

COOK GRANTS AN INTERVIEW

Entertains Thirty-two Newspaper Men with Story of His Adventures and Satisfies His Numerous Questioners.

New York, Sept. 22.—Dr. Frederick Cook, discoverer of the North Pole, at his apartments at the Waldorf Astoria gave an interview to 32 newspaper men that was pronounced the most remarkable off-hand talk of the kind ever given by a public man.

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Wonderful Growth. D. D. Mann, vice president of the C.N.R. in an interview with a reporter last week, said: "Thirty years ago today, I arrived in Winnipeg on a flat boat. There was at that time not a mile of railway track in Canada from the Red river to the Pacific ocean, and the people of the western plains were improving their four from the United States. The entire population of Canada westward from Winnipeg to the Pacific was not more than 100,000. Today there are one and a quarter millions of people in that territory, and one million bushels of wheat are being handled on railroads whose total mileage is nearly 10,000. It seems wonderful that such great progress should have been made in the short space of thirty years. Canada has without doubt grown faster than did the western states of the great American union during a like period.

At that time, 1878, I was working on a construction contract for the Canadian Pacific railway, which was being built by government aid out into the far west. I started my railroad career by taking contracts to build stretches of the line. In 1879 passengers to Winnipeg journeyed by boat from St. Vincent. The C.P.R. had been surveyed from Emerson to St. Boniface, across the river from what is now the thriving metropolis of the Canadian middle west. Then in 1878, or thirteen years ago, William Mackenzie and myself secured a short strip of line west of Winnipeg, and today we have 3,000 miles of steam road in the western provinces alone. Yesterday our cars handled 412,000 bushels of wheat."

Money Comes Through. Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 26.—Mice are of some value and John Cassie, of Prince Albert, will look with different eyes on mice when he sees them in the future. The reason is all because of mice he is richer by \$130 today than he was yesterday.

Mr. Cassie is living in a house at the corner of Tenth St. and First avenue, east. One day last week the servant girl, Nellie Gray, went down cellar and found a five dollar bill, somewhat chewed, but still a good bill. Next day she found a ten dollar bill, a little chewed. The same day in the evening she picked up two five dollar bills. When she went down at noon she picked up another five dollar bill. This threw the house into excitement, as were the bills were coming from could not be seen. After dinner when she was putting the tables away she was curious and began an investigation. Under a piece of mid at the side of the cellar she found a roll of bills containing \$85.

Mr. Cassie has since conducted an investigation but has found no more money. He was not long, however, in coming to the conclusion that mice were responsible for the finding of the money. This was quite evident from the fact that the bills were chewed. Mr. Cassie would, however, like to find the nest that the mice are building out of greenbacks.

The bills were all of the date of 1902 and 1903 and had been hidden in the cellar for some time.

Sunday School Convention. The third provincial Sunday School Convention will be held in the city of Saskatoon on October 19-20-21. It promises to be one of the greatest religious gatherings ever held in the west. Mr. Marion Lawrence, Chicago, Ill., general secretary of the International Sunday School Association is to be the principal speaker. Mr. Lawrence is acknowledged to be the leading Sunday school worker of the world. This province is fortunate in securing his services for this year. It is hoped therefore that each school in the province will be full represented. Prof. E. O. Excell, one of the greatest leaders of convention music will have charge of this department throughout the convention. This feature alone will be worth a trip to Saskatoon. Besides these two prominent visitors the leading Sunday school workers of our own province will take part.

It is hoped to run a special train from Regina to Saskatoon enabling the business men who belong to these classes to take part in the demonstration. Single return fare rates will be granted by the railroads.

Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Stuart Muirhead, Box 336, Regina.

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MORE TROUBLE OVER G. T. P.

Censure of Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson Followed by Embarrassment Over Vacancies on Board of Commissioners.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson gave the Laurier administration a cold touch recently when he proclaimed to the public that the government had not fulfilled its promise to have the N.T.R. completed easterly from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, ready for the shipment of this year's western grain.

This is nothing, however, to the warmth of the opinion of the government regarding the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, who promised the road would be finished from Winnipeg to Superior Junction ere this, and it is stated that when these subordinates were reproved for failing to carry out their firm promise and assurance, they had no word of explanation or reply, although they have since done some hard thinking.

The situation has become more acute by the appearance here of Contractor J. D. McArthur as well as a critic of the government. The delinquent contractor has up to the present time allowed Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson's statement to go unchallenged. It is not expected that the government will submit calmly to the failure of the contractor and the commissioners to carry out the promises most explicitly given some months ago, that the road would be completed easterly to Superior Junction by Sept. 1, 1906. This assurance the government gave to the G.T.P. people, but it seems now to be a joke which was just to be passed on.

Instead of the government having to appoint only one man—the successor of the late Robert Reid—to the commission, there may be at least two vacancies to fill.

THESE FELLOWS WORK. Harry P. Whitney began his business training as a bank clerk at \$50 per week. He now has charge of the \$30,000,000 estate left by the elder Whitney.

Twenty-two years ago J. P. Morgan, Jr., began working as a shipping clerk, with Drexel, Morgan & Co. Later he became executive head of his father's London house.

Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., began in the Illinois Central shops at Chicago at a salary of \$25 per month. Later he worked as a station agent at \$60 per month in his eagerness to learn the work from the bottom up.

Last fall Henry A. Harriman, the nephew of E. H. Harriman, began to work for the Denver, Laramie & Western at \$75 per month as time-keeper. Kingdom Gould son of George J. Gould, has been studying practical railroading in the southwest and in Mexico. Last spring he was elected a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

T. H. Kruttschnitt, son of Julius Kruttschnitt, director of operation of the Harriman lines, has gone to work as assistant road master of one of the divisions of the "Shasta route." He intends taking the students' course of the Southern Pacific.

Mastery Inactivity. Montreal, Sept. 25.—F. D. Monk, M.P. puts himself straight in connection with the claim that the Conservative leader has sacrificed the party interests in allowing the county of Montreal to go by default, as far as the opposition are concerned. Mr. Monk declares that he was in the fight from the start, but that every local leader in the county was opposed to it. They even opposed a contest when a friend offered to put up the deposit. As regards party inactivity here, Mr. Monk states that the last interview he had with Mr. Borden the leader expressed the wish that nothing should be done here before his return.

Laurier's Curt Reply. Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 25.—The labor council recently sent a telegram to Sir Wilfrid Laurier saying in part: "We will not peacefully stand for the proposed further wholesale importation of Oriental labor into this province at the behest of mercenary profit-seeking railway contractors. We demand fulfillment of election promises and such as will disprove that government is but the executive committee for corporate interests. Further importations will aggravate a serious menace. We refuse to be reduced to an Oriental standard of living. Answer."

In reply the premier says: "Quite disregarding the offensive language, I beg to inform you that no request has been made to the government by anybody for the importation of Asiatic labor."

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is making very heavy shipments of stock from all over the west to eastern points. The average works out at more than a train load a day. This is a record for this season of the year.

Money To Loan

Farmers: Time and expense are two great essentials in securing money. If you are in need of money see me before deciding.

GENERAL AGENT FOR FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE J. A. WESTMAN Phone 408 P. O. Box 618 REGINA, SASK.

REGINA'S MAYOR. Away back in 1882, on a day when the pump and circumstances of the prairie had gathered at "Pile o' Bones", when "hippos" flashed in the western sun, and when Frank Oliver Monobobbed with Nicholas Flood Davin, saying things findable in no dictionary about the inaugural show—there arrived from Winnipeg a man by the name of Richard Henry Williams. He was an unknown citizen who was probably as hard up as the most of the people who bought tickets those days on the C.P.R. He saw the gunpowder ceremony that gave the capital of all the Northwest Territories the name "Regina", and the man from Winnipeg, born in Toronto, calculated that though he might be badly in need of a job, he would do his share towards building up Regina. For R. H. Williams was a carpenter and joiner, besides being contractor and builder. He started in with the hammer and in that wooden town of the mounted police barracks he made a big noise. Soon he became the head builder. In the year of the rebellion, 1885, he went into mercantile business. A few years later when Regina has a railway running north to Prince Albert, Mr. Williams became the chief magistrate. He did one or two important things in the two years '91-'92, chief of which was the carrying to completion the drainage system of Regina—a big trunk sewer. Having done that plain duty well, Mr. Williams vacated the mayor's chair, went back to his business and a big farm near the city, keeping a very close eye on the progress of Regina, seeing it grow in spite of setbacks and below zero weather, till it became capital of the new province of Saskatchewan; then a city in the forefront of western cities with problems more intricate than many a city twice its size in the east. Last December Mr. Williams was again elected Mayor of Regina.—Canadian Courier.

Want French Taught. Alexandria, Ont., Sept. 25.—A successful French Canadian gathering was held on the agricultural grounds, no hall in town being large enough to accommodate those in attendance who numbered between six and seven hundred. Representatives were present from all sections of Gleggarry, where the French have settled. The object of the meeting was to discuss the formation of a French-Canadian congress to be held in Ottawa this fall.

Vigorous addresses in French were delivered by Messrs. C. A. Seguin, secretary of the congress; C. S. Beauregard and ex-Mayor Desroches, of Ottawa, and several others. The object of the congress as explained is to secure French teaching in separate schools as well as the establishment of bi-lingual normal schools for the purpose of qualifying teachers in French. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Huie. Upwards of eighty delegates to the congress were chosen. Similar organization meetings are being held at various French Canadian settlements in Ontario, extending from Nipissing to Gleggarry and in Windsor and Essex.

Funeral of Governor Johnston. St. Peter, Minn., Sept. 25.—The body of Governor John A. Johnson was buried in the family lot in Green Hills cemetery here this afternoon. The funeral cortege was escorted from the station by the state militia and representatives of the state and civic organizations, to the Presbyterian church, where the body lay in state, and was viewed by hundreds of citizens of St. Peter before the religious services were delivered.

The funeral was attended by many distinguished men from Minnesota and other states. Brief services were held at the cemetery and the local company of National guards fired a salute as the casket was lowered into the grave.

LEPROSY BACILLUS. Washington, Sept. 25.—Dr. A. G. Armer Hansen, the discoverer of the leprosy bacillus, has officially announced that he found the bacillus in the skin of John Early, the North Carolina soldier, whose detention here for many months attracted wide attention.

BAY RAILWAY IS ENDORSED

Resolution Calling for Immediate Construction of 165 Miles of Road Passed by Many Public Bodies.

The following resolution relating to the building of the Hudson's Bay railway has been endorsed by several public bodies: "Whereas, the development and commercial prosperity of Eastern Canada are largely dependent upon the grain production and purchasing power of the prairie provinces of the west, and

"Whereas, the grain and cattle carrying capacity east of the head of Lake Superior is not keeping pace with the rapidly increasing production of wheat and other exports of the West, and

"Whereas, an amount equal to the entire cost of the Hudson's Bay Railway is annually expended by the West on unnecessary freight charges consequent upon the present long haul to the Atlantic tidewater, thus reducing the purchasing power of the West, and the corresponding prosperity of the East, and

"Whereas, explorers, navigators, engineers, contractors and others familiar with the Hudson's Bay route are practically unanimous as to the practicability of the route, and easy and rapid construction of the railway, and the natural harbor facilities at Churchill,

Therefore be it resolved, that the government of Canada be requested to get busy and build 165 miles of the Hudson's Bay railway in 1910, and the remainder of the road, 160 miles from each end of the line, in 1911; and during 1910 and 1911 install the necessary terminal facilities, elevators, harbor improvements, etc., to be ready for the adequate handling of traffic not later than July 1st, 1912.

SOME NOTIONS OF HADES. The question of future punishment has interested mankind from the earliest ages. Darwin found many races without any idea of God, but none without a devil.

The ancient Egyptian conception of hell is found in Per-Amru, or book of the dead, probably the oldest book in the world. Herein is described the journeys of the damned man to perdition. Snakes, horrid ghosts and nameless terrors beset his path, and he found considerably more when he got there. To these discomforts were added fire and sandy desert.

In the old Assyrian hell the spirits of the dead fitted about in the darkness of the underworld, and ate dust; those who broke through the guarding dragons came back to earth as vampires.

The penal hell of the Hindus is one of the oldest known. Over it presided Yama the Tamer, with large feet, and monsters and insect and other internal machinery. Red hot charcoal figures largely with boiling oil as an incidental torture.

Early Buddhism, with its 450 million followers, had a hell wherein the wicked soul was spread prone upon a bed of blazing embers, with bedclothes of the same kind. When it was hungry it was regaled with balls of red hot iron.

The Buddhists of China and Ceylon were content with no less than a multiplicity of hells, six of which were preserved for the peculiarly evil. In the Zoroastrian religion accursed spirits sat forever in a cold dark lane surrounded by scorpions.

Future punishment as viewed in the classic ages was vague, and neither Greek or Roman, it would seem, had any fixed ideas upon the subject. There was another place, Tartarus, equally as vague, except as to locality, which Hesiod, oldest of Greek poets, placed at two-thirds of a mile below the earth. One had to cross a river to get there. It is noticeable that all hells except the Christian hell have a river in front of them. Tartarus seems to have been a penitentiary reserved for those who had offended the Gods, and ordinary sinners had no place there.

The hell of the old Hebrews was somewhat extensive. "The land of Egypt," says Gadnah, "is 400 miles square; that is one-sixth of the size of the earth. The earth is, one-sixth of the Garden of Eden, and the Garden of Eden, but one sixth of Gehenna," or hell. The Cabalists held that this large tract lay far to the north, and here lodged devils and the souls of departed sinners, together with earthquakes and thunderstorms. There were five varieties of fire in Gehenna, according to the Talmud. A hard lot was in store for the soul that was affected by sin while on earth.

As the hell of the torrid countries is hot so that of the northern latitudes is cold and damp. The old Scandinavians looked upon it as a place of ice and darkness abounding in venomous reptiles and wild beasts, especially ravenous wolves.

Our Anglo-Saxon forbears, compromise between the two, had a "Hellewitte" (whence our English "hell") which consisted of a pit in which the unfortunate sinner suffered alternately a melting heat and a nipping frost. A hard lot was in store for the soul that was condemned to this Anglo-Saxon hell for it combined all the horrors of all the others. Besides fire and ice were serpents with fiery tusks gnawing the flesh from the bones of their victims, while pale adders, bloody eagles, and foul beasts with horns of iron lent variety to the torments.

THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES ARCHIBALD, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Lamont herein dated the 21st day of September, 1906, all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send in to Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Solicitors for the Administrator of the said estate, on or before the first day of January, 1907, a statement of their respective claims against the said estate duly verified, together with a statement of the security if any held by them respectively.

Dated at Regina this 27th day of September, 1906. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Regina, Sask. Solicitors for the Administrator.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA. IN THE GOODS OF PRISCILLA LEFLEUR, DECEASED. TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Prudergart dated the 1st day of September, 1906, all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send in to Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, solicitors for the Executor of the said estate, on or before the 30th day of October A.D. 1906, a statement of their respective claims against the said estate duly verified, together with a statement of the security, if any, held by them respectively.

DATED at Regina this 14th day of September, A.D. 1906. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Regina, Sask. Solicitors for Executor.

GEO. STURDY CONTRACTOR & BUILDER. House Mover and Raiser. All kinds of Moving done on short notice. Mail orders promptly sent to.

OFFICE: SOUTH RAILWAY ST. OPPOSITE ELEVATORS. P.O. BOX 32. REGINA, SASK. PHONE 263.

GALT COAL CLEANEST AND BEST. The Smith & Fergusson Co. Sole Agents. Phone 45. Smith Block, Ross St.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. The University opens September 21st, 1906. Courses leading to the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees are offered.

Ten Exhibitions and Sixteen Scholarships. Value \$100 and \$75 each are offered. For calendars and information write to President Murray, Saskatoon. 16-36

SUCCUMBED TO INJURIES. Aylesbury, Sept. 25.—Oliver Anderson, the young man who was badly mangled in a threshing machine last Friday, died Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. The remains were shipped from here today to his home in Randall, Iowa. His brother Henry Anderson, accompanied the body. The young man was highly respected by everybody, and leaves in Aylesbury two brothers and one sister.

Cartershall, Nfld. Dear sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your liniment to allay irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

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