

## D. CRIPPEN'S DEPARTURE

Inspector Dew Makes Very Elaborate Preparations—Sailed on the Megantic—Prisoners Closely Guarded

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Quebec bade farewell last night to Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and Ethel Clare Le Neve. At 10 o'clock they sailed for England on board the White Star Liner Megantic, due at Liverpool at noon next Saturday.

An extraordinary accident occurred as Crippen crossed the gang plank. It carried an omen that might well depress a man in the shadow of the hangman's rope. Crippen came hurrying across the plank handcuffed, his hat pulled low over his eyes and his chin in his collar, trying apparently to dodge the photographers.

In his haste, he ran squarely into a rope that had held the gangway steady. The rope caught him under the chin and jerked him backward and had not Dew, who was close behind, caught him, Crippen would have fallen and possibly pitched between the two vessels into the water. The next instant Dew had set him on his feet and the pair disappeared inside the Megantic.

Notwithstanding the fears of the British police that the dentist might attempt suicide, the occurrence was too palpably an accident for its nature to be mistaken.

Miss Le Neve had to be supported as she crossed the gang plank. As she reached the deck of the Megantic she fainted and had to be carried to her cabin. It was half an hour before she revived. The girl never has made a full recovery from her collapse at arrest, although her condition has caused her father no anxiety.

Inspector Dew managed the departure of the noted pair in a manner that furnished a fitting climax to their sensational capture. The fruits of Dew's deep thought during his twenty days of solemn silence first became evident at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but the full beauty of his scheme did not appear in all its elaboration until the hour of sailing.

The finishing touch to a twelve-hour performance that more than once verged on opera bouffe came when the Scotland Yard inspector climbed the gang plank and, with impassive countenance, entered his name on the passenger list as "Silas P. Boyle." This in spite of the fact that Dew was probably the best known man aboard and that among his 900 fellow passengers fully 600 had met him here in Quebec.

Consistently he registered his assistant, Sergeant Mitchell of Scotland Yard, as "M. F. G. Johnston."

Mrs. Stone, one of the waitresses brought from London to look after Miss Le Neve, appeared on the passenger list as "Mary Byrne," and Miss Foster, her companion, as "Miss Ogilvie."

If Dew's object had been the attainment of publicity he could not have chosen a better ship than the Megantic. She took aboard here 620 members of the "Queen's Own," a crack Canadian regiment bound for England to join the British army manoeuvres. Several Canadian newspapermen and photographers accompany the regiment, and other came from Montreal on the Megantic yesterday morning to see them off.

After making secret arrangements to board this steamer, Dew conducted his prisoners with a mystery that set the city in an uproar and brought every reporter and photographer in Quebec upon his heels. He smuggled them from the local jail at 7 o'clock with three hacks and five provincial detectives to help his own Scotland Yard force. Then, by circuitous routes he drove to the river at Sillery, a village only a mile from the fall in a straight line, but measured seven miles over the road he chose.

Before the three hacks had reached the river the whole countryside was aroused, and when a party of newspapermen came in pursuit shortly afterward they had no trouble in following the trail. In an automobile they reached Sillery in time to see the tug puffing up the river with Dew on deck wearing a triumphant smile. Thus the British detective escaped the photographers on shore, but the Megantic on her downward voyage from Montreal was not due until noon and

The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race.

If the housekeepers of Canada will use

**WILSON'S FLY PADS**

persistently, this peril would be tremendously reduced.

## EARL GREY'S JOURNEY

A Great Reception at Famous Norway House—Party Leave for the Bay—Earl to Stay in Canada Another Year

Norway House, N.W.T., Aug. 19.—His Excellency Earl Grey, accompanied by Lady Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey and maid, with a jolly party of friends from Government House, Ottawa, arrived safely at Norway House last Saturday. They all seemed to be in the very best of cheer and spoke in loud praise of their northern journey this far.

Lady Grey and Lady Evelyn dropped the party here and returned to Warrenton Landing, there to embark on the steamer Wolverine, en route for Selkirk, then to proceed to Banff in the Rockies, where they intend passing the remainder of the summer. They were escorted back by Capt. R. Bingham, A.D.C.

Soon after the departure of the ladies his Excellency and friends set out on their long and venturesome journey to Hudson Bay and the frozen north.

Earl Grey's party of voyagers include Mr. Geo. Grey, a nephew of Earl Grey's; Major G. F. Trotter, A.D.C., Government House; Professor R. W. Brock, acting director of the geological survey, and a member of McGill medical faculty; Dr. John McCrae, Montreal; L. S. Amery, of the editorial staff of the London Times; Major J. B. Moodie, R.N.W.M.P.; Constables Hugh McDermid and W. Withers, R.N.W.M.P.; cook W. F. Collins, R.N.W.M.P., Regina, and two servants.

It was indeed unfortunate that the weather was anything but pleasant when His Excellency arrived at Norway House. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the amusement of the party in the way of a York-bout race, canoe races, games of cricket and lawn tennis, but the weather being unfavorable they were called off.

The trip from Selkirk to Norway House occupied just two days, which is considered a very quick run. When the party arrived they expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the passage on board the steamer Wolverine. The first day out was exceedingly fine, and as the steamer ploughed through the broad clear waters of Lake Winnipeg, with its picturesque shores, all were impressed most favorably and enjoyed every minute of the trip.

At Warren Landing, where the party disembarked from the Wolverine, the Hudson Bay company's speedy gasoline launch, the Nelson River, proudly floating the Union Jack, lay in waiting to convey the vice-regal party down the Nelson river to Norway House. The twenty-two miles was made in record time against a stiff wind. A cold, drenching rain fell in torrents, drenching everyone to the skin and making things very disagreeable and unpleasant. During this part of the trip a very amusing incident happened which pleased His Excellency very much. The launch, with himself and party on board overtook another much larger boat shortly after leaving the Landing, and a very hard fought race down the river followed. Both engines were opened wide, but the launch carrying the governor-general proved much the speedier and won out by over a mile much to the satisfaction of all on board.

When His Excellency arrived the cheerful reception extended him from the natives of this little, far away colony was indeed a most impressive scene, and one that will probably remain fresh for many years in the memory of their distinguished guest. As the launch was nearing the pier some fifty Indians armed with shot guns and rifles, began firing a salute that rent the air and told of the governor-general's advent to the north.

This was previously arranged by C. C. Sinclair, the Hudson Bay company's popular manager at Norway House, who left nothing undone in the way of preparing a cordial welcome for his guest. On every pier, and for hundreds of yards along the bank of the river, great crowds of Indians were gathered together, with their chiefs and councillors, closely scrutinizing in profound amazement, every move that His Excellency made.

Landed safely on the pier, the party was greeted with hearty handshakes and at once proceeded toward the entrance of the old fort, which was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, purposely for the occasion. Just as they were about to enter the fort, His Excellency caught sight of a long strip of bunting over the archway, displaying words inscribed in the Cree language. Turning to the chief of the band he asked what these words meant in English, and the chief answered "Welcome from the people of the north." This token of respect so appropriate and so well designed, deeply touched His Excellency and in words of cheer he expressed his many thanks for their kindness.

When the party arrived, Major Moodie, who is in charge of the trip, was informed that the bungalow of the Hudson Bay Co.'s manager had been neatly fitted up and at their disposal. Everything in the way of convenience there awaited them and in a short time the whole party was seated to a sumptuous repast that was relieved by all.

The next day being Sunday it was intended that the party attend divine services at the different church missions, but owing to the unfavorable weather this had to be cancelled and the day was spent roaming about the

Fort inspecting its ancient buildings, viewing several old relics around which pages of interesting stories have been written, and perusing the well preserved volumes in the famous old Norway House library. Well did the adventurers know that this was the last civilized place they would see until Newfoundland was reached and accordingly took advantage of it.

Bright and early Monday morning the party arose. His Excellency was the first to notice the weather clearing and the wind subsiding. He immediately dispatched orders to the Northwest Mounted Police to load the canoes and remain in readiness for his embarkation at a moment's notice. At noon the ruffled waters of Little Playgreen Lake, churned up by the gale the day before, became quite smooth and the party decided to start. This being the first and last of the water they had to cross prior to their arrival at York Factory, hence the precaution. When His Excellency came down to the pier a special canoe was in waiting, and he, with Professor Brock, wasted no time in getting into it. As they pulled away from the dock, Earl Grey, seated comfortably in his canoe, lifted his hat and waved a fond farewell to the cheering crowds that lined the river banks, while the deafening reports from the Indian rifles told of their guests' departure as if it did of the arrival.

The fleet consisted of twelve canoes in all and were handled by twenty-four picked Indian guides, supplied by the Hudson Bay company. These warriors, of the north are all expert canoeists. So familiar are they with the treacherous rapids and dangerous falls on these northern rivers that with every degree of certainty they can be depended upon to safely land their precious cargo at its destination.

The advance escort of Northwest Mounted Police in charge of Major Moodie, who are looking after the party's comfort, left nothing undone in the way of detail to make the trip an enjoyable one. They brought along a fine assortment of supplies and whenever the party stops for lunch or "to boil the kettle" as the Indian would say, a tasty meal will be prepared by the cook, W. F. Collins, of the Mounted Police staff at Regina. There are eleven tents in all, including a specially made one for His Excellency and whenever these are pitched for the night the police have strict orders to host the Union Jack immediately.

Not since the visits of the late Sir John Franklin, over fifty years ago, has this great playground of Canada been introduced to such a popular and widely known man as His Excellency Earl Grey. For he is one man in all Canada who is above the lure of partyism, one man unexpected, unquestioned as a true and faithful supporter of this fair Dominion and one who will leave no stone unturned to help its progress.

His Excellency, interviewed by your correspondent, was asked if it was his intention to remain in Canada over next winter in order to open and promote another session of parliament. He said: "God willing and I am spared you may say that I will both open and promote the next session of the eleventh parliament of Canada, 1911 to 1912. This is the expressed wish of my superiors across the waters, and although my year's extension of time as governor-general expires on the 26th of next month, yet I feel it my bounden duty to remain, not from an imperial viewpoint alone, but out of respect to the Canadian people."

When asked if his northern trip was

connected in any way with the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, Earl Grey said: "None whatever. I am simply making this trip for the express purpose of disapproving, if possible, the widespread theory that this part of Canada is but a frozen north. My impressions of the country will, I trust, enable me to give to the press and the people a fair idea of this vast and unexplored country."

Asked about the reports published to the effect that some Canadian newspapermen thought they were slighted on account of not being invited to accompany the party on their trip, His Excellency said: "In this matter I had nothing to say. The Mounted Police were responsible for all arrangements made and were vested with full power to expend the government's appropriation for the trip as best they saw fit and to the best advantage. I might say as regards Mr. L. S. Amery, ex-M.P. of the British parliament and now connected with the editorial staff of the London Times, that he is along with me purely as a personal friend, and not in the capacity of a newspaper correspondent."

ROOSEVELT OR GOVERNOR

May Fight the Machine in New York State

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—"I am very much pleased with Mr. Taft's statement. It makes the situation pretty clear. If Nassau county wishes me to go to the state convention I shall go. I regard the issue as clear-cut and as far as I am concerned there will be absolutely no compromise. This declaration was made today by Theodore Roosevelt, a few minutes before his departure on his western tour. He was accompanied by the short speaking tour and followed the short conference with county chairman Lloyd Griscom in the former president's private car Republic.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 23.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left this morning for New York, where he will make his start for his big speaking tour through the country. The former president indicated that he would give out a detailed statement later with respect to President Taft's letter to County Chairman Lloyd C. Griscom of New York of the recent developments in the New York State situation. From the morning until the morning of September 11 when his private car, the Roosevelt, is due back here, Roosevelt will be kept constantly on the move, making speeches, attending receptions and dinners, reviewing parades and travelling. Colonel Roosevelt is to make fourteen set speeches, most of which deal with public questions which figure in party platforms and will declare his beliefs in regard to them.

To Cost Fifty Million  
OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—It is expected that the preliminary report on the new Welland Canal project is to be submitted to Parliament this session, and will be on the basis of an expenditure of fifty million dollars for the construction of a 21 foot waterway. In addition, the St. Lawrence canal will have to be deepened to a corresponding depth, his report and the renewal of the proposal of the Georgian Bay Canal Company, which is likely to construct the Georgian Bay canal if the Government will guarantee the bonds, will engage the attention of parliament this season.

As Sir Wilfrid Laurier has declared that both works are essential it will be necessary for the government to decide at an early date which will be first undertaken.

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## H. E. PERRY'S LITTLE SUIT

Wants Elizabeth Churchill to Return Two Thousand Dollars—Defendant's Statement of Defence is Unique

To be a Liberal organizer must be a very remunerative position, as in a case before the Manitoba courts we find that H. E. Perry, who holds such a position, claims to have loaned Elizabeth Churchill \$2,193.05. Elizabeth denies Perry's claim, and in defence claims that the money was paid by Perry in return for her unlawfully and immorally cohabiting with him.

Perry, since 1905, has been the chief of the Liberal heeled in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. A paid employee of the Saskatchewan Liberals he was active in the famous Prince Albert election case and was in constant communication with the fugitive returning officers during their reinforced absence from the country.

His peculiar activities were again brought into play in the famous Laird-Scott case. Perry was the chief instrument used in securing Scott's defence. Trips to the United States, Toronto and Winnipeg were made by him in frantic efforts to secure incriminating evidence. His career has not redounded with credit, either to himself or his Liberal bosses.

The items of the Bill. In the statement of claim filed by Perry in the court of the King's Bench of Manitoba by Macdonald, Haggart, Sullivan and Farr, a detailed account of the monies paid is given. It starts from December, 1906, and continues up to April 16, 1910.

The sums lent were not very large, but were lent often. Such items as doctors' bills, nurses' bills, baggage transfer also appear in the statement, while in one case there was an account of \$109.25 for a trip to New York. The amount is \$2,030.70, with \$162.75 interest, a total of \$2,193.05.

Perry's Claim. The plaintiff's statement of claim is as follows:

1. The plaintiff is the Liberal political organizer and resides in the city of Winnipeg, and the defendant also resides in the said city.

2. The plaintiff's claim is for money due from the defendant to the plaintiff, for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, and also for money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant at her request, and also for money received by the defendant for use of the plaintiff, and also for interest upon such monies lent or paid to the defendant or received by the defendant aforesaid.

Statement of Defence. The statement of defence, as filed by Messrs. Phillips & Whitt, solicitors for the defendant, is as follows:

1. The defendant admits the allegations contained in the first paragraph of the plaintiff's statement of claim.

2. The defendant denies the allegations contained in the remaining paragraphs of the plaintiff's statement of claim.

3. The defendant says in the alternative that if the plaintiff paid her the money alleged, then the said money was an absolute gift from the plaintiff to the defendant.

4. The defendant further says as an

## EDMONTON EXHIBITION

August 23 to 26, 1910

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VIA



RAILWAY

TICKETS ON SALE

August 20th to 26th, 1910

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Full information from

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alternative defence that the money claimed by the plaintiff was paid to the defendant by the plaintiff for an illegal consideration, namely, in consideration of the plaintiff and the defendant unlawfully and immorally cohabiting together.

He Has Not Called Again

TORONTO, Aug. 22.—A thief walked into the Dominion Bridge Company's office here Saturday during the manager's absence and after asking for the manager went into his room and stole \$300 in pay cheques which were lying in an envelope on the desk. He then walked out, saying he would call again.