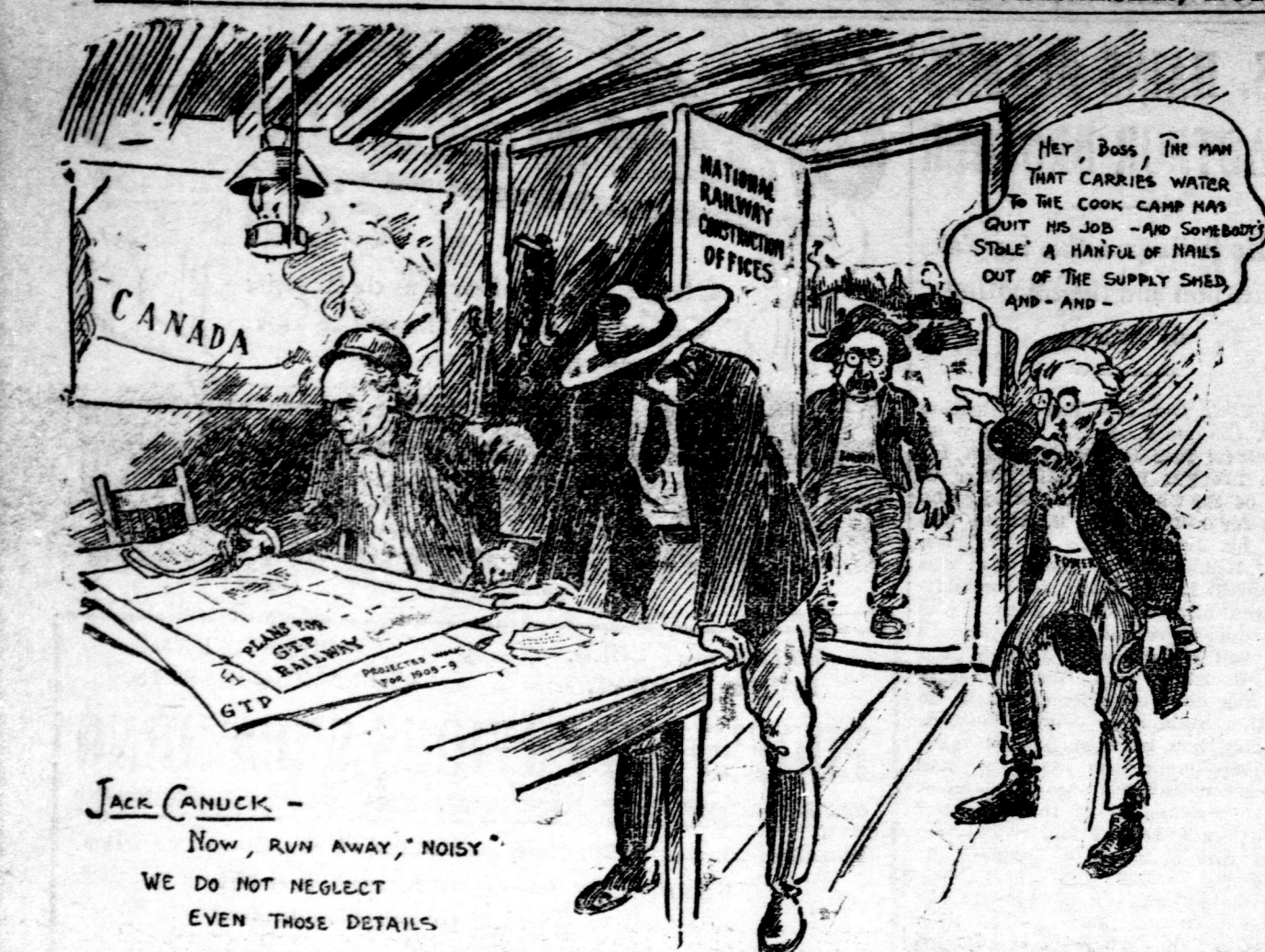




REOPENING OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES

Figures Demonstrating That the Liberals Have Succeeded Where the Conservatives Failed.

The following table shows the population of the Western Provinces in the years indicated:

	1891	1901	1906	1901-06 Inc.
Manitoba	152,506	255,211	365,688	45%
Alberta	25,277	91,279	185,412	153%
Albania	9,890	20,482	25,763	182%
Assiniboia	20,482	73,022	145,266	145%
Saskatchewan	11,150	41,512	80,863	92%
Totals	219,305	419,512	808,863	92%

The decade 1891-91, a period of straight Conservative rule, should have been favorable to settlement, as during those years the C. P. R. was carried to completion, but the end found only an increase of 131,530 as against 359,351 during five years of Liberal rule, ending 1906.

IMMIGRATION.

	Conservative rule—	Liberal rule—	
1892	27,810	1905	128,364
1893	28,455	1906	130,330
1894	20,680	1907	145,266
1895	18,617	1908	189,064
1896	16,835	1909	252,038

The numbers given in the first column represent, according to the department of the interior reports, "passengers of the immigrant class who declared their intention of settling in Canada," at Quebec and Halifax. As many more who landed at these points declared their intention of going to the States after availing themselves of Canadian transportation facilities. American immigration was insignificant. The number who came west of Lake Superior is reported as follows: 1892, 12,614; 1893, 11,356; 1894, 7,907; 1895, 4,901. The census of 1901 found in the Northwest only 34,755 people who had come during the 15 years, 1880-95, while 58,623 had come during the first five years of Liberal rule. The census of 1906 found 185,068 who had come within the preceding five years. The Liberal policy not only brings people to Canada, but keeps them here.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS ENTERED.

	Conservative rule—	Liberal rule—	
1892	\$2,024,718	1904	\$6,758,913
1893	2,210,794	1905	7,084,659
1894	3,322,499	1906	9,254,511
1895	2,540,581	1907 (9 mo.)	5,775,378
1896	2,185,975	1908 (15 mo.)	12,252,180
Total	\$12,287,567	Total	\$42,125,641

The enormous increase in the value of goods brought by settlers is sufficient evidence that Canada has been getting quantity and quality as well. The only immigration question for Canada now is to keep out the undesirable.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND PATENTS ISSUED.

	Conservative rule—	Entered	Patents Issued
1892	4,840	2,955	
1893	4,967	2,935	
1894	3,174	2,553	
1895	2,394	2,118	
1896	1,857	2,665	
Total	16,432	13,227	

When the immigrants who have come in during the last three years have filled their homesteading obligations there will be a record which will show whether the Liberal policy attracted agriculturists or not. From September 1 to 15 last entries were made for 10,895 quarter sections.

VALUE OF LANDS SOLD.

	Conservative rule—	Liberal rule—	
1892	120,211	1905	\$1,451,757
1893	68,668	1906	5,544,249
1894	227,856	1907	5,046,572
1895	114,713	1908	9,871,241
1896	108,016	1909	7,697,930

The average price realized on these lands has increased from \$3.46 to \$6 an acre in 1907, and in 1908 the C. P. R. secured an average price of \$9.54 for 164,450 acres. That is how the Liberal policy has brought wealth to every landholder in the west.

NET CASH REVENUE FROM DOMINION LANDS.

	Conservative rule—	Liberal rule—	
1892	\$337,106	1905	\$1,716,567
1893	303,550	1906	1,478,106
1894	214,540	1907	1,314,485
1895	171,085	1908	1,701,580
1896	174,509	1909	1,455,386
Total	\$1,200,790	Total	\$7,666,124

Five years of Conservative rule reduced an already meagre revenue by half. The Liberals have increased it to tenfold what it was when they took office. Do the people of Canada wish to return to the old system?

CLAIMS INDEMNITY

Says Promissory Note to the Sovereign Bank Was Merely a Device.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—W. K. McNaught and W. J. Boland are being sued by W. E. Stavert, curator of the Sovereign Bank, as maker and indorser of a note for \$17,030, and today Mr. McNaught filed a third party notice, in which he claims indemnity from the Sovereign Bank, Aemilius Jarvis and F. G. Jemmett.

Mr. McNaught's grounds are: He was to incur no liability.

The note was a mere device to enable the Sovereign Bank to purchase shares of its own capital stock, to conceal the fact of such purchase, etc.

Jarvis and Jemmett agreed to procure the formal cancellation of the note.

President Jarvis and General Manager Jemmett together procured the indorsement and guarantee of the note, to acquire shares by means of money paid by the bank for the purpose of buying off a party then attacking the bank.

If Jarvis and Jemmett exceeded their authority, McNaught says, they must indemnify him against the note.

GROCERS' GUILD CASE IN COURT

Wholesalers on Trial on Charge of Conspiring in Restraint of Trade.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., who appears for the defendants, intimated at the commencement of the case against the alleged grocers' combine before Chief Justice Falconbridge this morning that his clients had determined to combat the charge to the end.

The crown opened by placing Mr. J. Stanley Cook, the secretary of the Dominion Grocers' Guild, in the box. Through him Mr. Johnston sought to establish the fact that a "sacred circle" had been formed to make uniform and keep up prices, and to prevent manufacturers selling to any wholesaler who had not signed the guild's agreement. The letter book of the former president, the late Mr. W. H. Gillard, was produced to show that his correspondence was in this direction.

Messrs. George Tate Blackstock, K. C., and S. E. Washington, K. C., appeared for the crown, while the defense was represented by Messrs. E. F. Johnston, K. C., and H. S. Ambrose.

The Charge.

The charge as preferred by the crown is to the effect that Henry C. Beckett, G. E. Bristol, John T. Davidson, T. B. Escott, W. G. Craig, J. F. Eby, Thomas Kinnear, the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild and the Ontario Wholesale Grocers' Guild conspired with about one hundred and fifty dealers in various parts of Canada to enhance prices and restrain trade.

The charge reads as follows: "That Henry C. Beckett, George E. Bristol, John I. Davidson, Thos. B. Escott, W. G. Craig, Joseph F. Eby, and Thomas Kinnear, the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild, did, in and during the years 1898 and 1905, at Hamilton, and elsewhere, unlawfully combine and agree and arrange one with the other and others, and with"—and here followed some 300 names of the principal wholesalers in Canada, including some in England, "did unlawfully combine to:

"Unduly limit the facilities in producing, manufacturing, supplying and dealing in sugar, tobacco, starch, canned goods, salt, cereals and other articles;

"And to restrain and injure trade and commerce in relation to such articles;

"And to unduly prevent, limit and lessen the manufacture and production of such articles and commodities;

"And to unreasonably enhance the price of such articles and commodities;

"And unduly prevent and lessen competition in production, manufacture, purchase, sale and supply of such articles."

The Agreements.

J. Stanley Cook, secretary of the Dominion Grocers' Association, was first called to state the location of the firms mentioned in the indictment. Mr. Washington questioned him as to certain agreements, which he read, between the Ontario Wholesale Grocers' Guild and various manufacturers. One of these set forth that the manufacturers would not sell to any firm in the province except such as were in the list attached to the agreement, and that if they were at any time advised of an agreement with the Quebec Guild regulating the retailing selling price, they would conform to it, and affirm such an arrangement and protect the wholesalers and enable them to make a profit of 15 per cent by refusing to sell except on such terms as were on the list.

Mr. Cook said that all the names attached to the agreement were not members of the guild.

Mr. Johnston—"But, the agreement was signed by all."

Mr. Johnston—"Oh, no; it wasn't."

Mr. Johnston—"Well, let us say accepted by them."

Mr. Cook—"It was submitted to the manufacturers as a list of the wholesale trade by the price committee of the guild. The wholesalers object to individual retailers composing so-called wholesale companies and getting a rake-off that brings their prices nearly to manufacturers' prices. They cut out the wholesale trade and divide up the profits."

"As a matter of fact," queried Mr. Washington, "the price committee are the sole judge of who shall purchase from the manufacturers?"

"They are and they are not. The price committee simply advise the manufacturers as to who are recognized by the trade as wholesale grocers."

"And if there is a dispute, who decides?" put in Mr. Blackstock.

"It is for negotiation between the trade and the guild."

"Suppose," inquired Mr. Washington, "it wanted to go into the wholesale trade in Hamilton. What would I have to do to get into the sacred circle?"

"Get some money first," replied the witness, amid laughter.

"Suppose I had a million, what then?"

"Well, you'd ask the manufacturer for permission to sell his goods."

"Oh, wouldn't it be best to apply to the Hamilton guild first and become a member?"

"You would if you were wise," replied the witness, "and wanted to work in harmony with the rest of the trade."

"And they would determine my future in the trade?"

"Surely."

"So that my future rivals would have all the say as to my future and membership?"

"The members of the guild have the say."

Report as Recognized.

"And if I am accepted they inform the manufacturers that I am entitled to get goods under this agreement?"

"They report you as a recognized wholesaler."

"Then I have further to get the consent of the price committee?"

"Well, no."

"Yes. This agreement says so."

"Only if the manufacturer is not satisfied that you are a bona fide wholesaler."

"Turning up an agreement between the guild and the Norwegian Salmon Company, Mr. Washington said: "Under this agreement I cannot buy their goods unless my name is on the list."

"Practically," replied the witness, "it must be united on the principle that you are a wholesaler."

"How would a man get on the list if he were not a wholesaler?"

"He'd have to convince the manufacturers."

"Has a man ever been able to do so?"

"I don't think a case has ever arisen."

Mr. Washington produced the letter-book of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, which the witness identified. He said the late W. H. Gillard was head of the W. H. Gillard & Co. firm, with which the defendant Beckett was identified. Mr. Gillard was president of the guild.

Mr. Johnston's Objection.

Mr. Johnston objected to the reading of the letters. They were no evidence, he maintained, unless it was shown that the defendants authorized them.

"After Mr. Gillard's death," said Mr. Johnston, "all his books and papers were seized and searched by the crown. Now they seek to read them against the defendants."

"How are the letters signed by Mr. Gillard?" asked his lordship.

"He signs them 'President of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild,'" responded Mr. Blackstock.

"I will receive the evidence, noting your objection," ruled his lordship.

Then Mr. Washington ceased reading agreements, and took the letter of W. H. Gillard, president of the Dominion Grocers' Guild.

He read about twenty and bag about eighty more to read. During all this time Mr. Cook was in the witness box, but Chief Justice Falconbridge allowed him to sit on a high stool.

In introducing the letters Mr. Washington asked:

"You knew the late Mr. W. H. Gillard, of Hamilton?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Cook.

"He was head of the firm of which one of the defendants, Mr. Brickett, is now a member?"

"Yes."

The Letters.

Here are samples of the letters sent by Mr. Gillard:

"Dec. 2, 1907.

Edgar A. Wills, secretary Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild;

"Dear Sir:—We had a meeting of our local guild yesterday and it was decided to support the London trade in their objection to Mr. John Garvey being admitted to the Guild, and I will attend to the correspondence with him, and to prevent, if possible, his buying sugars in future direct from the refineries."

"(Signed) W. H. GILLARD, president Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild."

And Another.

"Dec. 18, 1907.

"Edgar A. Wills, secretary D. W. G. Guild, Toronto:

"Dear Sir:—We had a meeting of our local guild yesterday and it was decided to support the London trade in their objection to Mr. John Garvey being admitted to the Guild, and I will attend to the correspondence with him, and to prevent, if possible, his buying sugars in future direct from the refineries."

"(Signed) W. H. GILLARD, president Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild."

In another letter, speaking of John Garvey, London, he says:

"I find that he buys from one of the refineries, but that after our next meeting, if the matter is represented to them, that they will refuse to continue selling him."

FIGHT TO KEEP THAW

Head of the Asylum Says He Is Still a Dangerous Lunatic.

Pittsburg, Oct. 19.—Asa Bird Gardner, special deputy attorney-general of New York, arrived here today to take up the argument against the removal of Harry K. Thaw from New York to this city. He appeared before Justice Young, and read a motion to have the writ of habeas corpus, requiring the presence of Thaw in Pittsburg dismissed, maintaining that Thaw is in the custody of the New York authorities as a lunatic, and that such a person is not qualified to testify or bring in a petition in bankruptcy. Judge Young said he

Daily Mishaps

MAKE ZAM-BUK A DAILY NEED.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the breadwinner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-Buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without festering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs. That's why the grown ups like it.

Miss Bagg, of London, writes:—"Two doctors and treatment in three hospitals failed to cure me of chronic eczema. I was told I could only walk by aid of a crutch and a stick. Zam-Buk has cured me! I am now a healthy, happy woman. I am 35 years old and in all my life never saw with eczema. I have used it on my face, neck, arms, legs, and on my children. It cures eczema, itching, burns, scalds, and all skin injuries and diseases."

Zam-Buk

would hold a preliminary hearing later in the day.

New York, Oct. 19.—In his reply to Judge Young, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the question of whether Harry K. Thaw shall be removed from Matteawan Asylum to Pittsburg, Robert B. Lamb, the superintendent of the asylum, declared today that Thaw is still insane, and that it would be dangerous to the public safety to transport him to Pittsburg or to give him his liberty. Dr. Lamb also asserted that he had found no mental improvement in Thaw since his commitment to the asylum. Another reason given was that it was generally believed the proceedings were brought simply to get Thaw away from the jurisdiction of the state of New York, and keep him away.

Covered With Sores

LITTLE GIRL SUFFERED GREATLY WITH ITCHING, STINGING ECZEMA—CURE CAME WITH USE OF

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

Baby eczema brings keen suffering to many a little one and worry and anxiety to many a mother, who can find nothing to cope with it—nothing that will stop the dreadful itching and heal the raw, flaming skin.

Doctors fail, internal medicines are at the best slow and uncertain, and often do more harm than good to young children. Dr. Chase's Ointment, on the other hand, is applied direct to the diseased parts and brings relief and cure.

Mrs. Rollie Narrie, Sine, Hastings County, Ontario, writes: "Our little girl had itching eczema over her face according to steamer selected. Complete sailing list just issued. Write to or call on nearest ticket agent for copy, or S. J. SHARP, W. P. A., Toronto."

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

DOMINION ELECTIONS OCTOBER 26 SINGLE FARE

For Round Trip between all stations in Canada. Tickets good going Oct. 23, 24 and 25, returning until Oct. 27.

H. F. Moeller, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich. J. W. Kearns, T. P. A., London, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Dominion Elections, Oct. 26

Return tickets between all stations in Canada, east of Port Arthur, at

Single Fare

Good Going Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Oct. 23, 24, 25, 26. Return limit, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Ask About Hunters' Excursions

Full information at C. P. R. city ticket office, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, D.P.A., Toronto.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

General Election Day OCTOBER 26, 1908

Single Fare FOR ROUND TRIP

Tickets good going Oct. 23, 24, 25 and 26, returning until Oct. 27, 1908, inclusive. Full information at city office, 483 Richmond street.

THOS. EVANS G.P.A.; S. H. PALMER, D. P. A.; THOMAS G. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A., Chicago.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*8:20 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m. Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *8:45 a.m., *11:38 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:30 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *8:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:38 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. Depart for the west—*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:15 p.m. The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR. Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4 p.m., *6:59 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m. Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *8:10 p.m. (International Limited).

STRAITFORD BRANCH. Arrive—*8:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m. Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:25 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE. Arrive—10:10 a.m., 4:50 p.m. Depart—8:30 a.m., 6:10 p.m. Trains marked * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. *From Chatham only. **Runs only to Chatham.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *10:52 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., *8:20 a.m., *6:20 p.m. Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:28 a.m., *5:28 p.m., For the west—*11:38 a.m., *8:10 p.m., *11:09 p.m. Trains marked * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. *From Chatham only. **Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY. Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m. Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m. *Runs through to Waterford.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY. Depart—6:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m. Arrive—*3:45 a.m., *12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., *4:00 p.m., *9:20 p.m. *To and from Walkerville without charge. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.

WABASH