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RIVALS

The campaign of Mr. W. R. Hearst for governor of New York appears likely to be strenuous if one may judge from the preliminary bouts being now indulged in by the press. The following denunciation is taken not from one of the excitable New York dailies but from so staid and responsible a publication as the North American Review:—

"As a journalist though keen, enterprising and resourceful, he is a "burning disgrace to the craft; as a "politician though shrewd and at times "even cagacious, he is no more scrupulous than the lowest of those whom "he has stigmatized as criminals; as "a partisan, though earnest and efficient in appealing to the masses, he "is a traitor; as an office-holder, he "is pre-eminent in shameful neglect of "his duties; as an agitator, his delight "consists in revelling in the incitement "of evil passions; as a dual personality though possessed of many engaging qualities, he is so utterly devoid "of character, so unsteady in even his "own recklessness, so faithless to his "professed ideals, so scornfully disregardful of moral responsibility, so addicted to detestable practices in efforts "to gratify his ambitions, so sinfully "persistent in stirring the cauldron of "discontent, envy and hatred as to be "a living and glaring reproach to American civilization."

Judging from this Mr. Hearst's newspapers should be quite as unprincipled and almost as brutally insulting as the Calgary Herald.

NATIONALISM

(Monday's Daily)

The Toronto News suggests that the "nationalism" and "patriotism" of the Conservative party is not to be questioned. There is no need to question it. The motive may be granted but the manner of its expression condemned. Liberals may concede to their opponents the best of intention and still properly claim that these opponents propose a sadly mistaken plan for carrying out that intention. The patriotism and nationalism of the Conservative party may be quite sincere and still their policy be neither national in its scope or patriotic in its results.

However national or patriotic may have been its intention the Conservative government was defeated in 1896 because the policy it sought to enforce was regarded as destructive of "nationalism" and hence unpatriotic in tendency and results. And among those who have condemned that policy the News has not been missing.

The Conservative party stands today for a high tariff—a tariff framed for the express purpose of excluding foreign made goods and hence a tariff on the principle of "the higher the better." Who has asked for such tariff? A clear majority of the Canadian people? Have the varied interests of the country joined in requesting it in any manner which could be construed as giving it the aspect of a "national" demand? The request emanated not from the community at large but from a class and that the class which must always be one of the smallest numerically in the community. Against this demand are unquestionably arrayed the overwhelming majority of those belonging to what must always be the most populous class in Canada and allied with these are the majority of the other classes whose interests are not directly dependent on manufacturing. How can a demand emanating from the few be construed as the "national" course even against the repeated decisions of the electorate at large? The intention may be national but the policy cannot be.

The Conservative party stands today in unalterable hostility to the Grand Trunk Pacific project, the most essentially "national" undertaking in the history of Canada and neither in the House nor out of it has the leader of that party offered the people of Canada a bona fide alternative. Granting Mr. Borden national and patriotic motives is it a policy either conspicuously "national" or "patriotic" to condemn the construction of the only transcontinental railway on Canadian soil? A railway which will provide Canada with another artery for the commerce of the world while doubling the opportunity in Canada for development in every branch of industrial, commercial, and professional life? And to condemn such undertaking without offering an alternative reasonably likely to accomplish similar results?

The sentiment of patriotism our Opposition friends may have and national unity and development may be their ideal but they have a sigularly unhappy manner of coining their sentiments and ideals into proposals.

THE TARIFF POLICY OF THE MANUFACTURERS

(Tuesday's Daily)

One point at least of public interest the Canadian Manufacturers made clear in their recent Winnipeg convention—that the association as a body stands for a general advance in the tariff. That the tariff question would occupy a large part of the time of the convention was a foregone conclusion, and also that a conspicuous unanimity would be found among the members regarding the question. The results amply fulfilled the expectations and made plain to the people of Canada that this body of men comparatively small in number, but comparatively powerful in influence and wealth stand united for the purpose of securing a heavier tariff on goods imported into the country. More than this the manufacturers are admitted to be men who do things rather than dream them, and the announcement of their purpose was equivalent also to the announcement that both their influence and their wealth would be brought into all legitimate service to secure the early accomplishment of that purpose. The convention resulted therefore, practically, in notice being served on the people of Canada, that it is the purpose and intention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to employ their powers as a body to secure a substantial and general increase of the tiarlif.

The tariff issue is therefore clearly drawn as far as the Manufacturer's Association is concerned and the political program of the Association is in consequence likewise clearly drawn. That whatever influence the members of the Association may have upon the members of Parliament, will be exerted in furtherance of their avowed purpose goes without saying; and also that whatever influence the manufacturers can wield will be brought to bear upon public opinion, through the press and otherwise. It is also fairly deducible that in ensuing political contests, the moral support of the Association, if not the active assistance of its members individually or collectively, will be with the party which promises to carry its purpose into effect. In announcing its approval of the tariff policy of the Opposition and its disapproval of the tariff policy of the government, the association has given notice that openly or otherwise it will be a force in politics in the future as it has been in the past.

It is of course the privilege and the business of the Canadian manufacturers to hold as individuals or as a body what tiarlif views they please and to promulgate these views by all honorable and legitimate means. But it is not their privilege to advance their cause by deliberate misrepresentation of the opinions of other classes of Canadian citizens and the convention had not closed at which their own tariff platform had been re-asserted until the manufacturers adopted such misrepresentation as a means of giving apparent reasonableness to their demands.

A report was brought in by the Tariff Committee and endorsed by the Association which affirmed that: "In spite "of objections to a more protective "tariff presented to the "Commission: "the preponderating feeling throughout "our country amongst all classes undoubtedly is that Canada should encourage its industries more effectively than it has done in the past." Needless to say "more effectively" in the language of the manufacturers can mean only "more tariff."

Later on the report says, "The farmers from one end of the country to the "other, have requested increases in the "tariff on their own products."

That neither of these statements is correct or even reasonably related to the facts as disclosed at the sessions of the Tariff Commission need scarcely be said to those ordinarily well informed and governed by no motives of personall interest. That the manufacturers are not well informed will scarcely be averred. There remains therefore only the assumption that they were guided against their own knowledge by a selfish desire to credit their cause with a popularity they knew it did not possess.

If their future performances in the service of their favorite theory are to be patterned after the first fruits of their rejuvenated faith, these will be of a character which will heighten neither the Manufacturers nor their tariff ideal in the opinion of the Canadian people.

THE FARMERS AND THE TARIFF

(Wednesday's Daily)

How grossly the Canadian Manufacturers' Association misrepresented the attitude of the farmers of Canada toward the tariff may be seen by comparing their resolutions with the following representations made by farmers to the Tariff Commission. The resolutions are:

"The preponderating feeling throughout our country amongst all classes "undoubtedly is that Canada should encourage its industries more effective "ly than it has done in the past."

2. "The farmers from one end of the "country to the other, have requested "increases in the tariff on their own "products."

At Toronto, on November 13, the whole case in regard to the farmers and the tariff was gone into exhaustively before the Commission by the delegates representing the Farmers Association of Ontario, and the Dominion Grange. The speakers for the former body were Messrs. James McEwing, Warden of the county of Wellington; President, L. E. Annis, of Scarboro, Vice-President, E. C. Drury and W. L. Smith; the Grange was represented by W. F. W. Fisher. In concluding his address Mr. McEwing said:

"To conclude. The Farmers' Association emphatically protests against "any increase in the tariff. They believe any change made should be in "the downward direction. They believe further that the British preference should be maintained, and maintained as it was before the change "made in 1904. For some time prior to "1904, British woollens were imported "into this country under a tariff of 28 1-2 "per cent. Since then certain British woollens have been subjected to a tax "of 30 per cent. The result of that "change was that $5,000,000 of British "woollens were imported, in the fiscal year ending with June last, under "a tariff of 30 per cent., which would have come in under a tariff of 28 1-2 "had the preference not been modified. "The result was to increase the cost of "woollen goods purchased alone in "Canada that year by well on to half "a million dollars.

"We believe and the evidence submitted shows that the manufacturers "could stand a reduction in their present protection. A reduction in the protection which the manufacturers enjoy, would reduce the cost of living "to farmers, would thereby add to agricultural prosperity, and with agriculture prosperous, all other legitimate interests in the country would "be vastly benefitted."

Mr. W. F. W. Fisher, representing the Dominion Grange, said he agreed in a general way with the previous speaker in the lack of benefit to the farmers from the duty on farm products.

On November 20, the Tariff Commission sat at London, and heard representative farmers of Western Ontario present facts and figures in support of their demand that the tariff should not be increased. The leading speaker was Mr. Thomas McMillan, a representative farmer of Huron county, who said in summing up:

"I think I voice the feelings of the farmers in the following:

"1. That we should have a tariff for revenue purposes only.

"2. That we are in favor of a British preference.

"3. That there is very little protection for the farmer in any tariff."

At Chatham Mr. Thomas Barnes, of Ridgetown, represented a branch of the Farmers' Association numbering 500 members.

"What is the opinion of the farmers you represent on the duty on agricultural products?" asked Mr. Paterson.

"They would wipe them out; they ask no protection. They say all protection is a detriment to the farmer, because there is nobody to pay the tariff unless the farmer pays it himself. They believe that the tariff is all charged back to the farmer in the end, so that it is simply dog eat dog. Manufacturers don't care a cent about the revenue, for if they could they would keep out all imports, so that there would be nothing to collect duty on."

"What is your opinion of a duty on fruit and vegetables?"

"I am strongly of the opinion that there is not one farmer in ten that would be in favor of it. While half a dozen of them might benefit, yet there are thousands who would benefit by fruit coming in. The consumer should be taken into consideration." (Applause.)

On November 28, at Guelph, thirty representatives of the farmers of Wellington were introduced by Warden McEwing of that county. In introducing them, he read the following resolution passed at a meeting held a short time before:

"The unanimous opinion of the farmers of Wellington, here assembled, is that the tariff is the direct cause of the creation of those combines now under investigation, the object of which is to obtain extortionate profits from the consumers; that the proper remedy for such combines will be found not in criminal prosecution or removal of protection from certain specified articles; that an effective remedy will be found only in the reduction of the whole tariff to a purely revenue basis. We are, furthermore, of opinion that the evidence given before this commission by the manufacturers themselves—evidence which shows that after writing off large sums to meet depreciation of plant, payment of dividends of 8 per cent and upwards—is abundant proof that any manufacturing industry adapted to our country can easily bear such reductions. Certain it is that the farmers, whose surplus is represented in bare wages properly due to their families, should not be expected to continue bearing even the present burdens, and to suggest an increase in these would under existing conditions be an act of injustice."

"On December 4 a representative deputation appeared before the Commission at Winnipeg, and presented the following resolutions.

"At a joint meeting of the executive committee of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders, the Manitoba Horse Breeders, the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders Association, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held in Winnipeg, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved that in the opinion of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the Manitoba Live Stock Associations, that the present tariff on dutiable goods be reduced to a revenue tariff of an average of 17 per cent. That all goods at present on the free list be retained thereon, with the addition thereto of all kinds of lumber. That in consideration of this reduction to a revenue tariff, we are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list.

"Resolved that the existing British preference be amended by restoring the full 33 1-3 per cent on all woollen goods, and that the preference as thus amended be maintained."

At Brandon a few days later some one hundred and twenty members of the Grain Growers Association, coming from every part of Manitoba and representing fully the agricultural interests of the province, appeared before the commission and submitted the following resolution from the Grain Growers Association:

"First, that we are resolutely opposed to any increase in the customs tariff as asked for by certain manufacturers; second, we urge that the present free list be extended by the addition thereto of dressed lumber, all fence wire, cement and gasoline, and that the duty on all agricultural implements, cotton and woollen goods be very materially reduced. That the preference on all British goods be restored to 33 1-3 per cent., and that we are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list."

At Edmonton, on December 12 last, the Alberta Farmers' Association, presented to the Tariff Commission a memorial which closed as follows:

"Therefore the members of the Alberta Farmers' Association, while willing as farmers to bear whatever burdens the interests of the Dominion requires, are not willing to bear burdens beyond those required by the interests of the nation merely for the enrichment of those engaged in other and less important industries, and are in favor of such a gradual reduction of the tariff as will result in a tariff for revenue only."

At Regina a few days later the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan presented the following resolutions:

"1. That we are strongly opposed to any increase in the tariff on the lines as proposed by the Manufacturers Association.

"2. That we are decidedly in favor of the tariff being adjusted for purely revenue purposes by a large reduction of the duties on agricultural implements, especially threshing machines, woollen and cotton goods, dressed lumber and other articles of prime necessity to the people. And, if necessary the imposition of moderate duties on such articles now on the free list as may be necessary to make up the necessary revenue without imposing a special hardship on the consuming population of the country.

"3. The imposition of a duty on rough lumber would be a great hardship on new and poor settlers, without being of any appreciable benefit to the public revenue.

"4. That in order to further the unity of the Empire, we would suggest that all possible extension be given to the preference on goods imported from Great Britain.

"5. That there is no more reason for giving a bounty to iron and other manufactures than there is to giving a bounty to wheat growers and we are strongly opposed to the bounty system which is altogether in favor of a few large corporations.

"6. That an import duty on agricultural produce is of no material benefit to the farmers of Western Canada, and we would prefer that they be removed from the tariff altogether, rather than they should be used by the Manufacturers Association as a reason for an increase of duties in their favor."

Where, in all this battery of representations made by the farmers themselves, direct to the Tariff Commission can the manufacturers find reason for the conclusion: 1st, That the farmers favor a "more efficient" encouragement of industries, or 2nd, That the farmers demand an increase in the tariff on agricultural products? Unless we sadly mistake the meaning of our mother tongue the reasonable conclusions are: 1, That the farmers think Canadian industries are encouraged quite "effectively" enough; and 2, That the farmers have no more faith in the benefits of a tariff on agricultural products than they have in a duty on moonshine.

CURRENT COMMENT

The Journal deals with the Federal electoral system again, bringing out two points, 1. That the Journal procures its editorials on the mail order plan from some central distributing agency; 2, That the Bulletin expressed approval of the present system. The first statement is probably correct; the latter could not be further from the truth.

The Regina Leader says: "The announcement, which appeared in our "news columns on Thursday, that the "provincial government has for some "time past been working out the details of the work to be entrusted to "the commission of enquiry into the "question of municipal government and "taxation is gratifying, as foreshadowing in the very near future the creation of machinery for municipal government adapted to the needs of such "a rapidly developing country as Saskatchewan. There has been a growing "feeling in the province that the time "has arrived when the crude, illogical "system or lack of system, which has "existed should be swept away and a "complete comprehensive and up-to-date "system inaugurated. The old municipal ordinance is, and has been for "some years past, a disgrace to the "country. It is in many respects a "meaningless jumble of clauses, illogical, inconsistent, and oftimes in direct contradiction to other existing "laws. And it falls altogether to meet "the requirements of the rapidly growing cities and towns of the province."

Ottawa Free Press: "Edmonton, although the youngest of our Canadian "cities is showing an enterprise in advertising itself to the world, which "would put many of our Eastern cities "to shame. With less than one-fifth "the population of Ottawa, and a total assessment of but one-eighth that of "this city, Edmonton last year expended "nearly $10,000 in advertising and celebrations. More than half of this sum "or $5,584.15 were expenses incurred in "connection with the establishment of "the Alberta capital, which shows that "in the fight with Calgary for the honor of being the capital city, money "was freely and judiciously spent. The "expenses of the delegation to Ottawa "to lay the claims of Edmonton before "the government alone amounted to $1,317. In addition to the sums mentioned there was a direct outlay of "$3,048.50 towards advertising the city. "Of this amount $2,500 was handed over to the board of trade for expenditure in making the city known far "and wide. Another grant of $500 was "made to the Western Canada Immigration Association for a similar purpose. "For advertising done, the city considered it had received good value, and "is disposed to increase the expenditure "in that direction. It is such progressiveness explains the growth and prosperity of the western cities, so strikingly portrayed in the recent census "returns."

TEARS, BUT NOT OF PENITENCE

Mail and Empire: "A writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer has some very "kind things to say about the Cleveland citizens who are of Canadian birth. "There are no fewer than 30,000 of "them, and he intimates that they are "the very salt of the earth, not only "in Cleveland, but in every part of "the United States where they are found. "In fact, this writer shows such good "judgment that one might suspect "him of being a Canadian himself, "were it not for one or two minor errors, which it would be captious to "correct. That the Canadians are a "power in Cleveland is strikingly illustrated in the fact that they comprise more than fifteen per cent. of "the city's voting strength. They appear to have developed, moreover, a "taste for official positions and office-holding that makes them a still more "important factor than their voting "strength would indicate, and at the "same time shows how remarkably "they are adapting themselves to the "conditions that prevail in the land of "their adoption."

Concluding a column in similar strain of the Canadian-born residents of the Ohio city, the Mail and Empire says, "The figures and facts above "quoted merely establish what we have "long suspected, namely, that the Canadians show a higher average of good "qualities than any other race on "earth."

It is a pity the friends of the Mail and Empire had not "suspected" this twenty years ago. Had they done so, these 30,000 Canadian-born men whose energies are going to the upbuilding of a metropolis on the southern border of Lake Erie, might have been developing industries and expanding commerce on its northern shore or founding cities in the great Canadian West. Weeping over the exodus of Canadians to the United States is a useless but fitting occupation for the Mail and Empire, but it would bear greater semblance of sincerity if it were coupled with a penitent repudiation of the "national policy" which made it impossible for Canadians to earn a living in the land of their birth.

LEAGUE VERY HEALTHY

Baseball talk has broken out in Lethbridge and the coal town can be confidently counted as one of those that will be in the Alberta league for the season of 1907.

News of the new find is brought to the city by Bruce Robinson, the cash register man, who sells Nationals wherever they make change in Alberta and carries a side line of baseball copy to work off after hours. Bruce is one of the faithful fans who has been the life and energy of the ball game in Calgary, and while on his travels he has been doing a little missionary work for the league in other towns. He reports that both Lethbridge and Medicine Hat are in line and will put teams in the field.

While not intending to intrude his views on the forthcoming meeting, he gives it as his personal opinion that a four team league, consisting of Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge is the correct line-up for next year, pointing out that side dates could always be had at Macleod, Tabor, Wetaskiwin and the Fort to keep the baseball performers working on whatever dates their schedule was not filled by the regular play. He expresses the opinion thatt this arrangement would probably suit the smaller towns better than to ask them to assume the expenses of a regular team in the league which would necessarily be travelling a good deal of the time.

This was merely a personal opinion, however, and delegates from all the towns will be asked to attend the organization meeting.

The date for the meeting has been set as Monday October 15, to take place in Medicine Hat, so far Edmonton, Calgary, Great Falls, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Saskatoon, have signified their readiness to send delegates to the meeting. According to the frame-up, each town will be asked to send two delegates who will have one vote. It is quite probable that the whole proposition will be arranged at this meeting and National sanction applied for at once. If such transpires to be the case, Edmonton will commence at once to arrange for grounds and sign members for next year.

TRAINMEN ARRESTED

(Bulletin Special)

Guelph, Ont., Oct. 3.—As a result of finding of the coroner's jury last night in the ourock collision near Guelph, in which Engineer Farley was killed, Conductor Thompson and Engineer Read have been placed under arrest.

STORE FOR RENT

26 x 60, plate glass show windows, centre of business section, Main street, Vegreville, Alta., also three rooms on upper storey. Building ready for occupancy in a few weeks. Apply to Frederick Fitzgerald, Box 234, or Lowe & Carpenter, real estate agents, Edmonton.

For Sale!

One 12 h.-p. Minneapolis traction engine, good as new.
One 40 h.-p. locomotive boiler on skids for portable purposes.
One 24 inch planer, matcher and moulder combined.
One 46 inch inserted tooth saw.
One single saw edger.
All the above machinery has been in steady use and is in first class condition. Will sell at a bargain on easy terms.

Ferguson & Mullen Lumbering COMPANY
MILLET, ALTA.

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MODERN ILLUSTRATIVE BOOK KEEPING.
GREGG SHORTHAND.
GREGG'S PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.
PRACTICAL TYPEWRITING
NEW BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.
SPELLING, 70 LESSONS, REVISED.

There are a few others, but the above will show that so far as text-books are concerned

GRAND TRUNK Business COLLEGE

Corner Jasper and Fourth St.
Edmonton, Alta.

deserves the name it has earned as "A Modern School of Business and Shorthand." We're up to the times. Write to us.

PROPOSES NEW MILL

(Tuesday's Daily)

A proposition will come before the city council tonight from John Walters asking privilege to close a piece of two streets, Donald and Walsh, at the southern extremity of the city and between First street and the Saskatchewan.

Mr. Walters' proposition is to build a large new mill of a capacity of 75,000 feet per shift, which he intends to have ready for operation by the opening of next season. The rapidly increasing business is becoming too large for the present Strathcona plant, and there is the additional advantage in favor of the Edmonton side that the market is here.

The new mill will employ between 75 and 100 men and will have every modern appliances known to the sawmilling industry.

Mr. Walters asks the privilege of closing the streets in order that he may have sufficient area for yards.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF undersigned one gray mare branded R right thigh, weight 1,000 lbs., five years old. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. M. Groat, N.W. ¼ 30-52-26, Spruce Grove, Alta.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PORTABLE 14 h.p. threshing engine, returned flue, in first class running order. Apply Edmonton Bottling Works.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until October 13th, for the erection of frame school house, 24x32, Blueberry S. D. 1444. For particulars apply to

John E. Ingle
N.E. ¼, Section 5-53-1,
West of 4th M.
Stony Plain, Alta.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the second of November, 1906, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, thirteen times per week, between several Street Letter Boxes, Parcel Receptacles and Sub-Post Offices and Edmonton Post Office from the first of December next, 1906.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Edmonton and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

A. W. CAIRNS,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Calgary, Sept. 21st, 1906.

FARM LAND PROPRIETORS...

List your Farm Property with us for quick sale.

J. B. WALKER & COMPANY.
P.O. Box 359. Norwood Block, Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

CRAFTS & LEE

LAND AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

DMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA.

ALBERTA LANDS FOR SALE

In the Saskatchewan and Vermillion Valleys

N. 1-2 35-49-19, W. 4th. Half section of splendid land, soil rich black loam with clay subsoil, surface fairly level, some bunches of poplar groves, 6 miles from a town on the G. T. P. This line is being graded now and is expected to be completed by August, 1907. $10.00 an acre, half cash, balance five annual payments, 6 per cent.

N. 1-2 1-50-15, W. 4th. 320 acres of open prairie land, surface nearly level, soil black loam, clay subsoil. $10.00 an acre, half cash, balance one and two years, six per cent.

All 5-50-12, W. 4th. Splendid section for stock or mixed farming, open prairie land, some poplar groves on about fifty acres, surface slightly rolling, a deep creek crosses one corner of the section, supplying an abundance of water the year around. Plenty of hay can be cut on half of this section. 12 miles from a town on the Canadian Northern R. R. $8.50 an acre, half cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 6 per cent.

Splendid section of improved land on Beaver Lake, within two miles of a siding on the G.T.P. This siding will, when the line is completed, be the center of a thriving town. About 75 acres cultivated, can all be broken and cropped. New house o six rooms, finished complete, all other buildings required. This farm is for sale with machinery and horses, at $25.00 per acre, half cash, balance five yearly payments, 6 per cent.

Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Write or Call for Information.

CRAFTS & LEE

Phone 114. P.O. Box 244.

QUAKES IN PORTO RIC

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. city of San Juan and the is Porto Rico experienced a se heavy earthquakes last night ning at 10.47 p.m. People were into a condition of consterna alarm, but the resultant dama comparatively slight and ther been no loss of life.

The first perceptible tremors l many people in alarm to the They increased in intensity seconds and then decreased fo seconds. Following this cam most severe shock, the earth violently for five seconds. Th movements were from east to and were followed by heaving such as are experienced on boa in a heavy sea.

San Juan people were stunn when they suddenly realized earthquake was on them, co tion and alarm prevailed thr the city; people thought of the trophes of San Francisco a paraiso. They fled from their to the open squares. Panic and hysterical women fainted gan praying in the streets whi numbers passed into the church schools were stampeded, the narrowly escaped injury in from the building. The gov buildings in San Juan were emptied everybody rushing fr to the open places for safety.

Many roofs are shaken off. phone and telegraph and electr wires are among the mass. Th front is strewn with wreck miles on either side of the c vessels are pitched on the wha where the wharves once were, ruin. Big iron steamers an lighter sailing ships are lying h dry up in the city where the never before been known t The wharves for miles arou been swept away or damaged repair. The electric power w off at one o'clock this morning is no street car traffic, and co cation with the outside world tically cut off. The streets are with timbers and broken glas

This dispatch with other tele matter is being hurried to Pi Ala., by the Western Union m who makes the trip by train feared that great havoc and life will be shown when repor the entire section along the co be gathered.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Bele ports to the United States bureau tonight from Porto R nounce that the many clocks th out the city stopped at 10.47. received here from other points island show that the shock wa eral and that it lasted for thir onds everywhere. Schoolhouse churches in Humacuo, Guayam Fajardo were slighly damaged.

St. Thomas, Danish West Sept. 28.—There was a sharp an longed earthquake, shock here this morning but no damage done.

BANKHEAD MINERS KILL

Banff, Alta. Sept. 23.—Two ians, A. Vanning and P. Zacc were buried beneath 70 tons c here on Saturday in the Ba mine and it was two hours befo facts was discovered. Gangs c worked all night and till 1 o'cl Sunday, before the first body w earthed, the second being dis two hours later. The funeral held on Monday and will be co by the Minors' union of which t men were members.

MINER'S CAPTORS GET REW

Vancouver, Sept. 27. — An ment has been made by R. M general superintendent of the that within a few days the rew $11,500 for the capture of Trai 1911 Miner and his gang offe the railway company, the Domin provincial governments will ha paid.

The matter has been under co tion at Ottawa for some time, a the Dominion Government had the matter the other two rewar not paid. News was received f Hon. Wm. Templeman that the reward offered by the Federal ment was available.

The reward will accordingly tributed by a committee comp J. E. McMullen, C.P.R. solicit Greenshields, on behalf of hte government, and Superintenden gey, on behalf of the provincial ment. The last named is payi 500 and the C.P.R. gives $5,00

STONIES SLAUGHTER GA

Vancouver, Sept. 28.— Despit vigilance of Bryan Williams, cial game warden and his depu Stony Indians of Alberta have through the mountains again at the present time racing Northeast Kootenay on a carn of the raid, Mr. Williams le night for Wilmer. From there proceed in pursuit of the Indi an effort to round them up an them out of the country.

DETECTIVE SHOT

(Bulletin Special)

Montreal, Oct. 1.—While arre burglar in Starke Hewcoy's wa yesterday, Detective Lepuquet w in the right arm and neck, and in the hospital. The case is fort not serious. Detective O'Keef, present, felled the burglar, wh robber named Walker, a ticket from St. Vincent de Paul penit with a terrific blow from a p handle. The burglar is still scious.

THE COUNTRY OF THE CE

(Bulletin Special)

Montreal, Que., Oct. 1.—Prof. McLeod, of McGill, interviewed S said, "Canada is emphatically country of the twentieth century ery line from mining to agri Members of the Canadian Socie Civil Engineers, who have ju turned from a tour of the far we enthusiastic believers in the fu the country."

LANDS SOLD WELL

(Wednesday's Daily)

The Alexander Indian strip ad for sale at the land office brought out some very brisk and the lands sold surprisingly The lands consisted of a str miles wide off the north side Alexander Indian reservation. set price ranged from $3 to $7 p payable one-fifth cash and the in four annual instalments. In every case the lands bid consi beyond the upset and there was bidding for every parcel. The will realize a handsome return the sale.