DR. FRED. A. COOK REACHES NORTH POLE

(Continued from Page Five.)

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Seen this afternoon in connection with the cable stating that Dr. Cook had reached the north pole, Col. Sir Duncan Johnston, F.R.G.S., and president of the geographical section of the British Association, while not exactly throwing cold water on the news, was inclined to receive it with skepticism until more definite and fuller information was to hand. "It is of course possible," he said, "that some intrepid American has achieved what has been the goal of explorers all down the ages."

En Route to Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—The Danish government steamer Hans Egede passed the Shetland Islands today returning from Greenland with Dr. Cook and his expedition on board. Dr. Cook stated that he reached the pole on April 21, 1908, then returned The party is due in Copenhagen on Saturday.

Esquimos Confirm Story.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—Dr. Frederick Albert Cook, American explorer, reached the north pole April 21st, 1908, according to telegram just received at the Colonial office here from Lerwick, Shetland Islands. Dr. Cook is on board the Danish government steamer Hans Egede, which passed Lerwick at noon today enroute for Denmark. The telegram announcing Dr. Cook's achievment was sent by a Gleenland official on board the steamer and it read as follows: "We have on board the American traveller, Dr. Cook, who reached the north pole, April 21st, 1908."

Dr. Cook arrived at upper Navik, the northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland on an Island off the west coast, in May of 1909 from Cape-York in the northwest part of Greenland on Baffin Bay. The Esquimos of Cape York, confirm Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

Arctic Explorer Discredits Report.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 1.—Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, who conducted several expeditions into the Arctic regions, is inclined to discredit the report from Copenhagen that the north pole had been discovered by Dr. Cook.

"I did not know Dr. Cook had an outfit available for that purpose," he said, "and I do not think that the report can be true. Dr. Cook has been wandering in these parts for some time. It is just possible the story emanated from some Danish skipper who has returned from the north." When asked what would be the value of the discovery, if the authenticity of the report was confirmed, Admiral Melville said for one thing it would put an end to the Arctic fad. The only use to which the discovery could be put would be of a scientific nature.

"If the exact place of the pole has been located it would be possible to send a party of scientists there and by erecting a pendulum and measuring the movement and later removing the same pendulum to the equator for similar measurement there the exact weight of the earth could be computed. The attraction of the earth to heavenly bodies and vice-versa would also be thereby determined."

Scientists Are Elated.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 1.—Officials of National Geographical Society in this city today were greatly elated at the news of the success of Dr. Cook in discovering the north pole. Little is known by them of the details of Dr. Cook's expedition, although they follow closely the movements of all Arctic and Antarctic explorers. Some time ago the National Geographical Society officers say it was feared Dr. Cook had been lost on his daring trip in search of the pole. No news had been received from him, and his friends reluctantly gave up the hope of ever hearing from him again. In fact a relief expedition was fitted out and sent into the frozen north in the hope of finding the explorer dead or alive. The funds for this expedition were secured by subscription. Dr. Cook's expedition to discover the north pole was started in a rather secretive manner.

Lerwick, Shetland Islands, Sept. 1.—The steamer Hans Egede put into the harbor here for a few hours, but not until after she had sailed was the steamer's identity known, or that Dr. Cook was aboard. The Danish consul was the only man in communication with the steamer and no particulars of the explorer's voyage were given.

Had Forgotten Him.

New York, Sept. 1.—News of the return of Dr. Fred Cook from his Arctic trip was received here with great interest, and the utmost curiosity is manifested in the information he will bring of the phenomena that confronted him in the last two or three hundred miles of his poleward trip. Some scepticism is expressed by the leading geographers of the world that Dr. Cook should have successfully made alone the trip that so many well-equipped expeditions failed in. Dr. Cook sailed from North Sydney, B.C. in the summer of 1907 on the present expedition and since then, although heard of from time to time, but little news of his movements, hopes and fears have reached civilization, so little indeed that many have forgotten his expedition altogether.

From the little data at hand, principally consisting of messages wired from Lerwick, as follows: "Reached north pole April 21, 1908; discovered land far north; return to Copenhagen oy steamer Hans Egede," it is presumed that instead of making his dash in summer, as other explorers have done, Dr. Cook made a winter trip. The firmer ice and fewer open water spaces would probably compensate for the severe weather as giving an easier road. It is computed that from the last heard of stopping place that Dr. Cook progressed at the rate of twelve miles per diem. Dr. Cook is believed to have had little impedimenta trusting rather to walrus meat than concentrated foods.

London Papers' Comment.

London, Sept. 2.—While the English papers this morning are permitting themselves the luxury of scare heads and page displays, owing to meagre details their conservatism prevents them giving full meed of praise to Dr. Cook's astounding achievement until further confirmatory accounts arrive from Copenhagen. The feat of one man's dash across the ice to the pole is so astounding that it is almost unbelievable, and the papers editorially have "ifs" in almost every sentence. They all seem willing and anxious to utter praise to the intrepedity of the American, but his achievement appeals to them as being superhuman in the courage and endurance required for its accomplishment.

The Times editorially says: "While everybody has been looking to Arctic regions, a quiet American explorer has reached the North Pole and got safe back again, so a telegram from the Shatlands informs us. The evidence, of course, is very incomplete, but it has every appearance of being bona-fide. His expedition was on a small scale compared with those of Peary and Nansen in the north and of Scott and Shackleton in the south. He has been literally lost to the world for eighteen months. Now he happily reappears. We sincerely trust that within a very short time he will have told the full story of his momentous journey and have produced enough evidence to make scepticism impossible.

Standard's Comment.

The Standard says: "The feat which Dr. Cook is reported to have achieved is a triumph of such magnificent dimensions that even people blessed with more than common credulity will hesitate to credit the fact. Englishmen will be amongst the first to applaud Dr. Cook's success when and if it proves he has not only broken every other Arctic and Antartic record, but has actually reached the latitude of ninety, and scientific geographers will be not only ready but eager to join in tributes of adoration offered by the man in the street. For the moment, however, both are bound to wait for absolute and convincing proof."

The Chronicle says: "It is good to think the English or at least the Anglo-Saxon race have always been pioneers of Arctic discovery, and, though if the report of this polar conquest be true, the honor goes to the States and not the Union Jack, we may be glad that at least Dr. Cook is of our blood, the blood of the old sea rovers and that he bears a name already famous in the story of the sea." After detailing the history of Arctic exploration, the Chronicle continues: "Now it seems that what appears unattainable has been attained, that after a thousand years or more of perilous adventures the pole at least has been conquered. All honors to the daring man who, having been given up for dead, has appeared with the news of victory."

J.B. Tyrrell's Comment.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 2.—"I can only say this about the report that Dr. Cook has discovered the North Pole, and that is that he is just the kind of a man who might be likely to do it." This observation was made by J. B. Tyrrell, the meminet engineer, of Toronto, whose explorations have carried him into the remotest part of Western Canada. Mr. Tyrrell is one of the many visiting scientists who have read the reports with mingled doubt and admiration, and who expectantly await confirmation. He is a member of the Explorers' Club, of New York, which includes Frederick Cook in its membership, and therefore has a peculiar interest in the developments. Mr. Tyrrell remembers very well the circumstances of Dr. Cook's departure on his perilous expedition.

"A good many people did not take the expedition seriously, but we all knew," said Mr. Tyrell, "that he would go as far as he could go without the slightest concern as to how he was going to get back. You get a fair idea of the man from his mountain climbing achievements two years ago. Every one said he could not climb Mount McKinley, but he did climb it and it was a climb of 10,000 feet higher than Abruzzi's famous ascent of Mount St. Elias."

Frederick Cook is known to be an expert in the handling of dogs, which would be an extremely helpful factor in the expedition. If he was favored by fortuitous circumstances, such as good ice with few water lanes, it will not be surprising, Mr. Tyrrell thinks, if the reports of the great discovery should prove correct.

Astronomical Proofs.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 2.—What proofs would Dr. Cook be able to bring back with him to substantiate his claim to the discovery of the pole. In other words, will he have any evidence of a positive character to thrust in the teet hof doubting Thomases? This question was submitted to a number of distinguished scientists They all agreed that the only evidence Dr. Cook would have would be his astronomical notes.

"And couldn't these be 'faked'?"

"Yes they could, perhaps, for a brief space, just as Decougemont faked some highly interesting notes, but his pretensions soon fell to pieces. So would Dr. Cook's if they were not genuine."

But a good deal of confidence is expressed by the visiting scientists in the bona-fides of the American explorer, and if he produces the astronomical notes, as he no doubt will do, his good faith could not reasonably be challenged.

Colonel Sir Duncan Johnstone, president of the geographical section, did not know of Dr. Cook's expeditions, but said that it would be easy to prove if the pole had realy been reached by studying the observations made. It would be quite impossible for observations to be faked so as to deceive a scientist, supposing for one moment that any one would attempt to do such a thing. Sir Duncan confessed great interest in the report and said that, of course, the achievement was one of the greatest in the history of exploration if it was really a fact.

Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, secretary of the Royal Society, said the only way the explorer has of detecting when he has reached the pole is b ymaking an astronomical observation and determining his latitude. Sir Joseph said it would be impossible for it to be proved that a man had not been to the pole if he said he had and had departed in the right direction and returned. Nansen, for instance, ifl he had so desired, could have said he attained the pole. He went so near that the outside world could not have proved him wrong.

Shackleton Believes Report.

London, Sept. 2.—While some scientists in various sections of the world today professed to be sceptical of the discovery of the North Pole, further details of this greatest of scientific feats confirm Dr. Cook's message that he had found the pole and the fact is generally credited. Lieut. Shackleton, who recently returned from a dash for the South Pole, believes Dr. Cook was successful and declares no one has a right to be sceptical.

Cost Only $9,000.

New York, Sept. 2—Scientific men, well informed concerning Dr. Cook's discovery of the North Pole, say the expedition did not cost over $9,000, which was furnishe dby John R. Bradley, who went as far as Etah with Dr. Cook. Bradley said this morning he never doubted but that Dr. Cook was safe and successful. An interview with Captain Robert Scott, the English explorer, cabled from London this morning, is sceptical in tone.

Talk of Claiming Pole.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 2—When asked if he believed the United States could legally claim the North Pole land, discovered by Dr. Cook, Assistant Attorney General Ellis refused an opinion. Assistant Solicitor Clark, jr., department of state, thought the United States could claim Dr. Cook as agent and claim the tract.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 2.—The North Pole and its circumjacent territory belong to the United States. This is the opinion held by the Navy Department and State Department officials, in view of the cable from the Shetlands Islands of Dr. Cook's discovery.

Professor Willis Moore, president of the National Geographical Society, says: "If we own the Pole, we own the world. All the degrees of longitude converge at the Pole and certainly we have a claim at least to the beginnings if not the ends of all the great circle of the globe.

"The United States will own the Pole and all the land or water or ice between the Pole and the highest point ever reached by the explorers of other nations. It was all new undiscovered country. The United States raised its flag there and it is now safely covered by the Monroe Doctrine."

By Right of Discovery.

Washington, Sept. 2.—"There can be no question but that the title of the 30,000 square miles of land claimed to have been discovered by Dr. Cook, belongs to the United States," said Captain D. F. Sellers, of the bureau of navigation, at the Navy Department today, when asked his opinion about the report of the discovery of the North Pole. "The American flag," it was suggested, "is now perhaps flying to the Arctic breeze at the Pole."

"Yes," said the captain, "all explorers carry the flags of their country to be used in such a case."

When asked if he thought the Navy Department might take any steps to follow up the discovery, Captain Sellers said that the department could take no action, but it was a question for Congress to decide.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 3.—A despatch from Ottawa says that notwithstanding Dr. Cook's discovery, the North Pole belongs to Canada. More than that, it belongs to Manitoba, and is altogether independent of England. If not, one Redmond P. Roblin will know the reason why.

Where is Captain Bernier?

Montreal, Sept. 2.—The news of Dr. Cook's discovery of the North Pole has suddenly reminded the Canadian marine officials that Canada's own Arctic explorer, Captain Bernier, is somewheer betwen here and the pole, while considerable uneasiness is felt in the department at his continued silence. Captain Bernier left for the Arctic seas in July, 1908, and it is stated that no direct word has been received from him since that date.

Last year whalers returning to Scotland reported that the Bernier expedition had hoisted the Union Jack over a good many frozen stretches of territory, but since October 14, nearly a year ago, not a word has been heard from Bernier or of him.

Whalers returning to Scotland this summer have made no mention of him and although the mails were sent from Canada to Scotlaitd to be delivered to the Bernier expedition by whalers, it is unknown whether they reached him or not.

Ambitious to Reach Pole.

While Captain Bernier was sent north to collect customs duties from American whalers and to plant the British flag on convenient spots on the Arctic islands, he has long had an ambition to go in search of the pole. His long silence has led a number of the marine department officials to suspect that after assessing the American whalers, he has tried his hand at a dash to the top of the world, with the idea of hanging the Canadian and British flags on the pole.

Captain Bernier left Quebec on July 28, 1908, accompanied by officials of the hydrographic survey and the interior department, an expert photographer and a good crew. The Arctic, of course, carried a big cargo of provisions, so that no anxiety is felt on that score.

No explanation was volunteered at the Montreal branch of the marine department as to Captain Bernier's long silence, but M. R. A. Willard, the Montreal agent, stated today that a good deal of uneasiness was felt and that news of him and his vessel was being anxiously looked for. It is stated that news should have been received long before now, while the Arctic should be well within the zone of civilized communication on her return trip.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 2.—Mrs. J. Martz, wife of a Redlands capitalist, received the following cablegram from Dr. Cook: "Have placed the Stars and Stripes on the North Pole." She explained Dr. Cook cabled in accordance with an agreement that he would send her the first news of the expedition.

Will Prove His Statements.

New York, Sept. 2.—Anthony Fiala, who was at the head of the Zeigler-Baldwin Arctic expedition, said today he was confident that Dr. Cook had actually reached the North Pole. "Scientists and explorers who make insinuations to the contrary have no grounds for doing so," said Fiala. "Dr. Cook is one of the most courageous men I ever met. Many a secret of his success lies in his courage."

"Dr. Cook deserves great credit for what he has done and I am sure no doubt ought to exist that he has discovered the North Pole, if he has said so. He is a truthful man, serious minded and determined. He is not the kind that would make a mistake in his bearings and think he was in the 90th parallel when he was in the 80th. In am informed that Dr. Cook took along with him every scientific instrument that he needed, and with these he was able to ascer- suggested, that he was mistaken in tain his exact position. In his own words of the North Pole. There is no chance, as an English explorer has lately, and when he returns to civil- F. Egan, United States minister at ization he will prove beyond doubt the truth of his assertions."

Washington, D.C., Sept. 2.—Maurice story he tells of how he determined with his instruments the very moment that he entered within the Copenhagen, this afternoon telegraphed the State Department that Dr. Cook's reported discovery of the North Pole had been corroborated by Jenson, the Danish inspector of North Greenland.

Dr. Cook's Schooner.

Sydney, N.S., Sept. 2.—An American auxiliary schooner, John R. Bradley, from Gloucester for Labrador and Greenland, arrived at North Sydney on July 2, 1907. After having some repairs effected she sailed again July 11. She was owned by John R. Bradley, a New York millionaire. On board the vessel, besides Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and party, was Dr. Cook, scientist, who was supposed to be going north to collect material for a book which he intended shortly to publish. It was said Mr. Bradley, whose hobby was the shooting of big game, fitted out the vessel expressly for the purpose of shooting muskox, walrus and polar bears and expected to spend three months in the Arctic regions in enjoyment of the sport. Mr. Bradley left by Steamer Bruce on July 9th for Port Aux Basque, with the intention of joining his vessel at the Bay of Islands.

Gloucester Fishing Schooner.

The John R. Bradley had been formerly a Gloucester fishing schooner and had been fitted by Mr. Bradley at a cost of $25,000 expressly for the Arctic trip, and she hull had been strengthened to withstand the Polar voyage. She was provisioned for two years and had a supply of five thousand gallons of gasoline and forty tons of coal. She was fitted with a harpoon gun for shooting walrus, arms and ammunition for shooting of every kind of game. There was also a complete photographic outfit on board. The Bradley was commanded by Moses Bartlett, who had been first officer on the Peary Arctic steamer Roosevelt on her trip north in 1906. Captain Bartlett had a crew of twelve experienced Newfoundlanders.

CURTISS TO COMPETE IN RACES AT BRESCIA

American Aviator Will Try For Grand Prix in Italy—Orville Wright Unable, Owing to Weather, to Make Flight at Berlin—Toronto Machine Meets Accident.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, who won the International Cup in the recent aerodrome contest at Rheims, has decided to take part in the flying machine races to be held at Brescia, Italy, beginning September 5th. He will leave here Friday with C. F. Bishop, president of the American Aero Club. He will try for the Grand Prix, the distance of which has been reduced from 52 miles to 31 miles.

Wright Disappoints 200,000 People.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—About 200,000 persons, who assembled on the Tempelhofer field this afternoon to see Orville Wright make a flight in his aeroplane, returned to their homes disappointed, for Mr. Wright decided that the weather was not favorable for an ascent. He will try again tomorrow.

Golden Dart Flew 300 Yards.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 2.—A flight of 300 yards was made by the aeroplane "Golden Part" at Scarboro Beach Park tonight and then she took a dive into the bay, carrying her driver, C. F. Willard, down to nothing worse than a cold dip. Boats were soon out to the rescue and Willard was taken ashore. The machine was sufficiently buoyant to keep partly above water. The machine was only slightly damaged.

STRATHCONA CONVENTION CALLED FOR WETASKIWIN

A Liberal convention for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the Liberal party in the bye election made necessary by the death of the late Dr. McIntyre will be held in Wetaskewin on Thursday, September 30th. It has been arranged that all meetings to elect delegates to the convention will be held in every polling subdivision on Friday, September 24th.

THE PRIDE OF THE MACKENZIE RIVER

Five Months Old Baby Makes Long Journey from Fort Simpson to Edmonton with Parents Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hall.

Of the two score or more passengers who came down on the last transport for the season from the northerly posts on the Mackenzie river, the royal guest to whom all homage was done was the infant son of H. B. Hall and Mrs. Hall, of Fort Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Hall came out to Edmonton from Glasgow, Scotland, nearly two years ago, and while here took advantage of an opportunity to "see the country" in the far north. A year ago last May they went to Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river and remained there until they returned "to the front" on the last Hudson's Bay transport. Five months ago the baby boy was born and instead of being tucked away in a cradle and living in quietude has been the centre of attraction during the fifteen hundred mile journey to Edmonton, which has occupied a period of four weeks. The little fellow is going to have some more of it. On Saturday he leaves with his parents on a long trip to Glasgow, Scotland, sailing from Quebec City on September 11th on the Empress of Britain. Before the child is six months old he will have travelled a greater distance than the average man does in a life-time.

No Swaddling Clothes.

"You have no idea what it means to have a child born in the north country," said Mr. Hall to the Bulletin at the Cecil hotel. "The great puzzle is to know how to take care of it as the civilized methods of clothing, are out of the question as far north as Fort Simpson. The natives strap the infants in moss bags which give them no opportunity to move anything but their heads. These bags lace down the front and when tied up are like pouches. We tried one of these for a time, but it seemed a most inhuman practice and the baby still feels the effects of it by the way he hold his little hands to his sides. At one of the posts on the way down we managed to get some colored flannel and wrapped the baby in this until we reached Edmonton. On taking the covering off we found that the coloring had come out of it and the baby's whole skin was colored a brilliant red not unlike a big Indian war paint. Today we put civilized clothes on the child for the first time and he seems to feel very strange in them."

The newspaper man inquired where the baby got the "rubber" it was sucking so lustily. The father replied that it was procured in the H. B. Co. store at Fort Chipewyan, about 500 miles north of Edmonton. Both the child and its mother look exceedingly well after their long, tedious trip.

Bacon and Beans.

Asked as to life in the north, Mr. Hall said that the great question was provisions. Cooking and baking such as is practised in civilization, was out of the question. The great staple articles were bacon and beans and bannock, the latter being flour and water baked before a fire. The Indians, of course, lived on fish in the summer and moose meat in the winter. Moose were quite plentiful this year, so the Indians did not fare very badly. As explained by Mr. Hall, the great difficulty with the native people is their improvidence. They kill a moose which would supply an ordinary family for a week. The Indians do not know how to save anything. They gorge themselves as long as the provisions last and probably a week after are on the verge of starvation. If it were not for this inevitable trait in their natures they could live much better in their fastnesses than they do."

"How do the Indians trade?" Mr. Hall was asked.

"They go roaming off on hunting expeditions to some favorite spot and return with a quantity of fur. They take these to the trading post and exchange them for blankets, trinkets, traps, guns, canned meats and other luxuries. I did not learn how the fur trade compared with other winters as this is a thing which the trader keeps to himself."

"What temperatures did you find at Fort Simpson?"

"In the depth of winter the thermometer fell to 58 degrees below zero and rose in the midsummer to a point of 90 degrees."

Work of Missionaries.

Mr. Hall spoke of the work of the missionaries in inculcating some glimpse of civilization into the lives of the aboriginies. At all of the posts there are Roman Catholic missions, where the priests administer to the temporal probably more than the spiritual welfare of the Indians. At Hay River there is a strong Protestant mission, in charge of Rev. Arthur Vale, an Anglican clergyman. He has quite an extensive school with several female assistants who strive for the betterment of the lot of the Indian and breed children. Miss Winona Orr, who came down with the party, was located at this point. She was the youngest missionary in the north and is now on her way to visit her parents at Newwestminster, B.C. She could not say as to whether she would return to the work at the Hay River mission.

"The north may have its fascination for some," said Mr. Hall, "but I am glad to get 'out to the front' again. While there I made a number of interesting expeditions into parts where probably no white man had ever been before, but for the most part life was monotonous. I have yearned after life in the north country, and hereafter, when I hear of the fur trade, the half-breeds, the Hudson's Bay posts, the Mackenzie river and all I will understand it, but will not be anxious to go back to it again."

Barn Burned at Halbrite.

Halbrite, Sask., Sept. 3.—F. Litscke's bari with nine horses was burned last night. The loss is three thousand dollars.

THE FINEST LEAVES

From Ceylon Tea Plantations are contained in

"SALADA" TEA

It is packed in sealed lead packets to preserve its fine flavor and aroma. 40c, 50c and 60c per pound. At all grocers.

Tales from the Golden West.

It is easy enough to be pleasant
When Monday goes by like a dream,
When the labor is light,
The linen is white,
And you're not choked to death
By the steam,
It is easy to banish your troubles
With Golden West Soap for a friend—
'Tis the best in the west.
And we beg to suggest
You can also—at all times—depend
on
Golden West Washing Powder
It Cleanses, Purifies, Beautifies.

SAVE COUPONS FOR PREMIUMS.

THREE KILLED WHEN TRAIN HIT AUTOMOBILE

Three Prominent Residents of Reading, Pa., Suburb, Instantly Killed on Grade Crossing on Pennsylvania Railroad—A Fourth Frightfully Injured and May Die.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 2.—Late this afternoon a large turing car occupied by Wm. L. Graul and wife, of Temple, a suburb of this city and Dr. Samuel E. Slagel and wife, of this city, was struck at a grade crossing on the Pennsylvania railroad near Douglassville, and three of the occupants were instantly killed. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Graul and Mrs. Slagel. Dr. Slagel had both legs frightfully mangled and is in a critical condition at Reading hospital.

The party was returning from a five day's pleasure trip to the Deleware water gab. The automobile was hurled to one side of the track and almost simultaneously with the collision the gasoline tank exploded and the entire wreckage was a mass of flames. The clothing of the victims caught fire and had not the bodies been removed promptly they would have been badly burned. The machine is a total wreck.

CLEANED LOADED GUN.

Farmer Near Taber Loses Life By Accidental Discharge.

Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 2.—Frank Illner, a farmer, living fifteen miles north of Taber, shot himself while cleaning a loaded gun and died in a few hours.

Custom receipts for August were $25,730, being more than double August last year. Homestead entries numbered 360 for August.

Building permits taken out during August amounted to $119,740, making $852,000 for the first eight months of the year.

Officials of the Canada Western Railway have admitted that they purpose letting contracts for fifty miles of road from North Fork Pass to Pincher Creek, to be built in the spring.

Vice-president Wm. Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has written the village of Cowley stating that the company has altered its decision to move the track from the present town and will leave it where it is. Cowley is much pleased.

Attempted Murderer Suicides.

New Ulm, Minn., Sept. 2.—John F. Haynen, who shot and fatally wounded Geo. W. Somerville, lawyer at Sleepy Eye, yesterday, committed suicide in his cell last night by hanging himself with a rope made out of strips of cloth torn from his bed blankets. He was brought here for safe-keeping as threats of lynching were heard in Sleepy Eye following the shooting. Physicians today announced the recovery of Somerville very probable.

THANKSGIVING DAY, MONDAY OCTOBER 25TH

Ottawa, Sept. 2—An order-in-council was passed yesterday afternoon appointing Monday, October 25, as Thanksgiving day to be decided to continue the innovation set last year of making Thanksgiving day come on a Monday instead of on Thursday as heretofore.

TRAIN CRASHES INTO CAR.

Fatal Accident at Des Moines—Excursion Train Hits Crowded Car.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 2.—Fifteen persons were injured, three fatally, when a Rock Island fair grounds train collided with a loaded Fort Des Moines street car tonight. The accident occurred at 6.02, just as the crowds were returning from the state fair grounds. The Rock Island train carried 600 fair visitors and the street car was loaded with workmen and visitors to the city. Conductor J. C. Williams declares that the flagman at the First street crossing gave him the signal to cross. In an instant later the train crashed into the car, carrying it 50 feet on the pilot and throwing it upon the steel girders of the bridge crossing the Des Moines river.

The passengers were taken from the splintered car and hurried to the hospitals. During the work of rescue a second fair grounds train ran into the crowd, seriously injuring Mrs. John T. McBane, of Des Moines.

The engineer of the switch engine did not see the oncoming disaster in time to cut off the steam until after the crash against the bridge.

The passengers, who were literally packed into the car, fell out through windows and doors. The motorman saved his life by jumping out of the front window.

ERECT MONUMENT TO ECCLES.

Recognition of Heroism of Canadian Who Gave Life for Others.

Seattle, Sept. 2.—A movement is under way in this city for the collection of funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to George E. Eccles of Winnipeg, the United wireless operator who sacrificed his life to save the passengers on the steamship Ohio when the vessel was wrecked off Stephen Point last Thursday.

Several representative Seattle men have come to the front with voluntary offerings of money for such a purpose, and a dispatch from Shaw, Miss., is to the effect that a similar movement has been started there. Should such a monument be erected it will probably be placed in one of Seattle's parks.

LIFE A CHEMICAL FUNCTION.

California University Professor Makes Startling Statement at Medical Congress.

Budapest, Sept. 3.—At the International Medical Congress, Dr. Sonnenberg, of Berlin, stated that he knew of 300 cases of acute appendicitis that had been cured without operation. He was convinced that it was not always essential to operate in the early stages of the disease.

Professor Jacques Loob, of the University of California, at Berkeley, California, delivered an important lecture on artificial parthenogenesis and formative stimulation. He said that all biological processes could be explained on physico-chemical bases and he regarded life itself as a chemical function.

Quarrelled With Lover; Took Carbolic

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—Lena Christopher, a domestic, was walking with her sweetheart last night. When near the residence of her employer, E. J. Kavanaugh, 183 Gilmour street, they evidently quarrelled. The man left her and she screamed. He went back and the girl then took a bottle and drank the contents. The dose proved to be carbolic acid and when the girl was rushed to the hospital she died.

BASEBALL.

(Saturday's Daily

McGUIRITES DISB

The Edmonton baseball bands today. "Tacks" M the only Lethbridge playe from Calgary yesterday a on his way to his home in New York. The series Miners were to have playe day, Saturday and Monda called off. It was thoug gate receipts taken at would not make it worth bring the Lethbridge tea Calgary. The standing team would have been affected by four or five

The Irishmen, as has lon pected would be the case ished in the position w have monopolized for th part of the season. High entertained at the begin season that the McGuirit a factor to be reckoned w race for the pennant. the first disastrous to brought them down with the bottom there was fai that the home series wo them to their rightful po near the top of the league they had tumbled throug hard luck. But it proved Defeat followed defeat unt optimistic of the fans of hoping for a turn of th attendance dwindled from and to a bare hundred. public lost interest in the this time the Irishmen w up as a rule a good class far as the work of the pit box, and the batting and the team was concerned. weak spots, one or two p but almost every team in carried as many. Game was lost by the margin run. Who could say wh matter. Some blamed the whole, some the manager directorate and others wit ing charity put it down t ampled run of hard luck. was the matter, that spirit which alone can w of any sort was conspicu absence. The team, as it took the field after its r the first tour, was beaten a Defeat seemed to be rega but inevitable. At any tried to do their best. Ed customed to success in th sport wanted a winning t they were not, but to the it said that they played th they knew how, to the the season.

Several of the players ex main in Edmonton throug ter. O'Brien has alread employment in the city. stay here permanently. McGuire and Burridge Toronto in a day or so, a for his home in Rochester.

WESTERN CANADA L

Medicine Hat	
Winnipeg	
Calgary	
Lethbridge	
Moose Jaw	
Regina	
Brandon	
Edmonton	

Yesterday's Resul
Medicine Hat 1, Calgary
Winnipeg 8, Brandon 4.
Moose Jaw 8, Regina 1.

Games Today.
Medicine Hat at Calgar
Brandon at Winnipeg.
Moose Jaw at Regina.

NATIONAL LEAG

Pittsburg	
Chicago	
New York	
Cincinnati	
Philadelphia	
St. Louis	
Brooklyn	
Boston	

Yesterday's Game
New York 7, St. Louis 4.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 10.
Philadelphia 0, Cincinna
Philadelphia 6, Cincinn

EASTERN LEAGU

Rochester	
Newark	
Providence	
Toronto	
Buffalo	
Montreal	
Baltimore	
Jersey City	

Yesterday's Game
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 6.
Montreal 4, Newark 3.
Toronto 1, Baltimore 2.
Rochester 4, Providence
Second Game—
Rochester 5, Providence

AMERICAN LEAG

Detroit	
Philadelphia	
Boston	
Chicago	
Cleveland	
St. Louis	
New York	
Washington	

Yesterday's Game
Washington 3, Philadelp
Cleveland 1, Detroit 1 (
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCI

Milwaukee	
Minneapolis	
Louisville	
St. Paul	
Columbus	
Indianapolis	
Toledo	
Kansas City	

Yesterday's Gam
Indianapolis 6, Toledo (
Milwaukee 8, Kansas C

WESTERN CANADA

Moose Jaw 8, Reg
Moose Jaw, Sask., Sept.
Hoods ended the season
grounds as they began it
from Regina, the score
but the play was bett
score indicates. "Bowe
put off the grounds for