TUNNEL COMPLETED

Exchange Offices Are
y for Business.

pt. 23—Bank clearings
ched a total of $2,367,-
far as the clearing
could ascertain or
remember, is the record

e over last year is large,
$903,767. The 1908 fig-
33,684. The increase ex-
cent.

under the Bow river,
r pipes to Hillcrest, is
d the cost of the work
en arrived at. The tun-
about 624 feet long, costs
cluding the pipes, etc.,

g of the grain exchange
t it was decided that an
be opened immediately
nam block. The rooms
w, with the exception of
on of telegraphic service.
e exchange will be doing
e grain men state that
comparison of rates via
nd Fort William is very
figures are: Liverpool via
er bushel, 34.45c; Liver-
rt William and Lakes,
ool, via rail to Atlantic
these figures, the grain
re based upon a quota-
Blue Funnel line of 30c
Vancouver to Liverpool.
wever, is not the only one
ic. At the present time
tations of 25s 6d, 26s and
on. These will give the
s per bushel: Liverpool,
r 28.85c, 29.22c, 29.86c.

TES TO BREAK STONES

Magistrate Sentences Riot-
to aHrd Labor.

pt. 22—Ordinary imprison-
failed to check the rioting
ettes, a magistrate at Bir-
afternoon sentenced Mary
harlotte Marsh, ringleaders
ak at the meeting in Bir-
pt. 17, when Premier As-
d an address on the budget
ree months at hard labor.
an was given one month at
d others various terms of
sonment. When the sen-
nounced a number of suf-
ourt picked up whatever
d in the form of missiles
e windows of the court

DISCREDIT RIOTS.

t. 23—Leading Jews here,
ous are inclined to discre-
ted riots at Kiev, European
forts to get confirmation of
aving so far failed.

president of the Hilfaver-
tschen Juden of Berlin, a
which most of the Jewish
ussia reaches Western Eu-
nse to a telegram of in-
ced tonight that confirma-
eports that there had been
g in Kiev could not be ob-
n a later message he report-
question was unimportant.

ers
able to
910, to

MI-WEEKLY
LLETIN
—AND—
e Family
Herald
35c
two papers
he entire Can-
ield thorough-
ll know.

eekly the
West in
be given
convene

lta.

ROSEBERY'S SPEECH ON ASQUITH BUDGET

Text of Former Liberal Leader's Arraignment of Measure Which He Declares is Revolutionary—Bulletin to Publish Speeches of Notable Men on This Subject Which is Agitating Great Britain.

In view of the vast national, even imperial, importance of the political conflict now raging in Britain over the government's budget proposals. The Bulletin republishes the full text of the speech delivered by Lord Rosebery, on 10th September in the city hall, Glasgow. It was awaited with extraordinary interest and its attack on the bill is declared to have strengthened the influence of the section of the opposition which is urging the house of lords to compel a referendum of the country. Lord Rosebery has since formally severed himself from the Liberal party by resigning from the party associations and clubs with which he had been connected.

According to the descriptive accounts inthe London newspapers just received, the ex-premier fully recognized the momentous step he was taking and had prepared for it with unusual care. All the resources of his oratorical art were employed to heighten the points he made and his speech was punctuated throughout with laughter and cheers.

Occupying nearly two hours in its delivery, it ran over the whole gamut of the budget and may be taken as embodying all that can be urged against proposals which he characterized as revolutionary and instinct with the "deep, subtle, insidious danger of Socialism."

Lord Rosebery, who on rising was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said: Mr. Lorimer and gentlemen, I think that rather too much fuss has been made about this meeting. It is literally and exactly what you described in your requisition to be the wish of the business men of Glasgow, who saw some ground for suspicion in the budget, to hear my opinions on that point. But from that moment it has developed into a sort of national conflagration for which neither you nor I is responsible. You did me great honor—you, the commercial men of the second city of the empire—in wishing to know my views on this most momentous measure, and in sending me your requisition you sent me a challenge which I could not in honor or in honesty decline, painful as it is to me in many respects to speak as I must speak today, but conscious also, as I am, from the positions which I have held with the confidence of my sovereign and my country, that I cannot maintain absolute silence at a moment like this.

I come, then, today to give you my plain, unadorned opinion, without any coruscations of eloquence, without any quips or cranks—simply to put my mind into the common stock. And there is this about this meeting—that it compromises nobody. We have no resolution, which I think a most laudable omission. We do not compromise each other, because you belong to both political parties, and I, because I belong to none, and, therefore, you have, at any rate, in me the impartiality that your chairman desires, for I have for many years been what is called a cross bench man.

Severance From the Liberal Party.

Now, gentlemen, I have said that I was uniwlling in some respects to stand here, because it is necessary for me to show a very public and flagrant difference with my oldest and closest friends in politics—those now in power and in the confidence of the state, those whom I would soonest see in power and in the confidence of the state, but both from whom I am compelled to differ on a matter vital to their policy. I hope, therefore, that there is one distinction which will be made plain today, at any rate, and will be practised. I hope that what I say tody will not be quoted in any way against the Liberal party. I have long ceased to be in union with the Liberal party; I have long since been an independent politician, and it is not fair for any one, to whatever section he may belong, to throw up my opinions as something that compromised the Liberal party.

The Wealthy and Taxation.

It is my duty today to show why I believe it not to be in the best interests of the nation that this financial measure should become 'aw. I know it will be said that as I am well off I have no right to speak on such a question, and that it is merely the cry of a wounded taxpayer that you will hear. Well, if you carry that proposition to its logical conclusion, and if you had the budget only discussed by those who had nothing, it would be a somewhat one-sided discussion. But I would venture, also, to point out that there is no conceivable system of taxation by which a man who is opulent will not be severely taxed if a large sum of money is to be raised, and, therefore, when a person of opulence speaks on a question like this he is only, after all, making a choice of evils as regards himself. This is obvious enough.

Clearing Away Preliminary Rubbish.

The other ridiculous allegation, of which I think we have heard less of late than we did before, is that those who cried out for Dreadnoughts are the first to cry out against paying for them. Well, that, again, needs very slight examination. The taxes which have been under discussion are the land taxes, which, according to the statement of the government themselves, would not produce a fraction of a Dreadnought, and what is more is that none, I believe, of the additional taxation provided in this year's budget is to go to our naval construction at all. So now we have cleared away that rubbish—that preliminary rubbish—of which we see so much, I might say too much.

Budget of Implacable War.

Having thus cleared the way, we come at once to the question that concerns us—the budget that is before the country. It is for a peace budget the most remarkable that, I venture to say, was ever presented to any parliament; and yet I believe I will not call it a peace budget, because our own chancellor of the exchequer says that it is a war budget—a budget of implacable war against poverty—a war against poverty, carried on by an immediate increase of unemployment and by the great depletion of capital from which wages alone are obtained. The next notable feature is this—the want of preparation in all the taxes of the budget, the violent onslaught on land which is, according to the statement of the promoters, to bring little or nothing, and the general, and I may say the universal, insecurity which is produced by its provision.

Sir, I should venture to think that, in that long and almost haphazard catalog of impositions which was detailed by the chancellor of the exchequer as a budget, there is a multitude of taxes which seem designed for no other object except to cause that feeling of universal insecurity of which I have spoken.

An Unknown Budget.

Remember this, gentlemen, these taxes are not to provide for national defence or any of the primary necessities of government; they are to hand over to the central government vast sums to be used at the will or whim of the central government, without as much parliamentary control as we have been accustomed to have. I wish I could say that this very important budget—by far the most important that has come in my time—showed any signs of adequate preparation, [illegible] clear from the vicissitudes which it has undergone in its course through parliament that there has been no adequate preparation. The government do not know, or, apparently had not made up their mind, whether they wished to tax developed minerals, or whether they wished to tax undeveloped minerals. They had not made up their mind on the enormously important question whether agricultural land should be subject to the halfpenny tax or not. They had not made up their mind on the still more important proposition which they had dropped in face of the universal disfavor with which it was received—they had dropped the old sinking fund. They occasionally dropped upon the table, by careless drafts, new clauses which they withdrew within twenty-four hours. But, gentlemen, it is not too much to say that no one knows what the budget is at this moment—not the chancellor of the exchequer himself.

"This Budget is a Revolution."

Gentlemen, I say that this budget is putting the future of Great Britain into the melting pot. It is, in effect, as I have said already in a published letter, a revolution. Beneficent or not, it is a revolution, without any mandate from the people. It is, in the first place, a revolution in fiscal methods. It is the first principle of sound taxation to take no more in a certain year than is necessary for the purposes of that year, and to take that with as little inconvenience and disturbance to the taxpayers.

That is only fair. We are levying a vast sum annually on the nation—on a nation the greater part of which has difficulty in making both ends meet, and which is already paying the interest on an enormous amount of ancestral debts which they did not create, but which they inherited. That principle, then, of taxation is evidently a sound one. Now the principle of this budget seems to be to take as much and harass as much as possible. Taxation in the days of sound finance was considered a delicate instrument; it required a delicate hand, in view of the vast complication of interests involved. Now it is an instrument with both fists on the keys and both feet upon the pedal, and I may add that the result is anything but harmony.

Land Taxes Criticized.

Well, the most suspicious part of the budget is that relating to land. I do not want to say too much about that, because, as a rule, Glasgow men are not so much interested in 'and, and because it is the part which has been most discussed in the House of Commons. But you are interested indirectly in land, as I will proceed to show in a moment. The most suspicious part of the budget is the land; first, because of the sources from which those provisions proceed; second, because of the enormous sums laid out by the government to obtain what appears to be an infinitesimal return; and, third, because of the principle and the arguments on which that part of the budget is founded.

Capable of Infinite Expansion.

There are six new taxes placed upon land alone, four taxes on land alone and two others are expansions of taxes already created—I mean the income tax and the death duties. I am sorry to tell you that the word "expansion" plays a very considerable part in both of those. The Prime Minister says that, after all, you need not grumble because two of these taxes are only expansions of taxes that already exist. Yes, but an income tax of 20 shillings in the pound would only be an expansion of a tax which already existed. Then the blessed word "expansion" is used in the land taxes. "Oh! though they are small at present," say both the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "they are capable of infinite expansion." That is the comfort that is handed to the land taxpayer. The tax, though small, is like a dum-dum bullet; it enters the body and makes a small hole, but when it gets into the body it expands and kills the victim.

Suspicious Source of the Proposals.

I say that the source is suspicious because I believe that the source in the main is from our Glasgow 'riends of the Land Nationalization League. I cannot forget that Mr. Lloyd-George himself, the chancellor of the exchequer, speaking in October, 1906, when he was already a highly placed minister, said:

"Nationalization of land must come, but it must come by easy stages."

This is the first easy stage. The other day the Land Nationalization League held a meeting in which they were extremely jubilant over the budget. Some of them—they were members of parliament that were reported—some said that the private ownership of land was criminal, and so forth, and Mr. Keir Hardie—and he is a man whose words are valuable in these days—wrote simply, but pregnantly rather, "These are encouraging times for land nationalization." And when I see that 16 millions are said to be required by the government to fill up their deficit—I take their own figures; I pass no opinion upon them—and that only a very insignificant sum is to be raised by these taxes, part of which is to go to the localities, I cannot help smelling a rat. I personally object to taxation by insinuation.

Lord Advocate's Admissions.

I should like to take as an authority on the principles which govern the government in this matter a friend of all of ours—one of the principals of the Scottish officers of state, our friend the lord advocate (Mr. Ure). We like him for that engaging frankness which is not always to be found in ministers. Some ministers try to keep their cat in their bag altogether; some let you see sometimes the end of his tail, but no bag has ever been constructed large enough to hold the cat of Mr. Ure. That is what I want to say—that while other ministers are thinking, Mr. Ure is speaking.

What are his reasons—and these are what I want the business men of Glasgow to attend to—what are his reasons for placing land in a special category as regards taxation? The main one is rather cynical—its immobility and visibilty, which prevent the owner from evading or deceiving the tax collector. That is a strange argument. Your budget is such that every one will seek to evade it. Land, again, must be honest, so it must bear the full weight of the government tax. I say nothing with regard to the insinuation with regard to the commercial community that it will try to wriggle out of taxation as much as it can by every means in its power; but the fact remains that the government have selected land for their special object of taxation on the ground—which I recognize as a land-owner as high and honorable to me—that I cannot evade that taxation! What a recommendation to a budget in a free nation like this!

I want to call your attention to the other reasons which Mr. Ure urges for giving exceptional treatment to land, and I want these to sink as deep as any words I myself say today into the heart and the intellect of everybody present. What are these distinctive qualities of land? Its existence, firstly, is not due to the owner; secondly, it is limited in quantity; thirdly, it owes none of its value to anything the owner does or spends. That, as regards land, is absolute untrue, because almost all the value of land comes from what the owner does or spends. Fortunately necessary for existence and production.

Now, of all these reasons, only No. 4 is not applicable to every other form of realized property. No. 4, is not applicable, but I would ask you this: Are we really to understand that it is the anxious wish of the government to go out of their way to collect an insignaficant income, and to go out of their way to lay a special tax on what is absolutely necessary for existence and production? That is the most mortal charge that has ever been brought by us Free Traders against Tariff Reformers—that they are anxious to lay a special tax on what is necessary for existence and production, and that, according to the declaration of the lord advocate, is what the government are about to do.

But I want you to remember this—that the other three are not confined to land. I want to show how these land taxes are so important to you, because the reasons on which they are going to apply them apply to almost every other form of realized property. Take consols. Consols are called our premier security. Their existence is certainly not due to the owner of consols, they are limited in quantity—the government, much to their honor, has limited them in quantity, since they came in—they owe none of their value to what the owner does or spends, but more than land, more than any other form of property, do consols owe their welfare to the presence of a good government.

The land may prosper, and has prospered, under very bad government, but the quality of consols, the stability of consols, depend entirely on the excellence of the government. If the government is bad consols go down without any exertion or expenditure on the part of the owner. If the government is good—I am bound to say in passing that I believe consols were never so low as they are now—if the government is good they will go up, and the owner will reap a profit without any exertion on his part and without this being due to anything that he had done or expended. I ask you, then, to remember this—that the arguments on which this special taxation is applied to land apply logically four-fold—three-fold, at any rate—to consols, and if to consols, therefore, obviously to all other forms of realized property which depend on the stability of our government.

Railways and Prosperity.

I take one other form of property, and only one other. Take railways. More than any other form of property, much more than land itself, do they depend on the action of the community. As you know, the shareholder has nothing to do with that. The existence of a railway is not due to the owner of the shares. Railways are limited in quantity, and they owe none of their value to anything the owner of the shares does or spends, but they depend absolutely on the action of the community. If the community is well off and travels, the shares go up, and if the community is poor and does not travel, the shares go down. If, by any chance, the community should take to another form of conveyance and go through the air, why the value of railways would sink to nothing, and, I venture to say that the prosperity in railway stocks is far more liable to taxation under the principles which the government is taxing land upon, and, therefore, I think these principles interest you in Glasgow very considerably.

I advise the owners of railway property, however small or however large their holdings may be, to scrutinize carefully the contagious nature of the principles this budget has raised. These principles are eminently contagious. There are a great many members of parliament—a considerable number, at any rate, sitting behind the treasury bench—who honestly wish those principles to be contagious. They are hotsile to every form of property, and I confess that I cannot, with all my respect for his ability and high purpose, trust the chancellor of the exchequer to stand like Aaron between the living and the dead, between the taxpayer who has just died under his taxation, and the living object to whom he proposes to apply them.

Now, the point that raise is one of very high importance. I ask you this question: Is there not a fundamental implied sanction given by the state to all property secured under the guarantee of the state? When we buy or sell property under the laws of the state we do it under the impression that we are safe in doing so. We are, of course, liable to ordinary taxation like other people, but we in Great Britain have always considered that we had the guarantee of stability in the stability of the state itself. By this special taxation, this special and contagious taxation, the state guarantee to all forms of property is grievously imperiled.

Let me state a very simple case. It may have happened a hundred times. A and B are two brothers. They are left £5000 each by a maiden aunt. They proceed each to lay it out under the guarantee of the British Government, which they believe themselves to live under. A buys a piece of land, which may not be remote from some small community or some large community. He is satisfied with a very small interest, because he hopes that some day this land will become very valuable and that he may hope to sell it out at a profit. Towever, on my hypothesis, he becomes subjected to a halfpenny tax on his land, and if, finding that the income from his land is insufficient,he wishes to sell it, and he sells it at a profit, the state steps in and takes one-fifth.

Now B, on the other hand, lays out his £5000 in consols. He gets £150 a year or thereabouts, and does not pay a tax; he is not subject to income tax of any sort or kind. If he wishes to sell his consols he sells them on paying the ordinary stamp duty. I ask you on what ground of equity or justice has this sudden discrimination been made by the government between the two cases of A and B? How do you reconcile such cases as this—and there must be hundreds of them—with the equity of the British Government? How do you mean to reconcile them with the security of property, and how do you propose to prevent those principles from spreading to all and every form of property? Depend upon it that the unearned increment from land once accepted will soon spread to all securities. It is evidently intended to—not by the government, I hope, but by the instigators and inspirers of the government—and no form of property, therefore, is safe, or may not be safe, from this extraordinary tax.

TO GRIND CANADIAN WHEAT.

Border Millers May Now Mill Wheat in Bond and Export Flour.

Minneapolis, Sept. 23—Minneapolis flour mills will again be grinding Canadian wheat before another crop has been raised in the United States. This is the opinion of millers who have given close study to the new tariff bill and the drawback provisions therein. The great obstacle in the way of handling the imported raw material has been the disposal of the by-product. The bonding law on the statute books prior to the passage of the new tariff bill held that the entire product of imported wheat should be exported and the plan was therefore practically unworkable. The mills of Minneapolis did grind considerable wheat in bond and under the drawback regulation but that was in a time of extraordinary general disarrangement of the world's prices.

The drawback provisions now applying to the millers and which will be particularly important to the mills of Minneapolis, Duluth, Buffalo, New York and other centres close to the Canadian border will permit the miller to enter the world's markets, buy wheat, grind it in bond and export flour. The by-product may then be taken from the bonded mill and sold for domestic consumption upon payment by the miller of the duty that would be assessed by the government if the by-products had been imported. The millers were contending for this while the tariff bill was before congress.

DYING TIGRESS DROWNED

With Blood Streaming From Flanks She Leaped Into Sea.

Marseilles Sept. 23.—The hunt along the waterfront of Marseilles for the Royal Bengal tigress that escaped from a steamer in the harbor the day before yesterday came to a dramatic end this morning when the animal mortally wounded and with the blood streaming from her flanks fled from her mob of pursuers and with enormous bounds gained the waterfront. Then as if still determine to foil her enemies she sprang into the sea and was drowned.

During the hunt this morning the beast suddenly leaped out from its hiding place among the rocks and charged a group of workmen who had gathered on one of the stone docks. The men fled precipitately. The animal then took refuge against a pile of merchandise. Her pursuers assembled and with flaming torches she was driven from this last shelter. As she ran she was an easy target for a hail of bullets several of which carried mortal injuries.

The body of the tigress was recovered later.

SERVED HERE UNDER FACTOR HARDISTY

At one Time Hudson's Bay Factor at Calgary—He was Helping to Make Western Canada in the Early Days of Its History.

Calgary Sept. 23.—C. Rankin of Ottawa chief factor of the Hudson's Bay company until a few years ago, is in the city. Upon meeting him one is led to marvel and to wonder from just what sort of clay the Hudson's Bay company of over half a hundred years ago chose its men. Lord Strathcona, as is known, is a man of ninety years of age, still strong, hearty and robust, a man who can take a trip across the continent and enjoy it, a man who can be thrown from a runaway rig and not suffer more than one of the young and husky men of these degenerate days.

Mr. Rankin, who when asked tells frankly he is eighty years of age, strikes one as a well preserved man of about three score. His hearing is as keen as it ever was, he is strong and robust, and his memory is as active and reliable as it has ever been. Listening to his interesting conversation of old times, of the year of the gold rush to California, of the civil war in the states, of the very recent Riel troubles, and of other things which happened long before we were born, the thought comes convincingly that the Hudson's Bay company's service must be productive of longevity and health, in addition to a loyalty to the company that would put the blush of shame on the cheeks of many of the young employes of these selfish times.

A Real Old Timer.

Away back in the past, when the slaves plucked the cotton of the south, when Mackinac was a trading post, when the Mexican war was a live memory in all American breasts, Mr. Rankin enlisted in the service of the company, with whom he remained on active service for 52 years. He was of Halifax, and was the first Canadian to ever enter the Hudson's Bay company's service as a clerk. Previously all clerks had been brought from the old country, from England or Scotland, all starting under a 5-year contract. In 1849, when the world was looking greedily at the gold lands of California, Mr. Rankin was a clerk in the company's posts. For nearly half a century he dealt with Indians and trappers in the wilds of Superior, and the Ontario and Quebec rivers. Lord Strathcona was then employed in the company, having come over to take a clerical position about 10 years prior to Mr. Rankin's joining. Mr. Rankin has served under Chief Factor Hardisty, and under the latter's predecessor, Sir George Simpson.

Were a Little Different.

Speaking of the two men, Lord Strathcona and Sir George, Mr. Rankin says that they were most absolutely different. Sir George Simpson was a man of infinite energy, a man or iron; Lord Strathcona, or "Sir Donald," as Mr. Rankin calls him, the latter name coming more naturally the Hudson's Bay old timers, ruled by gentleness and forbearance, his one fault, if he had any, being that of too much leniency. Sir George was feared and respected by all; Sir Donald was loved by every employe of the company from the Indians and trappers to the factors themselves. Always his hand had been open to those in need, always he has given delinquents another chance. If a factor went to him and said:

"I think we should discharge this man," Sir Donald would reply, "Don't you think we had better try him again?"

"That," said Mr. Rankin, "was typical of the man, he ruled by gentleness, kindness and leniency."

The Skeena Troubles.

Mr. Rankin has just returned from a two weeks' visit up the Skeena. While away he was at that point on the river where the Indians are having trouble over their lands. He says that although the red men are not anxious to fight, yet there is a thousand able-bodied braves who will take the warpath if the government insists on taking their burial grounds. That is the base of all the trouble. Some of the land which the whites are claiming up there has been used as burial grounds for the tribes, and the Indians hold these spots most sacred.

"Still," said Mr. Rankin, "I do not think there will be any trouble, for the Indians don't want trouble, all thinking that the 'Great Mother,' Queen Victoria will take care of them. They still look to her for righting all of their wrongs, and they feel that she can do no wrong. The Indians are often misjudged and often abused. Few realize the loyalty of the red men. As an instance I will recite an experience of mine during the American civil war. At that time I commanded Superior and was stationed near Sault Ste. Marie. There was a great trouble stirred up when Captain Mason escaped from a northern prison and was found on an English boat. There was fear of war between England and the States. If war had come the Americans could have poured across to my post and wiped it out. But the Indians rallied about volunteering to go to war for the 'Great Mother.' They offered to take the trail against the Kitchi Moo-Ka-Man, or 'Big Knives,' as soon as we wished. 'Big Knives' is the name by which the Americans were always referred to in the Indian language. But the trouble was settled and the Indians did not go out, though they were willing to start at a moment's notice.

Indians are Loyal

"This loyalty will be found among the Indians all over Canada. The queen still lives to protect them, they have implicit confidence in her, and so I say that the Indian troubles on the Skeena will be settled without blood-shed and to the satisfaction of all fair minded people concerned."

Expansion in Steel Business.

Dusseldorf, Sept. 24—The German Steel Works associated has announced their orders on hand on September 16, as 550,000 tons above those of 1908, a gain of 200,000 tons within a month.

National Trust Company Limited

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved Farm property at lowest currant rates.
Low expense and no delay,

A. M. STEWART, Branch Manager
Corner Jasper Avenue and First Street, Edmonton.

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.

D. R. FRASER & CO., Limited
Spruce Lumber
We make Laths and Lumber and Stock all kinds of Window Doors, Mouldings and all finishing material. Our stock is large and our grades good as usual. It pays you to buy direct from an old reliable company who have established a name for quality.
D.R. FRASER CO., Ltd.
PHONES:
Head Office and Yards 1630.
Mill and Yards 2038.
201 NAMAYO AVENUE
Edmonton

PEARY MADE A MISTAKE.

Commander Presumed Crowd Were Cheering Him.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 22—Commander Peary passed through Truro this afternoon on his way to New York, accompanied by his wife and children. At New Glasgow an amusing incident occurred. There were six weddings here today, three of the couples taking the same train as that on which Peary was a passenger. When the train from Sydney pulled into New Glasgow a crowd numbering more than a thousand was on hand to see the married couples off, particularly Dr. Garfield McDonald, a noted athlete, and his bride. Peary thought the crowd had gathered to see him, and left the train to bow his acknowledgements. McDonald was forcing his way through the crowd near Peary quite oblivious of the pole discoverer's presence as Peary was of the doctor's. At last Peary observed his mistake and returned to the train. Few in the crowd were aware of the incident Peary is in good spirits.

CANADA'S WAVE OF PROSPERITY.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Plan to Locate Mill at Fort William.

Fort William, Sept. 23—"Canada from east to west, is undergoing a wave of prosperity that gives every indication of solidity from the ground up," said F. W. Thompson, vice-president and general manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited, Montreal, who has come west for the purpose of deciding upon a site for a new flour mills of at least 3,000 barrels, a day capacity. Mr. Thompson arrived in Fort William this morning with H. S. Holt, president of the Montreal Heat, Light and Power company. "I cannot at this time make public the full details of our plans as regards the construction of a new mill in the West," said Mr. Thompson to the Free Press correspondent. "It is our intention to buid a mill and if our plans do not miscarry, construction will not long be delayed."

Swimming the Channel.

Calais, Sept. 24—Jabez Wolfe, long distance swimmer, started an attempt to swim the channel today.

ENLARGED GLANDS FROM DISTEMPER.

George W. Collingwood, Fountainstown, Canada, writes W. F. Young, under date of August 29, 1909, as follows:

"Last March I had a four-year-old mare which had a severe attack of distemper, which left a large swelling on the neck that was quite hard and which caused considerabe trouble in the wind. After consulting two qualified "Vets.' and using various liniments and powders according to their directions, I found the lump still as bad and as hard as before, and this went on until the end of July. I happened to meet a friend of mine who advised me to try ABSORBINE as he had always found it excellent for swellings of all kinds. I did so and am pleased to say that inside of three weeks the swelling had quite disappeared. I cannot express how pleased I am (as I was told I should lose the mare, as the swelling would develop into a cancerous growth unless something was quickly done) and I will always keep a bottle of ABSORBINE handy in case of accident."

ABSORBINE $2.00 at druggists, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price. Write for free booklet giving detailed information. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 201 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass., Canadian Agents: Lymans Ltd., St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 8 PER CENT
On Improved Farms. Call or write to
H. M. E. EVANS,
Empire Block, Cor. Jasper Ave., & First St., Edmonton.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.
MONTREAL
Capital fully paid $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $800,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G. President.
Hon. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, R. B. Angus, Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., E. B. Greenshields, C. M. Hays, C. R. Hosmer, Sir W.C.Macdonald, Hon. R. Mackay, A. Macnider, H. V. Meredith, David Morrice, James Ross, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G.
Money to Loan on Improved Farms.
Edmonton Agency—Bank of Montreal Building.
E. C. PARDEE, Agent.

MONEY IN WHEAT LANDS
A complete list of wheat and mixed farming lands with prices and terms to suit purchasers. Information cheerfully furnished by
THE COLES HOME LAND CO., Strome Alberta Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
WINNIPEG.
SESSION 1909-1910
Courses leading to degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Civil and Electrical Engineering.
All university lectures begin on Oct. 1.
Matriculation examinations will commence on September 16 and May 23.
Particulars regarding examinations, entrance requirements, courses of study, fees, etc., can be obtained on application to
D. M. DUNCAN, Registrar.

CONTEMPT OF COURT CHARGED.

Toronto News Must Answer for Story of Turner Murder Case.

Toronto, Sept. 24—John Godfrey, of Robinette, Godfrey & Co., solicitors for Mrs. Maud Turner, held by the police in connection with the death of a baby, has taken proceedings against the editor of the Toronto News for alleged contempt of court in reference to the case. The allegation is that the News published matter untrue and prejudicial to the case before the court. The motion to commit for contempt of court will be returnable before one of the judges at Osgoode Hall.