

The Planet
S. STEPHENSON Proprietor

TELEPHONES.
Business Office No. 33 A
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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY PLANET, ONE YEAR \$4.00
THE WEEKLY PLANET, ONE YEAR \$1.00
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

THE UNRIVALLED "THUNDERER."

For comprehensiveness, reliability and sound judgment—in fact, in all the attributes which go to make up a model newspaper—the venerable London Times continues to lead all other newspapers in the world. It does not announce its virtues with a brass band or by vain boasting, as minor sheets do; it simply does as a matter of course what other newspapers would consider astonishing enterprise.

Here is a tribute paid by the New York Times to the London Times: "The really important news of the world, the news that involves or foreshadows the fate of dynasties and the destinies of nations, news that is of interest and value to serious-minded and thoughtful persons, is collected by The London Times with a diligence, fullness, and accuracy that remain unrivalled even in these days of keen competition and lavish expenditure. There is a quality of recognized authority, too, in its news—of which Dr. Morrison's despatches from China may be cited as an example—that has won for its despatches a confidence and consideration throughout the world to which no other newspaper can make successful pretension."

THE GREAT STRIKE ENDED.
The great strike of steel workers has ended. It was a struggle between organized Capital and organized Labor of greater dimensions than has been—that is the organization was on a vaster scale, especially as regards Capital. The strike has resulted in a complete victory for Capital. The losses of the defeated consist of ten weeks' wages for the host of strikers and the loss of their positions by the strikers whose places have been filled. The Steel Trust, having engaged men to fill the places of some of the strikers, decline to discharge these men now.

In more than one sense the contest has been a most unfortunate one for organized labor, and, in the interest of society and of the mass of workers, the victory is to be deplored. The great steel combine by a coup engineered by astute financiers some months ago dominated the commercial world and achieved a triumph of combination never hitherto equalled. Now the same combination of organized Capital has come into conflict with its strongest opponent in organized Labor and has vanquished that also. It is not a good omen for the opening of the twentieth century that such a state of affairs should exist.

What makes it still more unfortunate is that the public generally cannot well adversely criticize the result on its merits no matter how it may deplore the result in the abstract. The steel combine has conducted its battle with Labor with the same subtle skill with which it effected the creation of the gigantic trust. Thanks to the lack of discretion shown by the labor leaders, the representatives of organized Capital succeeded in putting organized Labor in the position of being in the wrong. The over-confident, tactless and head-headed advisers and leaders of Labor were an easy prey for the skilled commercial diplomats at the head of the trust, who from the first succeeded in securing the upper ground in the fight.

The public is in a paradoxical position as regards the result of the Titanic struggle. While every thoughtful man will deplore a victory which places almost autocratic power in the hands of a huge commercial oligarchy in an ostensibly democratic nation of seventy-five millions, it is impossible not to admit that in this struggle with Labor the victory has been won on its merits and that the conduct of the campaign by the representatives of Capital leaves the cause of the latter practically invulnerable to criticism. Labor, by the indiscretion of its leaders, undertook the struggle under conditions which could only be deplored by the most sincere well-wishers of the workers.

IN THE HIGHEST CLASS.

Lord Dunderdall, the cavalry officer who did so much in the relief of Ladysmith, says: "As regards horses for mounted infantry work, the best I have seen were the Canadians."

There is some consolation in knowing that any anarchist who gets the drop on President Roosevelt will have to draw quick.

The joy of Canadians at greeting their future King is mellowed by the thought that the American people are at the same time paying their last sad farewells to their dead President.

Young Kruger, who has surrendered to the British, is the son of his father. If he had not surrendered before September 15 he would have forfeited all his property, and, judging by Oom Paul, it is not a trait of the Kruger family to give up anything. Perhaps that is why he surrendered.

The recent launch of the steel steamer "Huron" at Collingwood is a significant indication of what Canada's inland shipbuilding industry may eventually become. Canada has all the materials for building steel ships now as a good start to become a great shipbuilding nation.

It is well to wait the final result before arriving at definite conclusions. That surgery has made great progress in modern times is an admitted fact. It has accomplished feats which a few years ago would have been accounted marvellous. Several papers in the United States and even some in Canada had written articles in regard to the treatment of President McKinley, as giving another evidence of the triumph of the modern surgical art, but these articles were premature. It cannot be said to be any discredit to that art that the efforts were not successful. Laymen are, however, somewhat puzzled to understand how such hopeful reports were sent out up till the time the collapse commenced.

CANADIAN SYMPATHY.

Buffalo Express.
The spontaneous unanimous sympathy of the Canadian people with our great national bereavement is no more than could be expected from our northern neighbors. Judges on the bench, bishops and priests and ministers in their pulpits and a united press voice the sympathetic feelings of the citizens of the Dominion, and the spirit of neighborliness is so sincere that it is stated that in all probability many of the festivities arranged in honor of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall will be abandoned. The possibility is expressed, also, of a change being made in the itinerary of the royal party, so that the Duke may represent King Edward at the funeral of the dead President.

When the Duke left England it was understood that he would visit British possessions only—Australia, Cape of Good Hope and Canada. It is thought that, in view of the tragedy, the King may direct the heir apparent to be present at the obsequies. Whether this is done or not, it is impossible to over-estimate the neighborly interest evinced by our English-speaking kinsmen. The breadth of their sorrow is not, apparently, measured by the conventional courtesy due to a sorrowing nation. It bears evidence of the close relationship which exists between these two peoples of the North American continent notwithstanding their national differences. And while they sympathize with the American people they are outspoken in their denunciation of the wretch who struck down the chief executive, and would find it a pleasure to mete out to him a measure of Canadian justice. Judge McDougall, of Toronto, presiding at the court of general sessions, took occasion to say to the grand jury: "It is most lamentable that a man who has come into such close contact with the people as President McKinley has done, should be made the victim of such a terrible extreme of human criminal instinct. It is a lesson to the people of the United States, as well as to ourselves, that atrocious, especially crimes of violence, should be visited with great severity." Czolgosz would get short shrift in Canadian courts. Swift, stern justice for him here will have the admiration of the world.

Farmers!

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TRAVELLER'S IMPRESSIONS

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in his Trip.

He Witnessed the Prairie Fires—Runs Across Other Old Acquaintances—Novel Incidents.

Partridge Hill,
Ross Creek, N. W. T.,
August 31.

Brandon was the next stopping place, and of all the bright, pretty little towns I have been in, it is the best. It is the centre of a great grain and stock raising country. The C. P. R. enters through a valley and the town is built upon the side of the hill from the C. P. R. tracks. They have a good sewer system and water-works. They filter their water the same as Chatham does. The town can boast of many pretty residences and some fine churches.

Mr. Atwell, manager of the Manson Campbell Fanning Mill Co's agency in Manitoba, has his headquarters here and he has been selling lots of mills. Mr. Wallace, who organized the Hedge Fence Company in Chatham, has a similar company here. I met him at dinner and he was looking exceedingly well.

Just across the town, to the northward, rises another hill. On it, in plain view from the main street of Brandon, are the asylum, the Experimental Farm and the Indian Industrial School. Not having time to visit all three, I chose the Experimental Farm. A pleasant view unfolds when you stand on the main street at Brandon and look across and see the fields of golden grain ripe on the hillside, the large buildings, the trees and the grass-covered hill-top, which rises gradually for three or four hundred yards farther. From the summit of this hill, it is said, you can look for miles out on the prairie and see a vast expanse of cultivated land. Oscar Atwell and myself visited the Experimental Farm. It looked so short a distance away—just across the valley and half way up the hill. Looking across it seemed no distance at all, and so we decided to walk. We were both raised in Kent county, where there are no valleys, and we didn't understand them. The people told us it was about a mile, but we found it was nearer three, up and down hill. The Experimental Farm is a great place. Supt. Bedford is in charge. They raise all kinds of grain and roots. Everybody is at liberty to go through the grounds and look at the growing grains and vegetables. Everything is planted in rows with a stick at the end with the name of the kind of grain or vegetable on it. Of oats alone there were 75 different varieties growing. The Banner oats have been found to give the best results. Mr. Bedford told me that the Red Fife wheat was the best to grow in Manitoba. For the past five years it had yielded 90 bushels to the acre on land under cultivation for 20 years without ever having been manured. They save all their manure for their roots. They have not as yet been troubled by any insects destroying the grain. The day of our visit the staff were busy preparing a supplementary exhibit lying around the place wherever they throw it out of the stable. The men don't look very clean or tidy, but the women do, and although it was harvest time a lot of the men were lounging around the town apparently doing nothing. In some of the houses the people and the animals dwell in the same place, other of the houses were fairly clean. Mr. Wilson was asking after Fred Brisco, who is a Napanee production, and he told me, with some pride, that all the Briscos at Napanee were warm supporters of his.

Mr. Atwell, Sr., told me that many of the farmers around Brandon sow more wheat than many of the farmers in Kent county raise. Some of the Manitoba farmers sow one thousand to two thousand bushels of wheat and have as high as a thousand acres under cultivation; many have 700 acres. The great majority are from Ontario and you couldn't hire them to return.

Moosomin was the next stop. Between this town and Brandon the country varies. In some places it is rolling, in others it is level. The soil in many places is very fertile, as the many splendid farms you see from the train testify. Quite a large portion of the land along here is held by speculators. Moosomin is the first town in the district of Assiniboia and has six large elevators. It is only a place of about 500 inhabitants, but from the middle of September until after Christmas, while the farmers are bringing in their grain and while their money lasts, it is a very lively place, so the residents told me. The town is the centre of a great agricultural district, as the six large elevators prove. I met a namesake of (Continued on Seventh Page.)

Gentlemen.—While driving down a very steep hill last August my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fearfully about the head and body. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on him and in a few days he was as well as ever.
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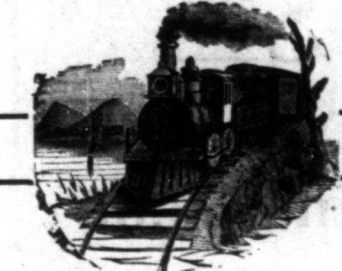
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country varies. In some places it is rolling, in others it is level. The soil in many places is very fertile, as the many splendid farms you see from the train testify. Quite a large portion of the land along here is held by speculators. Moosomin is the first town in the district of Assiniboia and has six large elevators. It is only a place of about 500 inhabitants, but from the middle of September until after Christmas, while the farmers are bringing in their grain and while their money lasts, it is a very lively place, so the residents told me. The town is the centre of a great agricultural district, as the six large elevators prove. I met a namesake of (Continued on Seventh Page.)

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