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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1910.

THE WELCOME TO SIR WILFRID.

Reports indicate that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been meeting splendid receptions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Crowds have flocked to hear him at every point at which he has spoken. His audiences have invariably been sympathetic and usually enthusiastic. He is assured an equally cordial reception in Alberta. In British Columbia, the Provincial Government, though of the opposite political persuasion, has arranged a demonstration in his honor at Victoria.

The cordiality of this reception means something. It is not merely a tribute of respect to the position he occupies. Western people are hospitable and may be relied on to extend the courtesies to a public man of whatever political complexion. But they are also an intensely practical people. They have no compunction about making known what they think about public affairs. If in their opinion the conduct of public business under Sir Wilfrid's Government had been other than beneficial to the West, they would assuredy take this opportunity of letting him know, either by words or by actions equally eloquent—probably by both.

It is not so many years since another party leader toured the West—and met with a vastly different reception. That, not because he was the leader of the Opposition instead of the Government, but because the principles and policy for which he stood were the principles and policy which had not made for the development of the western country in days gone by and which if again applied to the administration of public affairs must be expected to produce the same results in manner and degree that they produced under the old regime. That Mr. Borden's western tour was a failure no one questions. And it was a failure not because Mr. Borden was Mr. Borden, nor because he was the leader of the Opposition party, but because he was in alliance with ideas of government which had held the western country in stagnation for a decade and which if given the chance must be expected to do so again.

Making every allowance for the personal qualities of Sir Wilfrid, and for the deference due the premier of the Dominion, the warmth of the reception he is receiving in the West is mainly because of what he has done and of what he proposes to do. Mr. Borden was received courteously,—but it was with cold courtesy. Sir Wilfrid is received with acclaim—as the head of a government whose policy has transformed the western country from a wilderness to what it is today, and under which, and under which alone, the development of the past will be eclipsed by the progress of the future. The West knows what has happened under the Laurier Government and knows what will happen as the same policy is continued and unfolded in future. That is why the West not only receives Sir Wilfrid with courtesy, but welcomes him with mammoth receptions and hearty applause.

Western people are divided nominally in allegiance between the two political parties. But when the war drums are silent in the intervals of peace, the overwhelming majority of them, utterly regardless of the badges they wear at election times, frankly and sincerely approve the underlying principles of the policy of western development which the Laurier Government inaugurated and is carrying to such magnificent success. And it is upon those principles and their proper adaptation to the needs and conditions of the country that the hope of the western people depends, quite irrespective of which political party they have voted for in times gone by. The abandonment of this policy of western development would be regarded with quite as much apprehension and opposed with quite as much vigor by Western Conservatives as by Western Liberals and by the great body of those who have no fixed political attachments.

It was the policy of the Laurier Government which stopped land-grabbing by colonization companies which did not colonize, and by railway companies which did or did not build railways; which released for settlement 32 million acres of land in the odd-numbered sections which had been ear-marked and set aside as railway reserves; which stopped the alienation of coal lands from the crown and made the deposits that underlie the western prairies the perpetual possession of the people; which sent men into every country in the world where desirable settlers could be found and persuaded them to come in thousands to make homes and farms in this untenanted empire; which brought railways where before there were none, and railway competition where before there was monopoly; which by tariff reduction, by the British Preference, and by trade treaties, reduced the cost of manufactured goods in Canada and opened markets abroad for the produce of the Canadian farms.

These patent and undeniable facts, and the confidence that what his Government has done indicates what it will do, are the reasons the practical western people hail Sir Wilfrid not only as a great man, and not only as Premier of Canada, but as the champion of those principles of public policy which have made, are making, and will make the western country great.

Free beer was a factor at a Conservative picnic at Hamilton, Ontario. Manitoba election methods seem to be contagious.

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Because he told a western audience his ideal was a Canadian nation within the British Empire the Toronto Mail and Empire accuses Sir Wilfrid Laurier of preaching separation from Great Britain. Yet the Mail used to applaud what it called a "national" policy.

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The Winnipeg Telegram takes this way of explaining that the Russell constituency was stolen to enable Conservative bettors to rake in the bets: "There are a number of very sore bettors in Winnipeg. These are the men who wagered that the opposition in the Manitoba legislature would increase its representation in that body. The recount in Russell gives the seat to Mr. Bonny castle and ousts Mr. Valens, who had been credited with election. Now the bettors who took the money on supposedly official returns will have to hand over their supposed gains. Most of the wagers made during the recent provincial campaign were made on this basis."

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The story that the government dam and boom at Goose Island had been destroyed is declared by the engineer in charge of the work to be a falsehood. Ice in the spring and floods during the summer have done a certain amount of damage, as was to be expected from the nature of the stream. The local mill men have had experiences of their own of like nature while trying to establish booms opposite the city to catch the downcoming logs. A reasonable amount of damage must be expected where an uncompleted work has to stand the strain of an ice rush or a sudden rise of the water. Making allowance for this, Mr. Malhoit says the works at Goose Island have not suffered damage, and that operations are only temporarily suspended because the money voted by Parliament has been spent.

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The city council did the right thing in making a grant of $500 to the sufferers from the fire at Campbellton, N.B. Campbellton is a long way from Edmonton, but it is a Canadian town, or was before the fire wiped it out of existence. Had the city which voted liberally to the relief of the San Francisco sufferers done nothing toward relieving the distress at these Canadians in an equally bad plight it would have been anything but complimentary to our humanity and our loyalty. That it was not done earlier may be taken to be because the need was not known. The first despatches from the stricken town rather indicated that the New Brunswick government had taken matters in hand and already made preparations to meet any emergency. This unfortunately was later shown to have been not the case, and when the need was known Edmonton responded promptly. All other Canadian cities respond in like proportion there should be no need of further complaint of a lack of the necessities of the case.

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Hoof and mouth disease has broken out in the herds of Yorkshire. The United States have temporarily barred the importation of cattle from that district and there is a possibility of Canada having to do the same. If Canada wished to treat the British cattle breeders as Britain has treated the Canadian cattle growers we would seize this occasion to bar the importation of live cattle from any part of Great Britain—and would leave the bars up after the disease had disappeared. It is years since the Canadian herds were affected by the murrain, yet the embargo placed on them when the disease existed still stands, a declaration to the world that our cattle are diseased. Perhaps a dose of their own medicine would open the eyes of the British officials to the injury they are doing a Canadian industry and the indefensible means they are using to do it. British breeders of pure-bred stock export a steadily increasing number of animals to Canada each year. If they were told that they could not longer do so except on condition that the cattle be slaughtered on landing it might bring them to a recognition of the injustice the British embargo does to the Canadian cattle producer.

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The importance of the Brazeau coal fields is indicated by the activity of the railway companies in building lines into the district. The G. T. P. have a line projected southwesterly from Wolf Creek into the fields; the general manager of the C. N. R. announced in Calgary that that company would proceed with their line from Stettler to Rocky Mountain House; from Red Deer comes word that the plans of the Alberta Central have been approved at Ottawa and that construction work on that line has begun. It is possible the C. N. R. line west from Stettler is designed as a link in a new main line, being continued east to tap the present main line somewhere in Saskatchewan and connecting with the Edmonton-Vancouver line in the mountains. The other two lines are being built apparently for the express purpose of hauling out coal from the Brazeau country. This, with the Government reports on the extent and character of the deposits, and the activity of mining companies owning claims there, warrants the belief that before many years have passed the basin between the head waters of the Brazeau and North Saskatchewan will be one of the largest coal producing areas on the continent.

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Dr. Crippen's arrest was timely. He was a decidedly "undesirable" immigrant. The capture scores another triumph for wireless telegraphy. The credit for the detection of the disguised pair belongs to the sharp-eyed skipper who spotted them shortly after leaving Antwerp. But had it not been for the wireless instrument aboard and the corresponding instruments ashore he would not have been able to report his suspicions to the police authorities of the Old Land and to have them verified by details as to the appearance of the missing couple. The most he could have done in such circumstances would have been to turn them over to the authorities on arrival under suspicion. And the chances are that he would not even have done this, for people travelling incog are not so unusual as to convince the skipped of a line that whoever does so is a criminal fleeing from justice. But with the aid of the wireless he was able to tell the British authorities of his suspicions, and they, not only to give him a description of the pair, but to despatch an officer by a faster boat who went aboard the Montrose at Father Point and identified them. The wheels of justice were thus enabled to run more smoothly and certainly than they could have done had the wireless not been in existence. The ability to telegraph where there are no wires has made the world smaller for the fleeing criminal—and thus added another deterrent to crime.

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Entries for the fair, which opens August 22nd, continue to come in by the score and the prospect is that they will far exceed all previous records. Entries of stock are exceptionally large and in the cattle, horse, sheep and swine shows the fair promises something remarkable. In part this is no doubt due to the better accommodation assured exhibitors at the new grounds. There, about 200 men are putting the finishing touches on the stock buildings, putting up the grand stand and getting the grounds in order. The cattle, sheep and swine buildings are practically finished. Three racing stables have been built, and ten stables for horses designed for the show ring. Work has commenced on the poultry and pet stock buildings. The show ring has been finished. A half-mile racing track has been graded and is being worked daily with drag and roller. Already it is in good condition and by fair time should be about as nearly perfect as possible. The layout of the grounds is good. Separate entrances have been provided for pedestrians and vehicles, and the latter will not be allowed on the main street leading to the grand stand. A driveway has been made around the entire grounds with cross roads at convenient points. Clumps of trees have been left here and there and seats and bandstands placed in the shade of them. A pond in the middle of the grounds is to be cleaned out and converted into a lake. Flower beds have been laid out and some of them are already bright with blooms. With three weeks left before the fair opens the promise is that the grounds will be in excellent condition to receive the thousands who are expected to attend the exhibition.

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The Provincial Department of Agriculture has issued a circular advising farmers to cut all the wild hay available, as feed is likely to be scarce during the coming winter and the prices obtainable correspondingly high. Even in this section of the country where the grain crops are good, the absence of early rainfall has resulted in the tame hay crop being lighter than usual. In those sections which have suffered severely from scarcity of moisture the hay has suffered the fate of the grain. The prospect seems to be that hay will be worth much more money than usual after the feeding season commences. Fortunately, the absence of early rain which is accountable for the shortage of the hay crop has left many sloughs dry which in other years were filled with water. These are now standing thick with splendid wild hay, the moisture in the bottom land having induced an earlier and more vigorous growth than occurred on higher land and even on land from which slough hay is usually cut. The farmer in Central and Northern Alberta will therefore be able this year to cut a paying crop on land which ordinarily produces nothing. The farmer in the outlying settlement should be able to profit more largely than others from the shortage of the hay crop. Being isolated, he will have fewer competitors for the hay growing on the unoccupied wild land around him. Ordinarily the man on the frontier farms at a disadvantage through being far from market. This year he will derive an advantage rather than a disadvantage from this circumstance. He will have more wild land to cut over than if he were located nearer market and therefore in a more thickly settled district. The prospect is that the price will be high enough to make it profitable for him, even despite the long haul to market.

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The Globe, of London, in the issue of July 15th, publishes a "Reuter's" despatch from Winnipeg to the effect that "Reports from the three "Western provinces with regard to "the crop outlook indicate that the "long continued drought will reduce "the anticipated yield probably by "one-half." It would have been difficult to compile a message more likely to spread an absolutely erroneous impression of conditions in the Prairie Provinces. Whether the fault arose through the Winnipeg correspondent mistaking conditions in certain parts of Manitoba to be those pertaining generally, or whether from an unwillingness to admit that things elsewhere were better than in those parts, the result is the same. The despatch is unreliable in its summary of the crop prospects, for no competent authority has estimated the reduction due to drought as likely to reach one-half the expected yield. It is even more injurious in that it fails absolutely to suggest in any way that there are parts of the country in which the crops are good or parts even in which they are other than poor. The impression it must give the reader unfamiliar with the western country and without other and better sources of information, is that from Manitoba to the Mountains the whole country is parched; that the best that can be hoped in most if not all parts of it, is a half crop. This is not said, of course, but neither is the contrary stated, and because the facts are not stated the wrong impression is pretty certain to be created. There is not any general crop failure—to the extent of one-half or any other fraction—in the prairie country. In Central and Northern Alberta crops are uniformly good, in some places excellent, and on the whole likely to return quite an average yield. And this area comprises from one-quarter to one-fifth of the whole settled portion of the prairie country. If there is any considerable reduction in the total crop from drought it is not because the crop throughout the whole country has suffered, but because in certain sections it has suffered pretty badly, so badly that the good crps elsewhere cannot make up for the shortage.

In buying a cough medicine, don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by dealers.

AWAKENING OF SCIENCE

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What is "FRUIT-A-TIVES"?

Medical men are just beginning to realize the possibilities of fruit in curing disease. Its action on the liver, kidneys and skin is wonderful. Yet fruit in its raw state is impracticable in treating disease because of the minute quantity of the active or curative principle contained in fruit juice.

A physician in Ottawa, after years of patient work, discovered a process, whereby the medicinal or bitter principle of fruit juice is increased in quantity and thus a more active and more valuable substance is obtained.

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Hundreds of prominent people in every section of the Dominion owe their good health to "Fruit-a-tives." Hundreds more are daily becoming stronger and better by taking them. "Fruit-a-tives" is daily proving its inestimable value as a natural cure in all cases of Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Backache and Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney and Skin Troubles.

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COVERED THE ASSIGNMENT.

Calgary Albertan—Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, as a farmer newspaperman, this summer set down for himself an assignment to visit the Yukon territory and find out for himself and at first hand the conditions in the Far North. To go overland from Edmonton to Dawson by stage, steamer, canoe and pack horses was no holiday jaunt. Mr. Oliver, like all true newspapermen, covered his self-imposed assignment and is now on his way back from Dawson City with his story.

WHERE BRITAIN BEATS THE WORLD.

Toronto World—The new edition of Lloyd's Register Book contains statistical tables showing the total ocean tonnage of the world to have risen from 21,508,000 in 1886 to 41,916,000 in the current year. Of the 1886 tonnage 10,291,000 was steam and 11,217,000 sail. The present tonnage is: Steam, 37,291,000, and sail, 4,624,000.

The following table shows the gross steam tonnage owned in the principal maritime countries of the world in the years 1900 and 1910:

	1900.	1910.
Great Britain & colonies	12,149,000	18,059,000
German	2,160,000	3,959,000
American (U.S.)	879,000	1,642,000
French	1,052,000	1,448,000
Norwegian	765,000	1,422,000
Japanese	488,000	1,147,000
Italian	540,000	988,000
Dutch	467,000	983,000
Swedish	419,000	783,000
Austro-Hungarian	387,000	778,000
Spanish	642,000	747,000
Danish	412,000	672,000
Total foreign	8,211,000	14,569,000

The striking fact is brought out by these figures that the total tonnage now sailing under the British flag amounts to nearly 3,500,000 tons more than the combined totals of the eleven other countries included in the table.

Neither Canadian nor United States vessels trading on the great lakes, in which a very large increase of tonnage has recently taken place, are included in the table. In the 1900 edition of the Register Book the tonnage of vessels trading on the great lakes was given at 576,000; in the present edition the total amounts to no less than 2,147,000, or nearly three and three-quarters times that of ten years ago.

The final table shows the number of iron and steel steamers of 2,000 tons and above now in existence, distinguishing whether built in the United Kingdom or abroad, and includes 422 vessels trading on the great lakes of North America. If, however, only seagoing vessels be taken into account it is found that of the total number now in existence over 80 per cent. has been built in the United Kingdom.

THE APE QUARTETTE.

Toronto Star—A terrible shock to humanity is the announcement of a German biologist that man is descended not from one particular breed of apes, but from four. Man, just nicely becoming reconciled to being a thoroughbred ape, finds to his horror that he is a mongrel ape instead. So, at least, says Dr. Melchers, whose division of the race by ape-doms is as follows:

The gorilla is the ancester of the West Congo-Guinea-Soudan negro, of the Banus and the Zulus, and also of the fair-haired and red-haired northern races, such as the Scandinavians the Saxons, the North Germans, and the Finns.

From the chimpanzee descend the Bushmen, Lapps, Berbers, some Turanian races, Iberians and southern Europeans.

The South Germans, at least the black-haired and short-headed ones, are brothers of the scarcely human Australians and Papuans, while all alike are children of the orang-outang.

The Mongolians, Malays, Polynesians and Siberians trace their common ancestry to the gibbon.

What a comfort it must be to the red haired man to know that his fiery poll is just an outbreak of the primitive gorilla. How proud the Germans should be that they somehow, within their borders, the descendants of both the gorilla and the orang, outang. How easily explained is British sympathy for the down-trodden negroes of the Congo when it is remembered that the two peoples are descended from the same breed of ape, perhaps from the same individual ape And what a silly conjecture the whole thing represents.

Dr Melchers should not rest contented with his simian genealogy. He should now set out to prove that the gorilla, the chimpanzee, the orang-outang and the gibbon have a common ancestor in the primal earthworm, if he will give his fancy full swing, and determine what he is going to discover before he discovers it, he will find it possible to trace the origin of mankind to wood-violet or a typhoid bacillus. For the men with an ounce of imagination, the public seems ever ready with a pound of credulity.

A NEW KIND OF "BIG BROTHER."

Montreal Star—"Why stay our hand any longer in Nicaragua?" asks one of the New York papers which has long been known for its militant and expansive imperialism. Why, indeed? Estrada, in spite of the moral backing of the United States government, the financial assistance of American corporations who, for one reason or another, believe it will pay them to make the revolution a success, and the volunteered assistance of American patriots who prefer fighting in Nicaragua to keeping the peace at home, seems unable to accomplish anything definite enough to regularize his fighting. The armies of Madriz are at least holding their own, and it must not be forgotten that Madriz is still the representative of law, order and society, the United States to the contrary not withstanding.

Even though Estrada and his revolution are not able to accomplish all that is expected of them, why should this block Secretary Knox's plan of working out the destiny of the Nicaraguan people for them? The formalities have, to a certain extent, been complied with. The revolutionists, aided and abetted by the Washington authorities, have marched and countermarched around Bluefields, there have been several skirmishes and two or three engagements that were almost battles, and there has been a vast amount of alarming reports cabled and carefully circulated in the United States as to what might happen to American citizens if the Madriz forces ever determined to massacre them—a course which Madriz seems not to have the slightest intention of adopting. In a word, Nicaragua should be in that state of unrest and discontent where the benevolent intervention of the United States would be warmly welcomed. If Nicaragua does not see her position in this light, it only shows how benighted and blind to their best interests the citizens of that free and independent republic are.

In the logical development of this point of view at home, we are gravely reminded by that section of the press which has the assimilation of Nicaragua close at heart that "the civilized world looks to the Big Brother of the Monroe Doctrine to establish peace and order in the distracted land." It is possible that the civilized world, viewed from the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, looks as if it had something of this kind on its mind, but truth compels us to confess that, regarded from the ordinary matter-of-fact standpoint, it would be hard to detect this universal emotion which Europe, Asia and part of Africa are said to be struggling to express. There have been other and much more sanguinary revolutions in South America without the "Big Brother of the Monroe Doctrine" feeling called on to interfere or the sister Nations looking mutely but pleadingly towards him. There have been graver issues at stake and more important interests involved without the European Powers being forced to confess their inadequacy to deal with the situation.

We are quite prepared to admit that it may be in the best interests of the world as well as to the immediate benefit of the United States that there be a certain control exercised over Nicaragua now that the Isthmian Canal is nearing completion. Nicaragua is turbulent, if no more so than other Central and South American countries. There is so much at stake in the protection of the great canal for the commerce of the world that it is quite open to argument whether the United States is not justified in virtually assuming a protectorate over territory contiguous to the canal zone even though it means the wiping out of a self-governing republic. What does appear hardly worthy the dignity of the people of the United States is the attempt to reach this result behind the kind of pretexts which are now being employed. "The civilized world" is "looking to the Big Brother of the Monroe Doctrine"—In this case Secretary Knox—to do what he can to benefit himself, exactly as all the other Great Powers do, and calling him "Big Brother" is not going to make it any easier for Nicaragua.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Washington Star—F. H. Elliott, secretary of the American Automobile association, was discussing at a dinner in New York the automobilist's well-known enthusiasm.

"A friend of mine," he said, "visited recently the automobile ward of a lunatic asylum. They have, you know, automobile wards now.

"I was a large, airy room, and along the wall were arranged some two dozen cots, but of the inmates not a trace was to be seen.

"'But where are the inmates?' my friend asked the physician.

"'The inmates?' was the reply. 'Oh, they're all here. They're under the beds tinkering with the springs.'"

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Detroit News-Tribune—A trained ostrich recently disconcerted its exhibitor at a music hall by continually endeavoring to break away from all restraint and to climb over the footlights into the orchestra.

The widely-advertised act came to a sudden end and the professor emerged from behind the curtain and apologized for the actions of his pet in about these words:—

"Ladies and gentlemen,— Hi ham very sorry to disappoint you this hevening. We are compelled to cease our hengagement until the management hengages a new horchestra leader.

"The one at present hemployed 'ere 'as no 'air on top of 'is head, and my bird takes it for a hegg."

—

Boston Transcript—Fair arrival—But why do they call this unpicturesque spot under a scraggy tree "Lovers Leap"?

Her friends—Probably because you can't sit here five minutes without a caterpillar dropping down your neck.

Boston Transcript—Ethel—Mercy! Here's papa coming, and he told me the next time he caught you here he'd kick you.

Jack—What would you advise me to do?

Ethel—Sit down.

—

Chicago Tribune—The small boy was making his first long trip away from home.

Grandpa, he said, what's a moving picture show?"

You are, groaned his grandad, who had volunteered to be his sole companion on the journey.

—

The Housekeeper—He had joined the multitude in New York since his quick fortune came to him, and was entertaining friends at dinner. The service was magnificent, and so was the dinner. His wife, gorgeously clad, reigned over the table.

During a lull in the conversation he watched a servant who was dexterously removing crumbs from the cloth. Then he looked down the glistening table at his jewelled wife and remarked:—

"Jennie, remember when you used to shake the tablecloth out of the back door to the hens?"

$8,000 FIRE AT GRENFELL.

Fire Broke Out in Livery Barn and Destroyed Three Buildings.

Grenfell, Aug. 2—A bad fire broke out in John's livery barn at one-thirty this morning and spreading to his house and the blacksmith's shop of Fleming Bros., occupied by A. H. Tapping, all three were destroyed.

The loss is estimated at between seven and eight thousand dollars; the stable and house having forty-five hundred dollars insurance and Fleming Bros., also carrying small insurance.

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