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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1910.

PUNISHING THE WAYWARD.

The closing days of the contest in Vermilion were somewhat enlivened by threats from the opposition speakers as to what would happen to the constituency if Mr. Sifton were chosen its representative. In the event of the electors honoring Mr. Sifton with their confidence, revenge was to be worked upon them in a horrible manner. They were to be held up to the people of the Province as objects of scorn and ridicule and the fair district in which their homes are made was to be stigmatized as the "back door" of the Legislature. In this phrase lay the imputation of mercenary motives. Put in plain language, the opposition speakers conveyed the impression that if the Premier was elected they would declare to the world that the electors of the riding were a sordid horde, bereft of public spirit, indifferent to the public interest, concerned solely in securing the material advantages of roads, bridges and public works. That, or nothing, was the meaning of the phrase, and the people at whose heads it was flung recognized the insult and governed themselves accordingly. It was simply an attempt to intimidate them on the eve of election. Put in direct terms it said: "If you vote for Mr. Sifton your political integrity will be assailed throughout the Province, and Conservative speakers will portray you to the public as a constituency of bribe takers or bribe seekers."

It is quite apparent now that the threat was no empty one. The morning after the election the Journal read the people of Vermilion a lecture on their conduct in which it came about as near to saying what had been promised as convenient. It told them that, "With the opportunity before them to elect a member of the agricultural profession to the legislature and at the same time throw the government back onto the province for a general election in order that the whole group of questions might be submitted to the arbitration of the ballot, they had failed to rise to the occasion, and on the contrary endorsed the premier and through him the government." With a suggestion that it would like to say more than it dares, the Journal continues: "The electors of Medicine Hat were in much the same position, and the election in Medicine Hat brought the same results." The farmers of Vermilion come in for its special displeasure. "They," it says, "as a class did not vote for Mr. Clark in the manner which he had a right to expect, and this may be taken to prove once more the oft-repeated axiom of the politician that farmers will not vote for farmer candidates—presumably on the ground that they are afraid they will get what they want by voting for it." Admitting that unfortunately the electors of Vermilion are "The architects of their own political destiny, and have the right to elect anyone they may choose," it tells them in severely paternal fashion that "their choice might have been better guided, even on general principles and supposing they had never seen nor heard the two candidates who asked their votes yesterday."

No doubt the electors of Vermilion will take this castigation very seriously—in the minds of the castigators. They were not supposed to be intelligent enough to know a threat when one was thrown in their faces. Now they are not supposed to have spirit enough to resent when the threat is fulfilled. They have roused the wrath of the gods. The result of their wayward conduct must fall upon themselves. Five lawyers from Edmonton journeyed down to their distant country and expressly told them what they should do. The Edmonton Journal, unable to believe they would have the hardihood to decline such advice, daily told them what they would do. Despite it all they did something else. They had best prepare for the worst. The first vial of wrath has already been poured out upon them. The others will no doubt follow immediately. Poor fellows! They are in for it. Whether their characters alone will be assailed there is no telling. But if the spirit of vengeance can be made to also work through the medium of the material they will no doubt feel the consequences of the curse in this direction also. If the rain falls not upon their thirsty fields they may set it down to the anger of the Tory gods. If the gophers consume their growing crops they may take this as another instalment of their punishment. If pestilence, famine or disease stalks through the land they may see in it the hand of the avenger. If murrain breaks out in their herds, if hail beats their ripened grain to the earth, if the bolt from heaven burns their buildings, these too may be credited to the fulfilment of the threat passed upon them. And if none of these things happen they will understand that it is not the mercy of their persecutors that secures immunity for them. If the sun continues to shine on the famed Vermilion valley, if showers refresh the growing crops, if a couple of months hence the chirp of the binder is heard in the land, if in the fall wagons piled high with golden grain roll along the splendid roadways to the elevators, and roll back again laden with furniture and groceries and dry goods from the local stores, the prospering people will know that these things come not from the hands of those who undertook to destroy what is of more value than all these comoined—the good name of the people of Vermilion.

Hon. Charles Murphy some time since discovered that parties in the King's Printing office at Ottawa were making rake-offs on the purchase of supplies. He started an inquiry, as the result of which several clerks have been dismissed and one has left of his own accord for unknown regions. But Mr. Murphy had better be careful. The case of Mr. Brodeur stands as a warning that a Liberal Minister does not get kindly treatment from the Opposition when he roots out a gang of crooks or incompetents who found shelter in the civil service in the days of the old regime. Before next election comes round the Opposition press will likely have the present incident reversed, and will be solemnly telling the people that Mr. Murphy was probably an accomplice, if not really the author, of the plot he has unearthed.

From all accounts the best crops in the prairie section of America this year are in the vicinity of Edmonton. This would be an excellent season to promote harvest time excursions to this part of the West. The worse things are "back home" the better the crops here would look by comparison; and the better the impression they would make on the visitors. If the two railways which are particularly concerned in the settlement of this part of the West could be got to cooperate excellent results might be attained.

Calgary papers tell of a deposit of iron ore located close to the city. If the deposit is a real one and not merely "discovered" to help the sale of adjoining subdivisions, Calgary is to be congratulated. If it is merely another bait to tempt the unwary visitor into buying farm property by the square foot, it will not do Calgary any good and will likely do it considerable harm.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

The return of the Premier in Vermilion was expected by probably all who were familiar with the situation save those Conservatives whose judgment was unbalanced by a too fond hope, and by those—if any there were—whose expectations were founded on the fantastic prophecies daily tendered them through the local Conservative press. To the latter some measure of commiseration is due. To others the outcome was clear, unless overconfidence on the part of the Liberals kept too many of them from the polls. If the Conservative candidate won it would be by default, that was clear from the time the campaign got well under way. Where the premier went among the constituents he made friends, and that not only by the charm of a likeable personality, but as well by the convincing force of clear-cut logic and of straight and forceful speech. The hopes of the opposition were based on dividing the Liberal ranks. If they could succeed in allying those who opposed the late government on account of the Alberta and Great Waterways bargain with themselves, they might with good reason expect to wrest victory even from the Premier. But it soon became apparent that hope in that direction was vain. Insurgents stood on the platforms with supporters of that bargain to declare their entire confidence in the ability and readiness of Mr. Sifton to untangle the complicated question and bring out of it the best result that could be secured for the Province.

It was persistently asserted during the campaign that the election in Vermilion was more than a local election, that it had a Provincial significance and interest. Those who advanced the argument are welcome to what comfort they get from its conclusion; that the verdict in Vermilion is the opinion of the people of the Province. That no doubt is substantially true. Evidence of its truthfulness is afforded by the return of Mr. Sifton's colleagues. Mr. Maclean met no opposition in Lethbridge, where at the last election there were three candidates in the field. Mr. Mitchell was returned by a handsome majority in Medicine Hat. And certainly the opposition offered Mr. Sifton and Mr. Mitchell in their constituencies was quite as strong as could be given in a general election. Edmonton was drained of Conservative speakers and workers who addressed meetings in every part of Vermilion. Mr. Haultain was brought into Medicine Hat to lead the attack on the Attorney General. In a general election the efforts of these forces would be scattered. In this contest they were concentrated. If the result indicates the best they could do when concentrated against two men, the chances are that a general election would turn out even less to their satisfaction. It may be taken, therefore, on the authority of his opponents, that the verdict in Vermilion expresses the confidence of the people of the Province generally in the Premier and his colleagues, and their entire willingness to entrust public affairs to their hands at this critical stage.

The important result of the elections is that they clear the way for public business to proceed. A session of the Legislature necessarily interferes with the run of departmental affairs. The retirement of a minister necessarily complicates matters in his department. A session such as the recent one, followed by the retirement of three out of the four active departmental heads, could not but complicate and to some extent retard the conduct of business until new men were in charge, and had received the approval of the public as administrators of the departments. This approval has now been given the Premier and his colleagues. They are now members of the Legislature and as duly accredited ministers are in position to take up actively the management of those branches of the public business which they respectively are to look after. This will be welcomed by every one who wishes to see public affairs proceed without interruption and the way paved for the despatch of business when next the members of the House are called together.

A campaigner in Vermilion grew animated because—so he said—the Bulletin published a despatch saying that he had refused a speaker for Mr. Sifton an opportunity to speak at one of his meetings. The despatch said nothing of the kind. It was dated from Ranfurly and said it was "learned" there that he had done so. The speaker was not the first man who has made a jack-ass of himself by braying at a newspaper article which he had not read.

Two New York gentlemen are said to be on the way to Edmonton in connection with a railway they propose building in the Pincher Creek country. The despatch adds that they have enough money to build 100 miles without assistance. That is the type of railway promoter who should be welcomed to Alberta—the only type.

THE DOMINION.

Forty-three years have gone since Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario were joined to form the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime five other provinces have come into being as members of the confederacy, one an island in the Atlantic, another fronting on the Pacific, and the three others including the territory lying between the western limit of Ontario and the eastern boundary of British Columbia. It may have been the hope of its founders that the Dominion would one day stretch from sea to sea and include the whole of the British possessions on this continent, but the prospect did not promise that this would be soon brought about. Confederation, in fact, was less the accomplishment of a wish than the acceptance of a necessity. The union in which Ontario and Quebec had been joined sixteen years before had never worked smoothly, and it was apparent that if peace, order and any kind of good government was to prevail the two must be absolutely divorced so far as local affairs were concerned. The points of friction were many. Some of them owed their origin to the fact that peoples of different races inhabited the two provinces. tOhers were created by the persistent attempt of the Home government to dominate both and to do it in the spirit and by the methods of Toryism. In the sixties it became clear that matters were getting worse rather than better and that if any kind of union was to be preserved there must be complete separation of affairs of interest to only one of the two. From this necessity was evolved the plan of separate government for each to manage local affairs, and of a general government to control affairs of common interest to both. Nor was the inclusion of the other provinces accomplished without trouble. Confederation was not a popular idea among the old provinces. In Nova Scotia, though it was one of the original members of confederation, Dominion Day is not yet celebrated as a public holiday. Prince Edward Island did not enter the union until three years after its formation. British Columbia entered only on condition that a railway should be built forward into the prairies to join it with the old provinces—and probably more to get the railway than because union was thought desirable. The purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory alone made possible the erection of the three prairie provinces. The Dominion as it is today may have been a dream of some of the men who assisted in making its beginning, but it was a dream that did not promise an early fulfilment.

It does not require statistics to prove that Canada has grown since Confederation in the matter of population, of production of trade or of wealth. Words and figures show all the growth that has been made. They do not show the development of national spirit which has been slowly but surely obliterating the provincialism of the earlier times. Nor can they show the growth of that Imperial spirit which in late years particularly has turned the attention of Canadians to the Empire and their duty and relations toward it. Not by any means has that provincialism died out or shows any hope of doing this soon. There are still in Canada politicians of the provincial type who find it profitable to preach the doctrines of antagonism to the general government, and to represent Confederation as a trap into which their bailiwicks were led on false promises or false understandings. The gentlemen who hold office in British Columbia and in Manitoba have had as their stock election cry for many years that their provinces were unjustly dealt with by the Dominion when they entered Confederation, and that the government at Ottawa is and has ususally been governed by a spirit of malicious hostility toward them. The unfortunate thing is that they have found such clap-trap "good politics," interpreting that phrase in the meaning that it catches votes. While there continues to be in the country a substantial proportion of the people who are prepared to reward such talk with their votes there will be no falling off in the talk. Reform in this matter must come from the people. It assuredly will not come from those who profit oy it, for they are of the type that does not reform. When the time comes that it is more dangerous than profitable to berate the Dominion from a provincial platform the habit will disappear. But that time will not come until Canadians are Canadians first and provincials second.

This much has been gained, however, the overwhelming majority of Canadians have come to recognize confederation as a blessing and not a curse, and to accept it as the established order of things. There is no talk anywhere of accession now in any responsible or representative quarter, the sober minded people of every Province are thoroughly convinced that the Dominion has come to stay, and that the splendid destiny for which our country is fitted by nature will be won by Canada as "Canada." In that lies the hope that in passing years Canadians may be drawn together by the sense of nationality instead of driven apart by the disintegrating forces which have been with us from the first, and which in the nature of things must be withstood because they cannot be eliminated.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Scott—"See that man who just went by? He handed in this city with bare feet, and now he's got a million."

Mott—"Great Jupiter! That beats the centipede to a frazzle."—Boston Transcript.

"I wounder what the teacher meant about the singing of my two daughters?"

"What did he say?"

"He said that Mamie's voice was good, but Maude's was better still."—Catholic News.

"child?"

"I dunno; 'e's alw'ys crying. I never came acrawst any one wot loks upon the dark side of things as 'e does."—Punch.

Absent-Minded Professor (meeting a friend unexpectedly on a mountain peak) —"Hello! Did you climb up from below?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

James J. Hill, discussing public ownership at a dinner in New York, said:

"I fear that with public ownership we would be worse served. Take the case of France. France, you know, makes her own matches. And such matches!

Mr. Greig, D.L.S., and his assistant, Jas. M. Forbes, arrived in town this week, having completed the survey of some timber limits in the Grand Prairie district.

Settlers continue coming in to this district daily. The writer was conversing with a newcomer this week who reported that the crops in this district were in better condition than farther south. He is greatly pleased with this part of the country.

An interesting baseball game was played on the local diamond Saturday night between the married men of the town and the local team. While the married men did not win they made the regulars play to their limit to wind the long end of an 8-7 score.

Athabasca Landing, June 28th.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Several Men Are Killed and Others Were Wounded.

Madrid, June 27.—Fatal riots are reported today from different parts of Spain as the result of the religious agitation. The Vatican's latest note is regarded practically as an ultimatum. It insists on the withdrawal of the decree of June 11, celerating non-Catholic churches as a condition precedent to the continuation of the negotiations over the revision of the concord. The Republicans and Radicals are opposing throughout Spain by counter manifestations against the Roman Catholic campaign.

The Republicans, who were making an anti-clerical demonstration, entered the Carlisle club-rooms at Bilboa and rioting followed. The police intervened, but before the fight was stopped one man had been killed and many others injured. A religious riot occurred before the quarters of the Basque Club at San Sebastian and efforts were exchanged. Municipal guards charged the disturbers, killing one man and wounding seven others.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Blaze in Paterson, N.J., Gets Beyond Control of Firemen.

New York, June 28—A fire which started in Paterson, N.J., last night, at 11.30 o'clock, had done more than a million dollars' worth of damage at a late hour this morning and is still burning. The blaze began in the show window of the Van Dyk furniture store, which was completely destroyed. The fire got beyond control of the firemen and extended along Gross street from Main and was expected to eat the business block bounded by Ward and Market streets. Chief Stagg has asked for help from Passaic, Clifton and surrounding towns.

SPORTING TURN TO SITUATION.

Prudhomme Wants to Bet $500 That Charge Against Chevrier is True.

Winnipeg, June 27.—The political situation has been given a sporting turn by the offer of J. F. Prudhomme to donate to St. Boniface Hospital, if he cannot fully substantiate his charge regarding Horace Chevrier's offer to secure his brother's elevation to the King's Bench in return for a contribution to party funds. Prudhomme stipulates that Chevrier shall put up a similar sum and that his marked cheque be covered by July 4th.

OBSERVATION CAR DERAILED.

Thirty or Forty People Thrown Down Embankment.

Winnipeg, June 28—Passengers travelling in the observation car, Mount Bonney, attached to No. 96, eastbound, had a severe shaking up yesterday near Rennie, Man., when that car and sleeper were derailed. The sleeper remained on the track, but the observation car ran over a low embankment and the thirty or forty people aboard were badly jolted. There were no fatalities.

LEFT A VILLAGE AND RETURNS TO BIG CITY

Rev. David Arnott, Presbyterian Missionary in Manchuria, Revisits Edmonton After an Absence of Seventeen Years—Will Speak in First Church on Wednesday.

On his return to Scotland from Manchuria, Rev. David Arnott, M.A., minister of the United Presbyterian Church of Blairgowrie, Perthshire, is paying a few days' visit to Edmonton, where he had charge of a mission station seventeen years ago. Mr. Arnott is the guest of his old friend, Dr. McQueen, at the manse on Fourth street. He arrived in the city Monday afternoon from the south and will leave for Winnipeg on Thursday. On Wednesday evening he lectured in the auditorium of First Presbyterian Church on the mission work being carried on in Manchuria and of his trip across the plains of Siberia to reach that field.

Inspected Manchurian Work.

Mr. Arnott was sent out to Manchuria as the representative of the United Presbyterian section of the United Free Church of Scotland, to make an inspection of the work being carried on by that body. He was accompanied by Rev. Ranald McDonald, of Dingwall. After travelling through Manchuria to Pekin and visiting Corea, Mr. Arnott left his companion at Mukden and continued his circle of the globe by sailing for Canada.

Mr. Arnott has been fifteen years in Blairgowrie, since leaving Edmonton in the spring of 1893. He is revisiting the scene of his former missionary labors for the first time. The field of which he had charge when here before included Fort Saskatchewan, Agricola, Horse Hills, Namayo and South Edmonton. This district today supports five churches, three self-sustaining charges and one mission field of the Presbyterian denomination. The church at Agricola was built during Mr. Arnott's period of work.

The Old Order Changes.

Addressing a meeting at First Presbyterian Church last evening, Mr. Arnott said that it had been a seventeen-year long purpose with him to see Edmonton again. Through all these years he had carried with him a picture of the Edmonton of old. When he arrived that afternoon and found, as he expected, a great city, it was not without a certain sense of loss.

"I arrived tonight," said Mr. Arnott, "and the old village is laid in the dust. Your city is not the Edmonton I remember seventeen years ago, which was the happiest scene of my missionary work. You have a grand post office building now. I would have liked you to have seen the old post office, when Edmonton consisted of a few houses scattered along the trail along the river bank.

"I have visited a city in the west, the name of which I need not mention, which is being spoiled by the poor architecture of its buildings and the plan on which it is being laid out. In Edmonton, it is apparent to me that you have something more in view than money-making. On the banks of the Saskatchewan you have a beautiful situation for your city, and I hope you will build not only a beautiful city, but make it beautiful with the beauty of holiness."

Siberia's Wonderful Prairies.

Sepaking of his trip across the plains of Siberia by the Siberian railroad, Mr. Arnott said that he had been amazed by the greatness of the country and its vast possibilities. It had taken nine days to cross the vast expanse of level land.

"The plains of Siberia are prairie land, just like that of your west. The country and its agricultural possibilities are the same, but what a different spirit permeates the inhabitants. The ideas of free government, free people and free land are almost unknown to them. One thinks when he hears that some people from Russia are coming here, what a pity it is that they do not settle on their own prairies."

Mr. Arnott, who is still a young man, is today renewing acquaintances with many old-timers who well remember his work here seventeen years ago.

NEW ZEALAND AFTER TRUSTS.

Premier Ward's Strong References to Combine, Presumably Standard Oil.

Wellington, N.Z., June 28——Premier Ward in foreshadowing the government's anti-trust legislation today said that there was clear evidence at hand that a powerful American company was exercising a dominating and restrictive influence in New Zealand. This, he said, was prejudicial both to traders and consumers. This company had created a monopoly of the worst character and must be stopped. The people had a weapon in their hands which would enable them to prevent abuses such as had grown up in the United States. It is understood that Mr. Ward referred to the Standard Oil company.

PROTEST AGAINST SPEECH.

Britain Takes Objection to Utterances of American Minister.

Montevideo, Uruguay, June 28—The British minister here has been instructed to protest against the utterances of the American minister, Mr. Morgan, who, in replying to a speech of the rector of the university, is reported to have said: "Little countries like Uruguay are able to obtain importance because they had ministers. Canada and Australia lack such men, and therefore, have not become independent and probably never will." Mr. Morgan is on his way to Asuncion.

Arrest of Baron Sternberg.

St. Petersburg, June 28—The arrest of Baron Sternberg, who is charged with delivering secret documents to a foreign state is said to have a connection with the recent arrest of Mons. Mastovsky, librarian of the academy.

NEGRO COMMITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

Chill Passes Over Court as Prisoner Sobs Audibly—Greatly Affected by Proceedings and Sits With Bowed Head as Evidence of Witnesses is Being Heard.

Saskatoon, June 28.—That Charles Davis did murder Helen Davis, his wife, on the night of June 24, was the charge read this morning in the police court to the accused colored man, whom the coroner's jury on Saturday declared guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of his wife on Friday night.

A large crowd attended this morning's court at the preliminary hearing, but nothing in a line of new evidence was brought forth. Donald McLean appeared for the accused and F. C. McDermid has charge of the case for the prosecution. When Davis heard the charge he sat down and covered his face with his hands and cried most pitifully.

A chill passed over everyone in the court and the sobs of the accused man were all that could be heard. He tried to control his feelings but could not do so, and for several minutes moaned and sobbed. He appeared greatly affected and during the proceedings sat with bowed head, being overcome by his emotions at occasional intervals.

The magistrate, in turning to the prisoner, said "Davis, you are committed to the Prince Albert jail to await your trial at the sittings of the Supreme Court." The prisoner nodded affirmatively and walked from the courtroom. This afternoon he was taken to Prince Albert.

The case has aroused considerable interest in the city and much sympathy is expressed for the prisoner, since it has been learned that the charge against him is murder.

BOMB HURLED FROM THEATRE GALLERY

Twenty Persons Injured, Six of Them Fatally in Buenos Ayres—The Orchestra Plays the National Anthem and Averts a Terrible Panic Among the Audience.

Buenos Ayres, June 28—Twenty persons were injured, six of them mortally, by the explosion of a bomb hurled from the gallery in the Theatre Colin during a performance last night.

Among the injured are members of some of the most prominent families in the Argentine capital. The bomb exploded in mid-air. Scores of persons were thrown to the floor and many were struck by flying fragments of the missile.

The orchestra, which had been executing the second act of "Manon," began to play the National anthem. This quieted the spectators and a terrible panic was averted. A large force of police surrounded the theatre and arrested all the occupants from the gallery, numbering 300.

They only held about seventy, however, among whom the most suspicious are two Italians named Angussi and Cussini.

A reward of $500 has been offered by the police for information which may lead to the arrest of the man who threw the bomb.

BILL TO SUPPRESS ANARCHY.

Buenos Ayres Senate Passes Bill Providing for Imprisonment.

Buenos Ayres, June 30.—The senate today passed without discussion the bill adopted last evening by the chamber of deputies which is designed to suppress anarchy. According to the new law the residence of anarchists in the Argentine Republic is rigorously interdicted. Expelled anarchists returning to Argentine will be liable to imprisonment from three to six years. The representatives of ship owners and navigation companies, captains or agents who knowingly engage in the bringing of anarchists to this country will be liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment. Capital punishment is provided for those who are responsible for any anarchistic movement resulting in death. This section of the law is applicable to men and women and minors over 18 years of age.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Toronto Exposition May Have Many Prominent Visitors.

Toronto, June 28—Among the distinguished visitors whom the Canadian National exhibition hope to secure are the Duke of Connaught, General Baden-Powell, Theodore Roosevelt and Lord Roseberry, who, with a party of seven Scottish peers, is expected to visit Canada as an investment field. They are said to be interested in the Grand Trunk Pacific.

SUFFRAGETTES ACTIVE.

Crusade as Result of Refusal of Asquith to Push Equal Suffrage Bill.

London, June 28—After months of comparative inactivity the militant suffragettes are stirring to life again. They are threatening another campaign more vigorous than ever before if their leaders are to be believed. The immediate cause of the projected crusade is the refusal of Premier Asquith to accede to their demands to push the equal suffrage bill pending in the House of Commons.

Consecrating Cathedral.

London, July 27.—The consecration rites of Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral began this afternoon. They consisted of an exposition of the holy relics by Archbishop Bourne and the marking of crosses in twelve places on the cathedral walls with the chanting of matins and lauds.

Greatest Land Opportunity in British Columbia

Come to the Famous Okanagan Valley and secure a home in the greatest valley on the American continent. The mildest, most even and healthful climate in Canada. Soil especially adapted to the growing of fruits, berries, vegetables, hay, dairying and all general mixed farming.

The world-famed district of B.C. Positively the greatest bargains in the whole Okanagan. Prices the lowest; terms the most remarkable. Any acreage. Small holdings the specialty, 10 acres to 20,000 acres, $50 per acre in small tracts. Reasonable rates on larger tracts. Special inducements to Colonization Companies and men of capital seeking safe, reliable conservative investment. Property exchanged for improved farms and city property of high commercial value.

Hitchmer Bros.

GLENCOE,
WESTBANK, BRITISH COLUMBIA

GETS GOVERNMENT SITUATION.

Clever Guelph Student Made Assistant to Dominion Agriculturist.

Ottawa, June 27.—Mr. O. C. White, who has graduated B.S.A. this year at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant to Mr. G. H. Grisdale, Dominion agriculturist, whose headquarters are at the Central Experimental Farm. He won the Barton-Hamer gold medal for the highest standing in the college stock judging team at the International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF TWINE

When we drive home from the implement dealer with our little load of Sisal twine for the coming harvest, we do not often realize that we are giving that twine its final lift on the journey of many thousands miles which it has taken months to make. Seldom do we appreciate when we give it its final resting place in the binder box that the first hands which touched it were those of a Maya boy or girl in far off tropical Yucatan whose ancestors were a great civilized people, with temples and literature, centuries before Columbus came ashore in his red velvet suit.

Or, if it is Manila twine, the first step in its long pilgrimage was under the guidance of a bare-footed, brown-skinned little Filipino savage, who perhaps never heard of a binder, and whose views of agricultural implements are a pointed stone or a crooked stick.

Yet, if it were not for the industry of these two widely separated nations, the farmers of this rich state would still be obliged to bind their grain with old-fashioned wire, which never worked or with untrustworthy cotton strand. In fact, the problem of twine was the problem of successful binding for years after the self-binder was an established fact.

It took many years and thousands of dollars to eliminate this primary drawback to the early grain growers of the country. One manufacturer alone spent $15,000 trying to make twine out of grass, $85,000 using paper as a substitute, and $43,000 on straw—all in the end to be discarded as unsatisfactory. Then, after searching the world with a close tooth rake, as it were, it was found that two fibres could be made to do the work—Manila and Sisal. The Manila—long, soft and even—had generally been used in multiple strands for making cable and cordage; while the Sisal—strong, pliable and smooth—was found to lend itself perfectly for the manufacture of a single-strand cord, such as the self-binder necessitated.

Then commenced a merry struggle between other distant races for the honor of supplying the twine which was to make His Majesty, the American farmer, "the greatest food producer in the world. At first, owing to the established position of the Manila hemp trade caused by the cordage industry, the little brown brother in the Philippines forged ahead, but he made no progress in his methods of production, using the knife and block and other simple methods followed by his primitive forefathers in extracting the fibre. It was soon seen that Sisal would either be the ultimate material to supply this demand or the demand would not be filled. At this point of the race a number of clever, aggressive Yucatecans, educated in the sciences in this country and abroad, sprang into the game. They saw the future commercial possibilities of the neglected Sisal plant. At their own expense they built railroads into the arid, dry territories where henequen grew. They invented new machines, capable of cleaning 100,000 leaves a day, and soon began to compete on an equal basis with the Manila fibre.

The Spanish-American war temporarily advanced the price of Manila fibre to such an extent that good grades of Manila fibre commanded a price which was practically prohibitive for binder twine. Therefore, manufacturers of binder twine concentrated their energy and genius in the production of a perfect binder twine from Sisal. This required some adjustment of machinery and some change in methods, but manufacturers of twine succeeded so that the twine made from Sisal has for some years been as perfect and satisfactory as any binder twine ever made from any material. This has resulted in the increased use of Sisal, until during the past season not less than 85 per cent. and possibly 90 per cent. of the material which went into the manufacture of binder twine in the United States was Sisal fibre.

First-class binder twine can be made from high-grade Manila fibre, but it is very difficult to make even a reasonably good article of binder twine from low-grade Manila. Before the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, the Spanish officials at times exerted their arbitrary power for the purpose of maintaining the quality of the fibre which was produced by the natives. It was not an uncommon thing for the governor of a district to seize a quantity of inferior fibre and publicly burn it in the middle of the plaza. This was an object lesson to the natives to produce better grades of fibre. However, since the Americans have taken possession of the Philippine Islands, no authority has been exercised and no influence exerted by the officials in connection with the quality of fibre. The result is a very much greater proportion of low-grade fibres than has ever been produced in previous years. Unquestionably, large quantities of this low-grade fibre will be used in the manufacture of binder twine for the harvest of 1910, and it is unnecessary to state that those who attempt to use twine made from this low-grade Manila fibre will have troubles of their own.

It is to the farmer's interest always to keep a weather eye on the future, and in this particular instance to secure his twine supply, whether it be Sisal or Manila, at as early a date as possible

If you are not satisfied after using according to directions two-thirds of a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, you can have your money back. The tablets cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the digestion, regulate the bowels. Give them a trial and get well. Sold by all dealers.