. Her chances of recovery or death are about even.

SION.

Bulletin News Service.

The Sion Hall Company, Ltd., have purchased a grand piano for use in their hall during the coming season.

The directors have issued an invitation for an "At Home" in the hall on Friday, November 4th, at 8 p.m.

Anglican church people will be glad to know that the Rev. Mr. Whittaker has taken up his residence at Lac La Nonne, and with him Mr. Boustead as lay reader, and that regular services will be held in the Sion hall on the first Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock in the morning and on the third Sunday in each month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to which all are cordially invited.

Sion, ct. 25.

REPORTS CONCERNING G.T.P. CAMPS ARE FALSE

Dr. Hislop, Division Surgeon, Points Out That Incorrect Statements are Going Broadcast—Says Camps of Contractors Are All in Excellent Shape.

Grossly exaggerated statements concerning the conditions of the construction camps along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Edmonton have been circulated in this city. The extent of these exaggerations is ascertained upon investigation. Not only are the stories concerning the condition of the hospital accommodation provided by the contractors and the Grand Trunk Pacific absurdly overdrawn, in fact absolutely consciencelessly misstated, but the conditions of employment are equally as erroneously misrepresented.

Dr. Hislop, division surgeon of the Grand Trunk Pacific in Alberta, the official who has complete charge of the medical work of the medical department of the Grand Trunk Pacific in this province, made a statement to the Bulletin last night, which is a complete refutation of the statements made concerning the hospital conditions along the grade.

"In the first place I desire to state," said Dr. Hislop, "that the medical department of the Grand Trunk Pacific can be held responsible only for cases of illness originating in camps under their jurisdiction. The contractors who are constructing the grade of the railway have undertaken their own hospital and medical work, and so far as I am concerned as division surgeon for the Grand Trunk Pacific, I have nothing whatever to do with their men. The contractors have advised me that they have full hospital accommodation for their men west of Edmonton. I have ascertained that this statement is absolutely correct. They have full hospital accommodation. As a matter of fact the grade hospital accommodation of by Foley, Welch and Stewart, contractors for the G.T.P., is the best as regards hospital equipment and medical service in Western Canada.

As to the G.T.P. Cases.

"At striking variance with the general impression regarding the cases of illness originating in the camps under the jurisdiction of the G.T.P. medical department, which, through utterly false statements, have been represented to be in the hundreds, is the fact that not a single case of typhoid, except the two reported in the Bulletin some time ago, has come into the city from the G.T.P. camps west of Edmonton, or for that matter from any of the camps in the whole province. The two cases referred to were of men who had been working with Foley, Welch and Stewart's gangs. During September only two cases of men under our jurisdiction were reported in hospital. Neither of these was a case of typhoid. One was from the shops north of the city, and the other was from the Tofield-Calgary branch of the railway. Both were cases of accident.

"There are no Grand Trunk Pacific hospitals on the grade west of Wolf Creek. Any cases which come under our direct charge are brought into the city. The Grand Trunk Pacific Medical Department only looks after men who are on the pay-rolls of the railway. The G.T.P. undertook all the hospital work of the prairie section, but when that work was completed, as it was when the steel-head reached Wolf Creek, the hospital work was taken over by the contractors in so far as their men were concerned. The majority of the men who look to the G.T.P. for their pay are the members of the track-laying outfits, not the men who are employed on the construction of the grade. These men are hired by the contractors, paid by them and their hospital and medical service is provided by the contractors.

As to the Epidemic.

"The typhoid which is epidemic west of Edson along the grade of the G.T.P. is by no means confined to the men in the construction camps. Fully half of the cases which are reported as coming from the camps of Foley, Welch and Stewart, are men who are not and never have been employed by

SPAIN NEGOTIATES.

Will Enter Into Relations With Provisional Government of Portugal.

Madrid, Oct. 18—The government has authorized the Spanish minister at Lisbon to enter into relations with the provisional government. This does not imply official recognition of the republic of Portugal, for which Spain will await the initiative of the powers.

these contractors or their sub-contractors. These men who come to the city say they are from Edson and the conclusion is immediately arrived at that they are from the construction camps. But this is not the fact in fifty per cent of the cases reported. The fever itself is locally known as mountain fever, and it would appear as though it originated in the mountains. It cannot be stated, or if stated, not proven by facts or investigation that it is a result of unsanitary conditions at the construction camps, for I am informed that the sanitary arrangements at all of the camps are about as perfect as they could be."

A Contractor's Statement.

The statements made by Dr. Hislop concerning general conditions in the construction camps out west were completely confirmed by a contractor, who is in the city at the present time, a contractor who is not connected with Foley, Welch and Stewart in any way, and who made a statement only after being assured that his name would not be published, he expressing diffidence about talking for publication, it being considered not in good taste for contractors to talk on matters about such as he was questioned.

"Foley, Welch and Stewart have three hospitals on the grade west of Wolf Creek," he said. "They are at Big Eddy, Mile Forty-Five and Prairie Creek, the latter being the headquarters. There are five graduate physicians employed in connection with the hospitals. Two of these are surgeons of national repute. They are men with wide experience and training, and are paid very large salaries. At Prairie Creek the hospital is equipped with surgical apparatus by which practically every operation may be performed. So complete are the appointments of this hospital that even baths have been provided.

"The outbreak of fever is of a very light type according to the statement of the physicians who are employed by the contractors. I am not prepared to say that there is an epidemic of it, for when it is considered that there are between 2,500 and 3,000 men employed by Foley, Welch and Stewart and their subs, the ratio of men affected is not greater than in any city.

"I am prepared to say, also, that the deaths which have occurred, with the possible exception of Dr. McNab, who came west from Montreal a nervous wreck, are not entirely due to the fever. A man with an average constitution, a body not impaired by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors, has no difficulty in withstanding the ravages of the disease.

"This year a greater effort has been made by the contractors to make the sanitary conditions of the camps as perfect as possible than in any previous year. As an evidence of this take the camp of Phelan and Shirley. These sub-contractors have provided spring beds for each of their men, and a man is employed solely for the purpose of keeping the camp in order. The men's blankets are aired each day with religious regularity, and the bunk houses are certainly well looked after.

"When in the hospitals the patients are given every attention. They are placed on the same light diet as they would be in any city hospital. They have male nurses besides the attention of the regular physicians. This hospital work is costing an enormous amount of money but I have not heard any of the contractors complaining on this score.

The Contract Breakers.

"As for the men who are engaged in Winnipeg and sent out to the camps, some of whom refuse to walk the sixty miles between the end of steel and the camp to which they are assigned for work, I have nothing but the severest condemnation to offer. These men object to the walk, they say. As a matter of fact they couldn't be driven to their work. The summer trails in that country are now almost impassible. There has been a great deal more rain out west than in Edmonton, and in consequence the roads are a succession of mud-holes. I am prepared to state that a team drawing eight men over these roads could not make more than twelve miles a day. It is a poor specimen of a man who could not walk along the grade at a rate of twenty miles a day.

"Furthermore, besides the inconvenience it would be to the men to ride to their work, the cost of transporting them would be enormous. Team hire in the country is now $10 per day. Take a gang of 200 men. Eight men to a team would require twenty-five teams, which at $10 per team per day would cost $250. The sixty miles between the end of steel and the grade camps could not be covered by a team in less than nine days. Thus you will see that to drive 200 men to their work over the sixty miles would cost the contractors $2,250. A rather expensive operation I think you'll admit, particularly in view of the fact that the inconvenience to the men would be made almost intolerable."

WINNIPEG MAY HAVE MUNICIPAL SYSTEM

Trouble With Winnipeg Street Railway Over Extensions May Lead to City Building Competing Lines of Its Own on Three-Cent Fare Basis

Winnipeg, Oct. 17—The failure of the street railway company to lay down the tracks in Elmwood in the northeastern section of the city as requested by the municipal authorities a year ago, may lead to the establishment of a municipal service within a couple of years.

It is understood that lines will be operated by the city in opposition to the company. These lines will be on a basis of a three-cent fare. This would mean possibly the introduction of the electrical energy from the city's big plant at Point Du Bois, now under course of construction.

The city is entitled by an agreement with the company to give permission to a competing concern to construct and operate lines where the present company declines to do so. In this case it could give permission to itself. The city solicitor is looking into the matter to ascertain the city's exact powers.

ESTIMATES BEFORE CABINET.

More Latitude Allowed Departments Than Last Year.

Ottawa, Oct. 25—The cabinet will today make up for consideration the main estimates to be submitted to parliament at the forthcoming session. Save for revision they are about complete.

It is understood that more latitude has been allowed the different departments as regards expenditure than was done last year. This is by reason of evidences of recovery from the financial depression.

Mr. Joseph Martin Coming in West.

Winnipeg, October 25.—Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., will arrive in Winnipeg on November 2, en route to England. He sails from New York on November 9. It is not known as yet whether Mr. Martin will comply with the wishes of his Winnipeg friends and deliver an address on the questions of the day.

RUTHENIAN PRIMATE ARRIVES IN EDMONTON

Warm Welcome Extended to Eminent Austrian Prelate—Entertained to Dinner at Rectory on Tenth Street—Church Crowded to the Doors at Service.

(Thursday's Daily.)

His Excellency Andreas Szeptickyi, Archbishop of Lemburg, Austria, and Primate of all Ruthenian Catholics, who is touring Canada, arrived in the city yesterday evening from Vegreville. He was accompanied by Fathers Lacombe, Grandin, Naessens, Le Marchand, Marpin, Culerier and Kryzanowski.

His Excellency was due to arrive in Edmonton at five o'clock, but unfortunately the train was two hours late, and it was after seven o'clock in the evening before he reached the city.

Over four hundred Ruthenians assembled at the C.N.R. station to meet the archbishop.

Welcomed by Ruthenians.

On arriving in Edmonton the Primate of the Ruthenian Catholic Church was welcomed by the officers of the Ruthenian Young Men's Club and the Ruthenian Young Ladies' Club. From the train he was escorted to his automobile, while the members of the Ruthenian Catholic Church sang a well-known hymn in their native tongue.

Before leaving the station His Excellency was presented to Mayor Lee, Ald. Gariepy, S. Larue, and many others.

To Tenth St. Mission.

The party proceeded to the Tenth street mission where Archbishop Szeptickyi paid his respects to Bishop Legal.

Among those who accompanied the Archbishop to the Tenth street mission were Mayor Lee, Alderman Gariepy, Messrs. S. Larue, J. R. Mills, Chas. York, S. H. Smith, G. Scott, Paul Rudyk, the members of the Young Men's and the the Young Women's Ruthenian Clubs, and many others.

From the Tenth Street Mission Archbishop Szeptickyi and party proceeded to the Ruthenian Catholic church on Namayo Avenue, where a short benediction service was held. The church was crowded to the doors during the service and not even standing room was available in the building. After the service Archbishop Szeptickyi took dinner with Father Hura at the Basilian Rectory.

During his stay in Edmonton the Archbishop will be the guest of Father Hura.

He will remain here until next Monday.

The Week's Program.

Today will be spent by the Prince at St. Albert. On Friday he will visit the Indians on the Hobbema reserve. On Saturday he will hold a reception for his fellow countrymen in Edmonton and Ruthenians for many miles around will attend.

On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock he will officiate at a Pontifical high mass service and at 7 p.m. he will officiate at St. Joachim's Church on Tenth Street at vespers and benediction.

On Monday he will leave by the three o'clock train for Calgary.

A Distinguished Churchman.

This distinguished churchman comes of an old Ruthenian noble family, and his career has been somewhat unusual. He is Count Szeptycki, son of the late Prince Jan Szeptycki of Prilbich. As a youth he entered the Austrian army and became a cavalry officer, but army life did not appeal to him, so he resigned his commission and shortly after renounced all his worldly ambitions and became a monk of the ancient order of St. Basil the Great, the only monastic order in the Greek or Eastern Church.

He entered the monastery of Dobromil in 1888, and took the names of Andreas in religion. In 1892 he was ordained priest and soon became the Hegumen, or Superior, of the monastery and was later advanced to other important posts. In 1899 he was made the Bishop of Stanislawow in Eastern Galacia, and in 1901 on the death of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Primate he was elevated to his present position as head of the Ruthenian Greek Catholics of Austria, who are of the Eastern Church in full communion with the See of St. Peter.

Tried To Restore Glories.

His excellency, as Metropolitan Archbishop of Lemberg, has striven to restore the glories of the Eastern Church. In 1906 he headed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and in 1908 led at Rome in the fifteenth centenary commemoration of St. John Chrysostom, the greatest of the saints of the Greek Church.

Beside his ecclesiastical dignity as Archbishop and Primate, his excellency is a member of the Austrian House of Lords in the Austrian Reichsrath. He is also a Privy Councillor of Emperor Francis Joseph and assistant to the Papal Throne, as well as the possessor of several other dignities, civil and ecclesiastical. He is highly educated and is the possessor of university degrees in courses of law, theology and philosophy. He also speaks seven languages.

His excellency was accompanied to Edmonton by Fr. Grotski, his secretary and by Father Dydyck of Winnipeg.

PORT ARTHUR BUSINESS MEN

Will Make a Tour of the Western Cities.

Port Arthur, Oct. 26.—A party of about thirty business men of Port Arthur is being organized for a trip through the West, to start November 7th, visiting the important cities along the C.N.R. to Edmonton, going west, and back by Calgary and other cities on the C.P.R.

Magdenburg, Prussia, Oct. 25—Lt. Mont fell with a Wright aeroplane today and was instantly killed. He was planning to earth when he started the motor. The strain caused the machine to turn turtle and it crashed to the earth carrying Lieut. Mnt beneath it.