

## THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WEST

Hon. David Laird, Indian Department Adviser, Visits City With British Scientists—Tells of the Early Days in Western Canada.

Among the many distinguished men of science who were in the 17th members of the British Association to visit Edmonton Saturday was one whose name will always be closely identified with the early history of Northwest Canada. It was Hon. David Laird, now chief adviser in the department of Indian affairs at Ottawa, the first governor of the Northwest Territories, and Minister of the Interior, the second to fill the office since Confederation, from 1873 to 1876 under the administration of Alexander MacKenzie.

Though in his 77th year Hon. Mr. Laird is still hale and hearty and carries lightly his years, though he has just passed the allotted span of life. His trip to the coast and his visit to Edmonton particularly has been a most enjoyable one. It is probable that he will again return to the capital at the laying of the corner stone of the Parliament buildings to which ceremony an invitation has been extended from the Provincial Government.

**City's Great Growth.** "Edmonton's growth since the time I first knew it almost forty years ago has been wonderful," said the aged liberal statesman to the Bulletin, "and I am sure it will be one of the great cities of the continent."

A few men know the west better than Mr. Laird and his opinion counts for a great deal.

Speaking of Indian conditions in the West Mr. Laird said that as a result of the treaty reserve system the Indians of Canada are now cultivating over 50,000 acres, raising annually a million and a half bushels of grain and roots. The value of their farm produce, wages and earnings total five millions a year. They own one hundred and seventy thousand animals and have \$52,000 in the Savings Bank.

It was in the early constructive period of Western Canada that Mr. Laird took a prominent part as a foundation builder and a pioneer representative of government, and it was in his dealings with the Indians as superintendent of the Legislative Council and was afterwards a member of the provincial government.

In the latter capacity he was a commissioner to negotiate the treaty of 1873 between the Indians and the government. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1873 and was chosen minister of the Interior by Hon. Alex. MacKenzie.

**SAYS COOK KNEW OF HIS SUCCESS** (Continued from Page One.) asserts that Commander Peary took the furs, forced him to open Dr. Cook's trunk and held him a virtual prisoner for a time. Upon his return to this country, Peary says he was advised to write a complaint to Mrs. Peary as a protest and to protect Dr. Cook's legal rights should he wish to begin suit for the value of the property alleged to have been taken.

**Sent by Registered Mail.** Peary states that his letter was first written in German and sent to Mrs. Peary. Three persons had knowledge of the letter and Peary preserved a copy.

When he did not receive any reply from Mrs. Peary he consulted with his friends. It was suggested that Mrs. Peary might not be able to read German, so a translation was made of the letter and sent her by registered mail. Peary says the object of the letter was simply to register his protest, at the first possible moment, against Commander Peary's actions. One of the persons who knew of the letter being sent by Peary is Henry Johnson who was a member of the Roosevelt's crew and who has made an affidavit that Peary was put off the Roosevelt without food when he first came aboard.

**Canada Claims Timber.** Ottawa, Sept. 12.—As a result of the discovery of the North pole and the planting of the American flag there the question has been raised in the British House of Commons by Sir Gilbert Parker as to ownership of all lands intervening between the pole and the territory now marked as Canada on the map. An answer will be given to the question in the British House tomorrow. It is understood that the matter was under discussion at the last meeting of the cabinet council here and that a statement has been sent to the colonial office intimating that Canada claims all the land intervening between the North American border and the North pole.

So far as is known all the islands in the Arctic ocean, west of Greenland, have already been formally claimed by Canada, one of the objects of Captain Bernier's expedition in the Arctic two years ago being to formally take possession of and place the British flag on all islands to the north.

Commander Peary in his report of his trip to the pole did not tell of finding any land north of Greenland which is recognized as Canadian territory. From there the pole is evidently an ice covered ocean. Consequently although Canada claims all lands as far north as the pole as being part of the Canadian hinterland, there is not likely to be any basis for any rival United States claim to ownership. The pole itself, being two miles above water, belongs to all nations.

**Not Accustomed to Second Place.** London, Sept. 12.—Commander Peary's discovery of the North pole has stimulated British desire to gain an equal success in the South, and

John Scott, of the Discovery expedition, now makes an appeal for funds for a British expedition next year for which \$200,000 will be required. "For the honor of the flag," is the title of an editorial which the Daily Mail commends Captain Scott's appeal.

"Through the energy and daring of Commander Peary," says the article, "the hope that the Union Jack would fly first at the North pole, has been taken from us forever. It is a poor consolation to read that Commander Peary's account of the journey, that he placed an Englishman, Capt. Bartlett, in command of the last supporting party because it seemed appropriate to have him next to an American."

The last three words are italicized and the article continues: "The people of this country are unaccustomed to take second place in any field of human endeavor, but if Commander Peary's great exploit is to be rivalled, the South pole alone remains as our sphere of action. A race for it is certain in the immediate future. At the Stars and Stripes or the German tricolor to be mailed to the South pole?"

London, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that the Norwegian steamer Ekspedit, Capt. Sorebø, was chartered by the Greenland administration to bring Dr. Cook's Eskimos to Copenhagen, sailed Saturday.

**Still at Battle River.** Battle River, Sept. 14.—Captain Bartlett of the Roosevelt, is extremely anxious to weigh anchor and return to civilization but as there is great danger of encountering the storms so prevalent in this season of the treacherous Labrador coast, he has decided to remain here until the weather improves.

**Has Rendered High Service.** That at the most critical period of its history, the Hon. David Laird has rendered high service, not only in formulating a beneficent and humane policy regarding the Indian, but in the general development of the great land. The trackless prairie of the Seventies has become the Mecca of the world's surplus peoples, the unknown West has become the gold West, the parish of a single admiral has been made into two great provinces, and all this transformation has taken place since Mr. Laird himself went west thirty-three years ago.

Mr. Laird was earliest identified with politics in Prince Edward Island. He entered public life while a young man as member of the Legislative Council and was afterwards a member of the provincial government. In the latter capacity he was a commissioner to negotiate the treaty of 1873 between the Indians and the government. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1873 and was chosen minister of the Interior by Hon. Alex. MacKenzie.

**Did Cook Miss Pole.** Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Did Dr. Cook miss the pole by 300 miles? John N. Stockwell, A. M., Ph. D., a Cleveland scientist, says, his data as published, shows a big error. For the purpose of the expedition, Dr. Stockwell deprecates all data obtained by the use of instruments. He takes issue with the fact that Dr. Stockwell says, "Dr. Cook tells me that the night of April 7 was made notable by the sighting of the midnight sun over the northern horizon. Now we have no reason to doubt this statement that April 7 showed him the sun over the northern horizon. His observation as seeing the sun could be made by an untutored Eskimo as well as by the most learned whiter."

**Cook Gives his Latitude at that time as 86 degrees and 38 minutes. There is, therefore, a discrepancy of 4 degrees and 33 minutes in his latitude, equivalent in linear distance to 316 miles. If his latitude on April 7 was only 82 degrees and 5 minutes, then he was 550 miles from the pole and in order to reach it on April 21, he must have travelled 39 1/2 miles. It appears, therefore, that Dr. Cook was really 550 miles from the pole when he claims he was only 234 miles from the point. His observations show a discrepancy of 316 miles.**

**Peary Stole Cook's Furs.** New York, Sept. 12.—Friends of Dr. Cook in this city today put the finishing touches to a sensational counter attack upon Commander Peary. This attack will charge that Peary opened letters prepared by Dr. Cook for his friends and that Commander Peary appropriated to his own use 187 silver fox furs furnished by Dr. Cook. The statement is being withheld and only a few copies are being approved is wished, but because his friends wish to question Harry Whitney regarding his reasons for leaving Commander Peary's ship in mid sea for a slow going schooner. Some of Dr. Cook's friends state their belief that Mr. Whitney found it unpleasant to be under Commander Peary's influence, while he carried reports made by Dr. Cook. All the reported actions of Mr. Whitney afford a mystery. Dr. Cook's friends and they believe his story will go a long way toward closing up the rival claims of the explorers.

Much of the material for the attack upon Commander Peary is supplied by affidavits made by Rudolph Francke, who accompanied Dr. Cook, and Joseph White, who was a member of the Peary expedition. The two young men returned with Ralph Johnson, one of Commander Peary's sailors, upon the supply ship Ekib. They are living in retirement in the city by the advice of Dr. Cook's friends who do not wish their stories to become known in detail until they are being Dr. Cook's explorations are placed before an examining board. Such charges against a man who has been Peary's character seem incredible but they show the bitterness of the fight begun by his attack on Dr. Cook.

**Francke's Story.** Francke, a tall, blonde German, accompanied Dr. Cook to a point 20 miles north of Anna Took, where he became ill. He was sent back to Etah with some of Dr. Cook's instruments and the discovery of the North pole to his family. He was also told to take charge of some of Dr.

Cook's supplies and was instructed if he did not hear from the explorer within six months, to get back to civilization in any way he could. He was taken aboard Commander Peary's ship when she touched at Etah. John R. Bradley states that he received a bill of \$100 from Commander Peary for Francke's passage. Capt. S. B. Osborn, secretary of the Arctic club, says that Commander Peary gave Francke \$50 to pay his passage from St. John's to New York and that Mrs. Cook sent the \$50 to the secretary of the Peary Arctic club.

After listening to the story Francke had to tell and in which he was backed up in many particulars by White and Johnson, Mr. Bradley and Capt. Osborn had the young man make affidavits. These relate to Commander Peary's actions regarding letters entrusted to Francke by Dr. Cook and to Commander Peary's attitude toward the collections made by Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook had built his house for stores at Anaktuok north of Etah and it was this depot he started to reach in February 1899, crossing Smith Sound. It was a pretty large house, the walls being built of heavy walrus ivory. Dr. Cook knew that when this important point was reached everything was safe. He had before the start arranged with a young friend named Whitney that he have the right to use the house while hunting muskoxen for sport in the winter of 1906-07. When Dr. Cook and his two Eskimos exhausted and half starved came within a short distance of the house at Anaktuok young Whitney came out to bid him welcome but inside the house was a stranger, a giant Newfoundland boatman, calmly with this man had been placed in Dr. Cook's house by Com. Peary when his ship passed Etah with his ship bound north.

**Kept Cook Out of His Own.** Commander Peary had given the boatman a written order, which began with the following words: "This house belongs to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, but Dr. Cook is long ago dead and there is no use to search after him. Therefore I, Commander Robert E. Peary, install my boatman in this deserted house."

This paper, the boatman said, which could neither read nor write, exhibited to Dr. Cook and the latter took a copy of this wonderful document. Dr. Cook's records, the next day, he did not intend to publish if Commander Peary's course did not force him to do so. Dr. Cook gave me a lively account of how the young millionaire, Mr. Whitney, during the whole winter was treated like a dog by the giant boatman, and how he had calmly witnessed the sailor battering Dr. Cook's provisions for fox and bear skins for himself.

Dr. Cook also had to put a good face on the unpleasant. He had to beg to get into his own house and had to make a compromise with the boatman with strong fists. Dr. Cook made a present of the house with all its contents, to his two faithful Eskimos with the proviso that Whitney was to have the use of the house as long as his hunting trip lasted. But he was compelled to let the Newfoundland boatman continue his watch. The boatman, however, received strict orders not to exchange any more of the provisions or guns. Now I suppose the sailor will celebrate his triumphal entrance into the harbor and will continue to live on the provisions of Commander Peary's ship, while Whitney is aboard his own yacht Jeanie, or perhaps he has not wanted to wait for his own boat and has gone aboard Commander Peary's ship.

**Whitney Has Cook's Instruments.** To Mr. Whitney, Dr. Cook gave his instruments and his observations, as he thought those precious things were safer there than on the long sled trip in the spring across Melville Bay, but all his notebooks and

he has made a specialty of. Dr. Cook told the same story to one of his closest American friends just a week ago before Commander Peary reappeared on the scene, but said that he did not intend to make it public because it might lead to unpleasantness. Dr. Hansen was with Dr. Cook for some time in Greenland and returned with him on the Danish Government steamer Hansaged. In his letter he says: "Now that Dr. Cook has gone I am no longer under any obligation to keep silence and will exercise my rights to publish the story for myself the wonderful curative properties of the Pennsylvania Ear Masseur Engine. This is unquestionable the only practical and scientific cure ever investigated, the principles of vibration having been established and the power reduced to a point where the vibration benefits and can not injure. Scientific study of the various methods used and the effects produced have led to the development and final perfection of the Pennsylvania Ear Masseur.

The basic principle of the Masseur is the forcing of the air into the external ear by compression and automatically withdrawing it by suction, thereby creating mechanical vibration, by which action is brought to bear upon the drum membrane and the nerve bone attachment of the ear, the result being that the paralyzed muscles that control the sensitive organs of the ear are immediately benefited.

In scientifically producing this stimulation and mechanically causing it to use the Pennsylvania Ear Masseur has solved the problem of deafness. This instrument is not to be classed with other appliances, devices or treatments. It stands in a class by itself. It is not a drug remedy, nor a temporary relief scheme, but is practical, scientific and brings the best possible results in the quickest time, and its cures are permanent.

No matter how despondent, paralyzed and dormant are the nerves of the ear, no matter how thick the drum membrane may be, or how completely it may have fallen, or how severely the little bones of the ear have grown together, this instrument will vibrate them into flexibility, stimulate the drum membrane to tenacity, force into action the muscles controlling the bones of the ear, thereby rendering the drum membrane and nerves of the ear sensitive to sound.

The engine can be operated by hand, by water, by compressed air, or any other motive power.

Mr. Nomer, American and Canadian representative of the Pennsylvania Ear Masseur, will be at Edmonton, Alta., Alberta Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 20th and 21st, where he will give free demonstration. This will afford many interested others interested an opportunity to test for themselves without cost the wonderful curative powers of the Pennsylvania Ear Masseur and vibratory Engine.

Mr. Nomer does not come as a physician, nor does he come to sell you these instruments outright, but if you are interested, he will accept your order, taking a small deposit down in good faith, and ship you direct from the factory. Minors must be accompanied by parents, married ladies by their husbands.

**Cook a Man of Honor.** Montreal, Sept. 13.—That Dr. F. A. Cook is regarded along the Labrador coast as a man of strict honor, while Peary, through certain mean traits in his character, did not enjoy the esteem or respect of the seamen and explorers there, was the statement made by Bert Chesterfield, fur trader and sub-Arctic traveller, who is in Montreal for a few days.

"I thoroughly believe Dr. Cook discovered the North Pole," he said, "and perhaps Commander Peary may have done so, too, although I entertain doubts about the fact. But whether Commander Peary was successful or not, this recent declaration, through the press, that Dr. Cook's words are to be taken as the proof of his declarations, nor as being a true expression of his Arctic travels will rouse great feeling and disgust among the explorers and traders in the north."

Chesterfield has just returned from a long trip along sub-Arctic ice and his bronzed face and clear skin attest his length of stay.

Chesterfield's personal interviews with Dr. Cook found him open hearted, filled with enthusiasm about the work and while he was always ready to talk about his travels, he was in a dignified manner that filled his hearers with trust. Chesterfield expects when Commander Peary meets Dr. Cook he will be restored to a word of congratulation, and apply.

"But if Commander Peary, the more widely known, and therefore more popular here, continues to assert that Dr. Cook with two ignorant Eskimos did not reach the Pole, and that he himself, with an equally ignorant negro and Eskimo did, the dispute will end up by disbelieving them both."

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