anagement and scope of operapacking plant." Two witnesses l to supply this information ere unable to do so.

Nettlefield, butcher for the ercantile Co., buys meat wholerease and sells it retail. His of a packing plant proved to

Hehsdoerfer, butcher of Edthough a practical man in his was unable to give away deformation as to the running of plant.

djourned for a week.

conclusion of the evidence yes- commission rose to meet in on July 21. The interval betwo dates of the sitting has ered necessary on account of ary being unable to notify the tive farmers of the Cardston at a sitting of the commission held.

ER ARGUMENT CONCLUDED TODAY

For Appellants and Respondin Lumber Case Appeal Oc- Eight Days' Arguing Before me Court En Banc—Judges ve Decision.

Special.

, Alta., July 15.—The argu- the appeal against the deci- Chief Justice Sifton in the e Alberta government vs. W. of the executive of the Al- ail Lumber Dealers' Associa- concluded at 12.30 to-day. ment in the case has been by the members of the Su- urt en banc. The argument d nearly eight days. Both ennett, counsel for the de- and appellants, and Sidney s, deputy attorney general, el for the prosecution, dealt case in detail in their argu- Mr. Woods finished sum- the case yesterday afternoon, Bennet concluded his reply at ay.

ods in conclusion dealt with ion of the degree to which iracy had carried out its in- with regard to the restrain: Reading from the case of Robertson, he showed that d workmen have no right to to secure the discharge of llow workmen by their ten- ve en masse, if their demand eded to.

stice Scott asked if the set- fixed price as done by the sociation was illegal, and ls showed from the English Winston vs. Whiteley, that g of prices constituted re- trade, but he said he did t to the prices that had been this association, but he did r right to fix the price in nce, and also the right they o refuse a man membership use they did not choose to n.

oods especially pointed out ngly the association had act- ing Decker in his attempt the Mountain Millers from umber to his rival in the eed, and he again referred d treatment of Rooney and He considered that if this n should be allowed to con- price of lumber to consum- ultimately be raised as high an dare raise it, without risk- petition from the United

dictment, said Mr. Woods, same as in the Elliott case, he clause referring to overs ome or one of them which net so strongly objects to, so similar to that in the grain r. Woods then closed the case prosecution.

ennett spoke very strongly he terms of the indictment. rge is laid down that they with each other and with ers. How, he asked, can ke be charged with conspiring of several persons, none of e mentioned by name. The t the association had in re- Skeed was that he had been in lumber straight from the ns and selling it to a munic- All through, Becker had power of the association for interests. How could Clark nsible when he was all the Edmonton over two hundred ay.

ling the question of the reli- of Mr. Davidson's evidence, nett showed that the first had e of the Crown's witnesses, to his social position he is a the Royal Geographical so- s acted as consul in Manchu- been through the Japanese this is the record of the man ds accuses of perjury and de- lying.

comparison of this present h the Elliott case, he showed atter that there was a provi- ereby any man who sold to n members of the association ey a fine of 50 cents per ton bmit to boycott by all the , and this marked this asso- with illegality from its very . Nevertheless the court of although they admitted that em was undoubtedly wrong. ced to the conclusion that it unlawful.

arterly meeting of the board was held last night. During ting a resolution was passed the city council for inefficrk done regarding the street ontracts.

layer from the Calgary la- am is to be selected to play lympiad team. Nothing def- been announced yet, but it ed that Capt. McDonnell will

eamery Washed Away.

m, Ont., July 14.—Dolson's on the banks of the Thames being gradually washed into nd many skeletons exposed Attention to the proper s has been called to the

MR. FOWLER TALKS OF LANDED PROPRIETORS

Hero of the Union Trust Funds and C. P. R. Land Gamble Denounces the Proposal to Let Western Farmers Get 320 Acres of Land—Says They Are Worst Farmers in Canada.

Ottawa, July 6.—Mr. Fowler, of Kings and Albert, New Brunswick, offered his views on the pre-emption and purchase homestead features of the Land Bill on Saturday. The views may be better understood if it is remembered that Mr. Fowler was a member of the Pope-Fowler-Bennett-Lefurgey quartette, who bought 200,000 acres of C.P.R. land at $3 per acre, paying for them with notes endorsed by Mackenzie & Mann and funds borrowed from the Union Trust Company, of which Mr. Foster was then manager. Mr. Fowler's undying hostility to "landed proprietors"—the other "landed proprietors"—is as apparent as his alarm lest the western farmers may become so wealthy that they will be a menace to our democratic conditions. Coupled with Mr. Foster's speech of last session, it puts beyond need of explanation the attitude of the masters of the Opposition toward the men who are making the West.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Hansard report of Mr. Fowler's deliverance:

A Half-Section Too Large a Farm.

Mr. Fowler—I have not yet heard anything to convince me of the necessity of this feature of the bill. As I understand it the pre-emption idea is to provide for men who have already quarter-sections of land under the Homestead Act, an easy and cheap way to increase their holding to the extent of another 160 acres. I do not think it is in the interest of the western people that the country should be divided into large holdings. The most successful people from an agricultural point of view are those who have small farms; the farms are better cultivated and the country is more thickly populated than where you have large holdings. 320 acres is more land than any man should cultivate as an individual; more than he can possibly cultivate properly.

A Landlord Class.

"This bill seems to be in the direction of providing a landlord class in the west, which is an idea foreign to democratic institutions, and this is a democratic country. We have in Eastern Canada farms of 100 acres and they are considered good-sized farms for one individual. What has been the result of these large farms in the west?—there is no part of Canada where the farming is so bad, there is no part of Canada where the weed nuisance is so great, and this is chiefly on account of the large farms in that country. And yet, you are saying to a man to whom you have already given 160 acres of the public domain for nothing: Come in and get another slice and you can pay $3 an acre for the land that is really worth $25 or $30 an acre. I protest against the principle of this bill. Until some better reason is brought forward to show why this is done; a reason not in the interest of some of the people who have taken up homesteads, but in the interest of the country at large, I shall continue to protest against it.

Western People Sectional.

The western people don't want to forget that they are part of the whole of Canada. They sometimes charge eastern people with being sectional, while at the same time they are much more sectional themselves. Let it be remembered that the western domain belongs to the whole of Canada. Personally, I have no objection to the people who are out there trying to turn the wilderness into a garden, and no objection to their being treated with the greatest generosity, but I do not think it is in the interest of the country generally to give to any single individual a large tract of land for farming purposes.

Land Should Be Sold to Speculators.

"What increase of settlement are you going to have under the bill? You will have the same settlers as you have today. The homesteader will get his additional 160 acres, that is all. You are not increasing the settlement of the country; you are retarding it. If the lands are put up for sale, they will go into the hands not of persons who will settle on them themselves, but of men to whom they will not be valuable unless they bring in settlers. In that way you are going to settle the country very much more rapidly than you will under the terms of the bill, and you will get the Hudson Bay Railway too. This bill cannot be supported on the ground given by the hon. member for Saskatchewan. I agree with him on condemning the reason for the bill given by the minister, because I say, in the first place, that it is a slander on the land of the Northwest to say that a man cannot make a living on less than 320 acres of it. It is the habit of the western farmer to sneer at the eastern man, and to express wonder how he can live on the poor lands of the east as compared with the fertile lands of the west; and yet the Minister of the Interior says that a man must have 320 acres in the west in order to live, though in the east a man can live on 100 acres or even less. Is it because the western man must live in a better and more expensive style than the eastern man? Is that the reason western men require more land to live on than eastern men? I find it difficult to understand this thing. The lands of the west are fertile and a man can live upon as small a quantity there, if he farms it properly, as in the east, and there is no necessity for this provision allowing the homesteader to preempt any available quarter-section lying alongside of his homestead, instead of increasing the settlement of the country, this will retard it.

"Landed Proprietors."

"But it is not well to give to any settler three or four hundred acres of land in order that he may become a large landed proprietor and prevent other men going into that district making farms and producing wealth and raising children to become citizens of this country. The chief anxiety of the government should be to get the right kind of settlers, and lots of them, into the country, and not to get rid of the land unnecessarily, and only to get rid of the land so far as is necessary to bring that class of settlers into the country. The distinction I make is that the chief anxiety should be to get the settlers, and that the giving of the lands should be only an incident, for you must give the lands in order to get the settlers. I contend that there is no portion of the west fit for settlement at all where a farmer cannot get along on 160 acres. It is true that land might be so poor for farming purposes that the more a man had of it the worse off he would be, but if the land is fit for settlement at all, it is such that you should encourage settlers to go upon it, then if they can make a living on 320 acres they can make a living on 160 acres. That is the practical experience.

Ontario and Quebec, the province of Manitoba and the province of British Columbia, where the lists are not made upon municipal assessment, he did introduce this measure. This is the reason of the legislation which has just been censured by my friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) so far as it applies to Ontario. It is not a fact that it is based, as stated, by the leader of the opposition simply on the fact that there have been irregularities; they came as an accompaniment. In the unorganized poriton of Northern Ontario the lists are not made on municipal assessment. The same principle applies to the province of Manitoba, to the province of British Columbia, and to the unorganized portion of Quebec.

Refused to Coerce as He was Coerced.

This is perfectly logical, perfectly intelligible and well understood by everybody. But we know that in matters of legislation what is logical is not always the most practical way of legislating, and when we came to legislate, to apply the legislation already conceived and to carry it into effect in view of the strong opposition, the determined opposition offered by gentlemen opposite to some portions of the legislation, for my part I thought we should do something to meet the views of our opponents. Whether I was wise or unwise is a question—perhaps I was not altogether wise, in view of the manner in which our action is accepted today, but at all events that was the view that impelled me to act as the government have acted. I was here in the session of 1885 when the Conservative government forced upon the parliament of Canada what was known as the Franchise Act. I happened to sit in the minority and I remember very well that the feeling was deep in our hearts that upon that occasion the majority abused the power of their numbers, to force upon us legislation that we thought was unfair to the minority. My convictions were made upon that occasion and now that we have the majority on this side, certainly so far as I am concerned, being the leader of the party, I do not wish that the majority should abuse its power in order to tyrannize over the minority.

Mr. Sam Hughes—What are the minister's views of his course in 1885?

As to Quebec.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—The same as then, that the majority abused their power to force their views on the minority. But on this occasion, although we would be within our rights in applying this to the province of Manitoba, after all there are some reasons why we should not do so. So far as the unorganized part of Quebec is concerned, I ascertained from the local authorities that they had not thought it advisable to have any registration in the unorganized portion of the province. There are some settlements there so small and scattered that the provincial government thought it well not to interfere with them, and not to bring in any machinery except what might be in the municipal authorities in order to bring the unorganized portion of Quebec into the electoral lists. If it was good for the province I thought it was good also for us, and we did not insist.

British Columbia.

So far as British Columbia is concerned, we learned from the discussion here that although the provincial legislation is not very satisfactory, though it is weak and deficient in many respects, yet it is satisfactory to the people of British Columbia, the two parties in the community are satisfied we should be satisfied ourselves. Although the legislation might be improved, though it was not entirely satisfactory, though it was deficient, still if it satisfied the two parties in the province there was no reason why we should interfere with legislation and we did not.

Manitoba.

Coming to Manitoba, in that province things are different. There has been, as was stated here in the original debate, a great deal in that province of which the majority there have a right to complain; but so strong am I in my conviction that the legislation of the provinces in this matter should not be interfered with except upon not necessity alone but dire necessity, that I was satisfied for my part to tell my friends from Manitoba that if the local government would come down and give them another revision, give them another opportunity of revising their lists, they should be satisfied with that, at least for the present; and this having been done by the government of the province of Manitoba I thought that we should not persevere. Therefore the measure as it applied to Manitoba was amended. I repeat that I am not quite sure that I was wise in that. Perhaps my friends will reproach me for having acted as I did, but at all events I acted in good faith. I thought we should have, if possible, another revision from the government of Manitoba, so that we might be spared the necessity of interfering by our legislation in order to have justice done to the minority in that province. The experiment has been made, I do not know if it has succeeded.

Must Be Improvement.

I shall know later whether I acted wisely, but I have to say to my friends from Manitoba that if the experiment which I thought it advisable to make is not successful, if the provincial government give them no measure of relief and leave them as they were without having the lists well prepared, enabling them to have their friends placed upon the list where they should be on and power to remove those who should not be on, then it shall be the duty of this government at another time to exercise the power which has been vested in them. I repeat what I have said on many occasions: It seems to me that we had better leave these matters to the provincial authorities, although of course, we must always exercise the power which has been reserved to us, that if on some occasion we think there is an abuse of the minority by the provincial authorities it becomes the duty of this government to interfere by legislation and to see that justice is done. That is a reason of the attitude we have taken on this occasion, that is the reason of the amendment which has been drafted by the Minister of Justice and placed in hands of the committee. We will not interfere with the unorganized portions of Quebec, we will not interfere with the province of British Columbia, we will not interfere with the preparation of the lists in the province of Manitoba, we will interfere only in order to have the allocation of voters in that province made by judicial authority, and to this, as I understand, everybody is agreeable.

I will be asked: If you agree to this

As to Northern Ontario.

principle for all the provinces, in British Columbia, in Manitoba, and in Quebec, why do you not accept the same principle also in the unorganized portions of the province of Ontario? The reason is obvious. The reason is not as has been stated by the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) simply because there have been abuses in the preparation of the lists in Ontario. That perhaps might be a sufficient reason, but it is not the reason which has decided us; the reason has been stated by the Minister of Justice in his remarks this afternoon, although it was ignored by the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden). I have to state further that at this moment there stands upon the statute book of this parliament a provision to deal with the unorganized portion of the province of Ontario. I have only to call to the attention of the House section 7 of the Dominion Elections Act. I have only to call attention to the Dominion Elections Act, chapter 6 of the revised statutes, sections 7 and 8:

7. Where, under the laws of a province, the voters' lists for any provincial electoral district or division or any of them are prepared not at regular intervals, but at such times as are fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or some other provincial or local authority, or only from time to time for the purpose of a general or other election in immediate contemplation, the last preceding voters' lists so prepared shall be used for the purpose of any Dominion election in the territory comprised in such provincial selectoral district or division, or the parts thereof for use in which they were prepared, if such lists have been prepared not more than one year before the date of the writ for such Dominion election.

8. In case the lists mentioned in the last preceding section have been prepared for more than one year, new voters' lists shall be prepared, and the Governor in Council may, for the purpose of preparing and giving effect to such new voters' lists, appoint all necessary officers and confer upon them all necessary powers.

Now, I ask, to what part of the Dominion does this provision apply; that the Governor in Council shall have the power to prepare new lists when they are more than one year old? Sir, if you take the records of this House and the records of the last election, you will find that the only part of the Dominion of Canada where this provision applies is that part where it was applied the last time, that is to say, in the unorganized portions of the province of Ontario. At the last election we had to apply the powers which were vested in the government by section 8, and by order in council to appoint a revising officer to prepare the lists. Where? In the unorganized portions of the province of Ontario, not in Quebec, not in Manitoba, not in British Columbia, but in the northern sections of the province of Ontario, where there are no municipally organized districts, and where there are no regular lists. Now, I call attention of the hon. gentleman to this fact, that in the unorganized portions of the province of Ontario there are no regular lists. It is provided for by the last statute that enumerators can be appointed to prepare these lists, and it is provided at the same time by this last amendment that these lists can be dispensed with.

* * * * *

This is not a new law, I understand it has been in existence for many years, and if my information is correct, there has been no voters' list prepared for the unorganized portions of Ontario since the last election that took place in 1905. There was one made in 1906 or 1907, but this year when a new election was coming on, a new list has been prepared. When we had an election in 1904, we found there had been no lists made therefor more than a year, perhaps two years, and the necessity was placed upon us to use the powers I have just read, given in chapter six, section 8, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to appoint enumerators and to have lists prepared during the campaign. Now, I ask hon. gentlemen opposite: Is that a satisfactory condition of affairs? The hon. member for Algoma West (Mr. Boyce), in the debate some time ago, said that the revision which had taken place upon that occasion under our own enumerators had been very unsatisfactory. He said that in many cases it was fraudulent. It may have been, but I do not believe it was. At all events, it was unsatisfactory. Now, it must be apparent to every man that if you have to prepare electoral lists during the heat of a campaign the result will not be as satisfactory as when they are prepared under normal conditions. The hon. member for Algoma West said that he had been put to a good deal of trouble in that revision to get names removed from that list which ought not to have been put on, and that he got no less than 700 names removed by judges.

Mr. Boyce—That was in carrying out the law.

Cannot Prepare Good Lists During Campaign.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—My hon. friend admits this was not satisfactory. He complained that the lists had been prepared during the campaign, and this is what he wants to avoid, and what we want to avoid, by the present legislation. The present method of making the lists is not satisfactory to him, nor is it satisfactory to me; we do not want the revision to be made during the campaign. We want the list and the revision to be made, not when an election is going on, but under normal circumstances. This year, what has taken place? A new election has been held in the province of Ontario, and we have heard from hon. gentlemen opposite that the result is an indication of what is in store for ourselves. I do not attach much importance to that argument, still, if hon. gentlemen opposite can get any comfort out of it, they are welcome to it. We shall see in due time what the result will be. One thing is certain, a revision had to take place during this very campaign, and this revision was not satisfactory to my hon. friend from Rainy River (Mr. Conmee). It was not satisfactory to my hon. friend from Nipissing (Mr. McCool), it was not satisfactory to other hon. gentlemen. It has been stated that this revision was made by partisans. But whether it was made by partisans or not, does it not strike every intelligent man that if you have electoral lists prepared during the heat of a campaign you cannot expect to have them prepared with the same measure of justice and fair play to all parties that you would get if they were made in ordinary times? This is our reason for proposing the present bill and the amendment that has been submitted.

Mr. Alcorn—Will the right hon. gentleman repeal that provision if the present bill passes?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—What provision?

Mr. Alcorn—The provision to which he has just referred.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—That is the very object we have in view, to repeal it and to substitute another form of revision. I do not care any more than the hon. gentleman to have this revision made during an election campaign. I prefer that it should be done regularly from year to year, as it will be if this bill becomes law. The amendment in our hands proposes to do it in this way:

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained, voters' lists for the portions of the province of Ontario which consist of territory not municipally organized, shall be prepared during the months of August, September and October in each year, unless the Governor in Council, by proclamation, directs that it shall not take place.

That is what we propose, that instead of having this reserve power placed in our hands simply to order a new revision when, by the negligence of the provincial authorities, no revision has taken place, we take power to frame these lists ourselves and to have them made by our own machinery. Now, if there was the same condition of things in the unorganized portions of the province of Ontario as there is in every other part of the province, we would not insist upon this legislation. But it is because in the unorganized portions of that province, there is no regular system for the preparation of the lists that we are forced to legislate and to provide for one, to provide that there shall be at all time machinery of our own to prepare lists in the unorganized portions of Ontario. Therefore, I hope it will satisfy my hon. friend from Prince Edward county when I say to him that we have no intention of having two laws, but that one law will certainly repeal the other.

Mr. Alcorn—It does not repeal it now.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I think it will repeal it by implication if not otherwise. If it does not repeal it by implication then we repeal it by statute. I cannot conceive that if we have the power to legislate we do by this bill we should not have the power to repeal the other law. These are the observations that I have to offer the committee on the legislation that we now propose. It is unfortunate that this bill has been received in the manner in which it has. My hon. friend the leader of the opposition said that we must not imagine that Conservative governments would be remiss in favouring their own friends.

Mr. R. L. Borden—I beg my right hon. friend's pardon. I did not say that.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I understood my hon. friend to say that.

Mr. R. L. Borden—What I said was that if the government set this precedent any Conservative government would be called upon by their partisans to do the same thing and it would be as bad if it were done by a Conservative government as if it were done by a Liberal government.

Willing to Be Treated in Same Spirit.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I am quite willing that we should be judged by our own acts. If a Conservative government should be bound to do what we have done upon this occasion, that is, not to interfere with the legislation of any province where legislation exists, not to interfere with Manitoba, nor with British Columbia, but simply to insist upon having legislation where admittedly legislation is necessary, I think we would have nothing to fear from any Conservative administration however badly disposed it might be. On this question I think we perhaps have gone further than we should have gone in order to meet the legitimate grievances of hon. gentlemen on the otherside of the House. There is no question with regard to which those who are engaged in political strife are so easily aroused as the question of the preparation of the voters' lists and the franchise, and we have gone as far as we have on this occasion to satisfy the legitimate anxieties of our friends on the other side of the House. I know what it is. I was in the minority myself and I can appreciate the feelings of hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, but it does seem to me, in view of the whole history of this debate, that hon. gentlemen opposite have no reason to complain of the treatment they have received at the hands of the majority on this occasion. The majority has been generous to hon. gentlemen and in this last stage of this debate it seems to me that with reference to the province of Ontario, in so far as this legislation goes, where admittedly legislation is necessary, we were entitled to better treatment than we have received at the hands of the Opposition. But, I do not complain of it. That is their own business. The legislation that we are now proposing for the province of Ontario is absolutely necessary if we are to avoid the condition of affairs that existed in 1904 at the time of the Dominion elections and the condition of things that existed in 1908 at the time of the provincial elections.

IN THE PRESS GALLERY

WHEN THE HOUSE GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 8—Yesterday the civil service bill was finally passed and fifteen millions of railways and canals estimates put through. The premier also cited the new measures the government intend bringing in this session. They include supplementary estimates, a bill relating to the Quebec bridge, legislation regarding the proposed extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec and a subsidies bill. To this the minister of railways added the declaration during debate that the Hudson Bay railway was not being neglected. The impression he left was that something along this line would be doing before prorogation though he was not prepared to indicate his lead at the moment. Besides this the premier is to move today a resolution endorsing the all red route project launched at the imperial conference.

Business Rushing.

This is a pretty formidable list. It includes a couple of subjects likely to arouse lively debates and one on which a protracted fight may be provoked—the boundaries bill. Still this does not mean that prorogation will be delayed for the House can really do an immense amount of work when the talkers are muzzled—witness the record of the past week, where a dozen minor bills have been polished off, the Land bill and Civil Service bill waded through by the committee, the Elections act practically passed and supply voted by the million. Had the obstructions been gagged in November last the session would have ended in March.

Land Bill Hung Up.

The Land bill is in the curious predicament of being ready to launch but for the moment stuck on the ways. The committee finished the second reading Saturday and the final reading was moved. An amendment proposed by Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, demanding a reservation of land for university grants, was ruled out of order as involving the appropriation of land, the speaker holding that land is included in the term revenue as used in the rule books. Mr. Borden pointed out that by the same ruling the whole bill was out of order. The speaker held the point over for consideration and the bill is delayed in consequence. Should it be ruled out the delay need not be serious. A resolution could be brought in, the measure reconsidered and put thiough in short order. That is of course if the opposition were agreeable. If the views of Mr. Fowler should prevail of course the measure would never become law—which, by the way, are the views of Mr. Foster, held a year and a half ago, and which he has not yet repudiated by any means.

On the whole it seems altogether probable the session will end on the 18th, as per schedule. There is no reason why it should not do so and there has been a marked disposition on both sides to do business of late. The stifling weather has been credited with helping to bring the opposition into this desirable frame of mind. As it turned cool last night they may have a relapse of course.

REFUSED TO IMITATE THE COERCION OF 1885.

Majority Did Not Cram Election Act Amendments Down Throats of Minority, as Former Government Did So-called Franchise Act.—Premier Declines to Treat His Enemies as They Treated Him a Generation Ago.

Ottawa, July 4.—The following paragraphs are taken from the Hansard report of the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the revised amendments to the Election Act last night:

Municipal Lists Accepted.

In regard to the new question now engrossing the attention of the House I have to observe to my friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) that I do not think he has been at all fair in his observations. My hon. friend the Minister of Justice has stated that he conceived and drafted this measure upon a broad basis, a basis which applied to every part of the Dominion where electoral lists are not made upon municipal assessment; that is the province of Manitoba, the unorganized districts in Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec, and the province of British Columbia. He would not interfere with any list made in a province where the lists are made upon municipal lists. The lists in these provinces he left to the operation of the municipal law such as it is.

Where Amendment Applied.

But in the northern portions of

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FOREST FIRES ARE RAGING IN QUEBEC

Enormous Damage Done To Forests and to Several Villages—Railway Traffic Is Tied Up, and Telegraph Lines Down—Area of Fire Extends Over Thirty Miles.

Montreal, July 13.—Heavy losses have been caused throughout the province of Quebec during the past two days by forest fires, which have raged with a fury unknown for many years, destroying property in every direction, wiping out small hamlets, and doing untold damage to the forests. The fires suspended traffic on the Intercolonial railway for a period of thirty-six hours, all trains on the line were held up many hours waiting a chance to get through the forest fire area, which extended a distance of over thirty miles from Carmel, Drummond county, to Belleevyale and spread in every direction.

Impossible To Ascertain Damage.

It is yet impossible to find the extent of the damage, since the telegraph poles were burned down, and the wires in places melted by the heat, so that the fire swept areas are practically isolated, the more so as railway communications were also cut off for some days. But it is known that the village of Carmel, with about 25 houses, big lumber mill and lumber yards, the Intercolonial station and a train of twenty-box cars, have been destroyed. The same fate has apparently overtaken the Hamlet of Belleevyale, about 70 miles west of Levis, with 26 houses, the Intercolonial station and a string of thirty freight cars. The forest fires also spread to Manseau, a hamlet some miles this side of Carmel, and have probably attacked many intervening stations and little villages, but owing to the extent of the fire covering over twenty square miles definite information is hard to secure.

Drowned in Battle River.

Bulletin Special.)

Battleford, July 12—Last evening while a few companions who worked in the Battle River brick yards, were bathing in the Battle River, Perry Herring got beyond his depth and was drowned. The river has been unusually high for some time. Herring had gone some distance from his companions unnoticed and when observed he was struggling in deep water. Before aid could reach him he sank. The mounted police are dragging the river for the body, but so far without success. The deceased came to this country from England about two years ago. He was 23 years of age and unmarried. He has a brother homesteading about 60 miles south of Battleford.

Airdrie Youth Drowned in Nose Creek.

Calgary, July 12—Fred Erickson, a lad of sixteen years, went bathing in Nose Creek, about one mile from here this morning and was drowned. His home is at Airdrie. He could not swim and was feeling the depth of the creek with his feet when he slipped into a twenty-foot hole and went down. His stepbrother, Wm. Hartwick, was with him, but could be of no assistance, as he could not swim either. The body was recovered by the mounted police an hour and a half after the drowning occurred. The dead boy is a son of Peter Erickson.

Attacked Guffey's Car.

Effingham, Ills., July 12—An attack was made this evening on the train bearing the Pennsylvania and Bryan delegates home from the Denver convention. Just as the train was entering St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific railway inside of St. Louis, several rocks, bricks and bullets from revolvers came through the windows of the car in which Guffey and members of the delegation were riding. Several had narrow escapes, but no one was badly hurt. Colonel Guffey, who is ill from heat prostration was in the stateroom in front of the car when the attack was made. The outrage is believed to have been the work of persons opposed to Guffey's fight against Bryan.

Cough Caution

Never, positively never poison your lungs. If you cough—even from a simple cold only—you should always heal, soothe, and ease the irritated bronchial tubes. Don't blindly suppress it with a stupefying poison. It's strange how some things finally come about. For twenty years Dr. Shoop has constantly warned people not to take cough mixtures or prescriptions containing Opium, Chloroform, or similar poisons. And now—a little late though—Congress says: "Put it on the label, if poisons are in your Cough Mixture." Good! Very good!! Hereafter this very recommendation, and others, should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, since it is by law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance then, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and note the difference. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding

Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure

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THE BEST LINIMENT
OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
Gombault's
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IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Burns, Corns and Bunions CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat Chest Cold Backache Neuralgia Sprains Strains Lumbago Diphtheria Sore Lungs Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

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Clinton, Ten.—One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills. OTTO A. BEYER.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

ALBERTA'S FIRST FARMER.

Colonel Clyde on His Way to Edmonton From Eastern Ontario.

Winnipeg, July 11—Colonel Clyde, late of the Fourth Hussars and now commanding the second cavalry brigade of Eastern Ontario, reached Winnipeg this morning. This is the colonel's first visit to Winnipeg since 1878, when he rode east from Calgary, where he had been in active service for three years under French. Standing on the corner of one of the busy corners of one of the busy streets, the colonel was introduced to some men of the early west. Pioneering soon became the subject, but all laurels paled when he claimed the fame of turning the first furrow in what is now called the Province of Alberta. Accompanying the colonel is a young brother, William Clyde, of the high school staff of Petrolea, Ont. They leave the city tonight at six fifteen o'clock over the Canadian Northern railway for Edmonton and other western points. After the tour of the western provinces Col. Clyde will return to Kingston, Ont., where he will prepare for the big military review to be held in Quebec in September.

Moose Upset Premier Hazen's Canoe.

St. John, July 13.—Premier Hazen, while canoeing on the Tobique river with Surveyor General Grimmer and party, was upset by a big bull moose, which, frightened by a lantern, plunged its fore feet into the canoe, upsetting the party into the river, which, happily, was shallow. All are safe.

Regrets the Misdirected Zeal.

Winnipeg, July 13.—It transpires that the decoration of the Royal Alexandra Hotel on July 4th with American flags and the ignoring of Dominion Day was the work of a subordinate temporarily in charge. Manager Willis, an Englishman himself, greatly regrets the misdirected zeal of the subordinate during the manager's absence.