EE NEW SCHOOLS TO OPEN ON MONDAY

er Vacation Ends Today—Students Must Return to Desks—New hools at Norwood, Peace and ndicate Avenues—Staff of Teach- Numbers Forty-Five.

Monday next the public schools monton will reopen to the child- the city after a holiday of two s. It is expected that the at- ce during the incoming term e the largest in the history of ty and will reach to consider- ver the two thousand mark at- before the close last June. gure is exclusive of the Sep- school and several private in the city.

ding the High school there will ht public school centres in the is fall with forty-five teachers, ng the two supervisors. New s will be opened at Peace and ate avenues and at Norwood. st two will have accommodation o rooms, but only one will be in each at present. In the d temporary school there will only one room. It is expected he second rooms in the Peace ndicate avenue schools will be about November when the at- ce will be considerably increas- the advent to the city of many who have spent the summer on their homesteads. e will be a large number of s on the staffs of the different and at least fourteen new s will be employed. This makes al forty-five, the largest in the of the city.

w Branch of School Work.

w branch of the school work the establishment of manual g classes. The apparatus will alled at the beginning of next o that there will be no delay ting this branch of the school Mr. Hutton, who will have n of manual training, returned nesday from the Macdonald Training institute at Guelph, he spent part of the midsum- nths.

teacher of sewing for girls in upper standards, has not yet the city, but this branch of hool work will be taken up

INET HAS LONG SESSION.

Minor Appointments Made mportant Ones in Abeyance.

a, Aug. 29—There was a long- eting of the cabinet today at large amount of business was ted. The appointments to the ervice commissioon, railway sion and governorships of On- nd Quebec were put through. as due to the fact that there number of members absent. ydney Fisher and Hon. Wm. on are in the Eastern Town- holding meetings of public in- and Hon. William Templeman he Pacific coast. There was a accumulation of departmental s disposed of, baskets being s as a preliminary to members government scattering to their districts on campaign work. ppointments of James Hunter, ty. Arthur St. Laurent, assist- uty and Napoleon Tessier, sec- of public works department; of Bastedo as superintendent of ent annuities; Rear Admiral ill as commander of marine and Commander Spain, com- er of wrecks, are gazetted, as nounced in this correspondence me ago would be done.

FLIGHT OF ALD-EL-AZIZ.

o To Damascus, Where He Remain Until Tide Turns.

er, Aug. 28.—Details of the n which Abd-el-Aziz, Sultan of , was defeated by his brother, Hafid, show that the defeat of Aziz was due largely to the de- of his own tribes. Abd-el-Aziz army numerically the superior hemy, but his artillery either work or was deliberately tam- ith. Some of the guns explod- owing the tribesmen into a The majority of the men seiz- opportunity to flee during the ent and a general pillage but, many of the tribesmen to carry off as much booty as

-Aziz and his escort retreated rderly manner to Settat; his attered in all directions, being by the vitorious troops of afid. Abd-el-Aziz was accom- in his flight by the Grand Abd-el-Krim Ben Sliman, and ister of Foreign Affairs, Mo- sidi-el-Mokhri, the French mission and two British offi- Tangier newspaper states that sh officers and several French are missing. said that the former Sultan ceed to Casablanca and that ds to go to Damascus, where wait a turn in the tide of for- fore he raises his standard

fer Personal Guarantee.

al, Aug. 29—At Monday's of the Dominion Steel Co., ctors will present a proposi- t the larger creditors accept onal guarantee of the direct- oans, so that the financial af- the company be undisturbed. ave been pressing for liquida- oans and it is understood will this latest move.

r Brothers, general mer- Norwood Boulevard, have a which weighs 18½lbs., and as grown by Mr. Tudor in

bed at once with Dr. Shoop's ntment. Just to prove it, a will be mailed on request, by r. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Itching, bleeding piles, internal or ex- t quick and certain help from ntment. Large box 50c. Sold by s.

AMERICAN COMPANY MAY LOOSE CONTRACT

Work on the Abbitibi Section of National Transcontinental too Slow—Plans for the Quebec Bridge—Board Will Meet Monday Next.

Ottawa, Aug. 26—The transcontinental railway commission has taken steps to cancel the contract with the Reynolds Construction company for the building of the 150 miles of the Abbitibi section of the National Transcontinental. The contract for the construction of this portion was awarded to he G. T. P. Co. which sublet it to the Reynolds Co., an American concern. They have done a good deal of preliminary work, but have failed to make adequate progress with the actual roadway. The national transcontinental commission has been kept informed by its engineers as to the progress of the work and recently served notice on the G. T. P. that there would have to be thirty-five hundred men put to work in September of the contract would be taken off their hands and the commission would do the work itself while the $200,000 guarantee of the G. T. P. would be confiscated. This notice was in turn served by the G. T. P. on the sub-contractors, who do not seem to be able to go further with the work. The G. T. P. will now have to secure another sub-contractor or undertake the work itself. The national transcontinental commission is determined that the work on this section shall not lag and is prepared to take it over and push its completion under its direct supervision if it becomes necessary.

The board of engineers appointed by the government to prepare new plans for the Quebec bridge will meet for th first time on Monday next. Fitzmaurice, the British representative on the board, will reach Montreal from England on Friday or Saturday. Modgisha has been summoned from Chicago, and Mr. Vantelet from Montreal. The first important question to be settled is whether the existing piers can be used to support the new structure. An effort will then be made to prepare a design for a bridge which will be safe and economical and which can be accommodated by the existing substructure. It is desired to use this if possible as it has been thoroughly tested and represents an expenditure of nearly $200,000. The present opinion of the department of railways is that existing piers can be used.

THEY REFUSE TO ACT.

Fort William Railway Commissioners Will Not Act in Joint Board.

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 26—A most unusual situation has developed in municipal politics here. It is the result of a dispute between the city council and the Board of Electric Railway and Light Commissioners over the legality of the propriety of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board's award in connection with the purchase by Fort William from Port Arthur of their end of the street railway.

When the time came to carry out the agreement which calls for the commissioners naming two of their number to act on a joint board with Fort William, they refused. The city council repeatedly requested them to do so but they blocked proceedings until Fort William is now making application at Toronto for an injunction preventing Port Arthur further operating on the road in Fort William and for a mandamus ordering the formation of a joint board.

The council met commission in a joint meeting tonight and the commission still refused, all four members going to the length of consenting that individually they be made defendants in the action being taken by Fort William. The council passed a resolution to be placed before the courts recording its desire to see the agreement carried out and the responsibility was placed on the individual commissioners. Fort William's application for an injunction is returnable at Toronto, Thursday.

MANY HUNGRY HARVESTERS

Are Lying Idle in Saskatoon Unable to Obtain Employment.

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 26—Hundreds of hungry harvesters are hording here, some two hundred and more being out of work in the city and vicinity. Fully that number have already obtained employment but the proposition of what to do with the balance will be serious in a few days if the weather does not let up. No actual cases of hardship are reported to the authorities yet though much private suffering may be going on.

The congregation of Anglican Christ to offer the church as a chapel to the diocesan theological college now located at Prince Albert. In the event of the location of the provincial university here diocesan college will move here as the theological faculty of that institution.

HALF OF NET PROFITS.

After 15 Years — This is Offer of Company Seeking Calgary Street Railway Franchise.

Bulletin Special.

Calgary, Alta., August 28.—Montreal Engineering Company presented a memorandum of agreement last night for the street railway system. They ask for a 25-year franchise. After 15 years the city is to receive half of the net profits, after deducting the operating expenses and 13½ per cent. for depreciation and interest. The length of the system proposed is 10 miles and extends from the eastern portion of the city to Bow Marsh bridge in the west. The committee on street railways is considering the proposal and will discuss the clauses of the long agreement at a meeting next week.

Sir James Whitney's Opinion.

London, Aug. 26—Sir Jas. Whitney, interviewed this morning, declared that the unemployed in Canada were due to the city workers embarking from the old country. No complaint was made respecting S. A. emigrants. He said Ontario wanted farm laborers, and men with sufficient money to acquire improved farms.

YOUTHFUL CRIME IN VICTORIA

Has Become Rife—Five Boys Heavily Sentenced As Warning.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 27.—Five boys ranging in age from ten to fourteen years, were to-day sentenced to two years each in the provincial reformatory for numerous thefts, the principal one being that of one hundred grain sacks worth $60, which they had taken and disposed of to Chinamen. The youthful gang was headed by a ten-year-old, Joe Graham, and the proceeds of the robberies were spent in youthful riotousness. Crimes by children of tender years have become rife in the city, and to-day's sentences were inflicted by Magistrate Jay in the hope that they would prove a warning.

S. T. BASTEDO APPOINTED.

Fisheries Commissioner Now Superintendent of Old Age Annuities.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Mr. S. T. Bastedo has been appointed Superintendent of the Department of the Old Age Annuities branch, which was created last session. He will be under the jurisdiction of Sir Richard Cartwright, the author of the bill. Mr. Bastedo will have a staff for the education of the country as to the nature of the scheme, and for its administration. He was fifteen years private secretary to Sir Oliver Mowat, and afterward Commissioner of Fisheries for the late Ross government. Later he was manager of the Dominion Annuities Company, and therefore he has taken up his work for the Dominion with experience to guide him. At the present time Mr. Bastedo is representing the Dominion international Fisheries Commission.

Arthur A. Bowen, of Kemptville, Ont., has been appointed Inspector of Grain and Weighmaster for the Department of Trade and Commerce. The appointment is partly the result of the legislation of last session which brought the elevators of the east under the same inspection as the western elevators and partly to complaints of incorrect returns being made by elevators to the east of Fort William. It will be the business of Mr. Bowen to make an examination of the elevators between Fort William and Halifax, and see that they comply with the grain law in handling that commodity. He will also look into all the disputes which may arise in that portion of Canada in regard to the transportation of grain.

LEOPOLD'S RULE IN THE CONGO ENDS

The Free State Annexed by Belgian Government—Adoption of Treaty Almost Caused Fall of Ministry—Expected That Atrocities and Maladministration Will Cease.

Brussels, Aug. 26—After several months of bitter struggle the Chamber of Deputies today adopted the Congo annexation treaty by 83 votes to 55, and, although today's action probably will insure the solution of the great Congo problem, there still remains open the question of Belgium's financial responsibility.

This action on the part of the Chamber had not been expected, and at last moment nearly caused the collapse of the Cabinet. During the first reading recently of the colonial bill, which provides for the administration of the Congo Independent State, and which provides for the administration of the Congo Independent States, and which with the treaty was adopted, Herr Woeste, leader of the Right, secured the adoption of an amendment relieving Belgium of the responsibility of guaranteeing the payment of the interest on the Congo debt, but yesterday the government made a determined effort to secure the restoration of the stipulation that Belgium would make advances to the Congo in case of necessity. The Government was defeated in this, however, and it was generally believed that the Minister would be forced to resign.

At the conclusion of a long meeting of King Leopold and the members of his Cabinet it was announced that the Ministry would not resign, the Government temporarily accepting the Chamber's action on the financial question. It was pointed out, however, that a direct contradiction exists between the treaty and the colonial bill as voted, the treaty shouldering the financial responsibility while the bill rejects it. It is understood that the Government will make an effort in the Senate to amend the bill, so as to reconcile the provisions of the two.

Among the independent modifications of the original articles of the bill are the abolition of forced labor and the prohibition of members of the Belgian Parliament from exploiting Congo concessions. The passage of the Congo treaty by the Chamber of Deputies means that the annexation of the State to Belgium is now practically assured. The personal rule of King Leopold in Africa is now drawing to a close—in the future he will have nothing to do with the State, which is to be administered by Belgium—and the hope is widespread that there will now be an end to the atrocities and maladministration in this part of the world which for years past has been a subject of investigation and bitter complaint by humanitarians everywhere.

Captured After Long Chase.

Chicago, Aug. 26—After a world-wide chase, Bela Walder, said to be a nobleman of Austria-Hungary, accused of forgery, amounting to $50,000, was arrested in Chicago this morning and lodged in the county jail. Walder fled to Europe when the forgery was discovered and finally landed in Chicago, apparently satisfied he had eluded of the detectives.

Beautiful Southern Girl Suicides.

Chicago, Aug. 27—Miss Mary F. Warner, one of the most beautiful girls of Louisville, Ky., well educated, cultured, closely related to several of the best families in Virginia, Kentucky, Texas and Illinois, committed suicide during the early dawn this morning by leaping into Lake Michigan. The girl was afflicted with a mental malady and believed she was going insane.

THE JOURNALISTS SEE MEDICINE HAT GAS

And are Duly Impressed—They Also Express an Opinion Concerning the Boundless Resources of Alberta—George D. Richards Sees in Schools of Province Assured Future Greatness.

Medicine Hat, Aug. 25—The American newspaper and magazine editors who are touring the country under the auspices of Canada West, the Winnipeg magazine, arrived in Medicine Hat yesterday, and were entertained by the mayor and city council and the officials of the board of trade. In the afternoon they were given demonstrations at the gas plants and the Canadian Pacific round house, of the cheapness of Medicine Hat power. Several of the journalists have been for some days devoting their attention to weather conditions in Canada, and these, with the others, were looking forward with keen interest to their visit at Medicine Hat, as this town has always played an important part in weather despatches in the United States newspapers. The day here was exceedingly warm.

A banquet was tendered the visiting journalists early in the evening, at which addresses were made by Herbert Vanderhoof, editor of Canada West, J. S. Dennis, assistant to the second vice-president of the C. P. R.; the hon. the minister of agriculture, W. T. Finlay; Elliott Flower, of Pearson's Magazine; and "Dick" Little, of the Chicago Record-Herald.

That the visitors were deeply impressed with the city and the district through which they travelled today was shown in their statements to a representative of the W. A. :

"Another phase of Canada's great resources was shown to us," said Robert R. Jones, managing editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean. "In the heart of this western cattle country we expected to find Bret Hart's kind of a frontier. Instead, we found at Medicine Hat a bustling western town with modern homes, natural gas and every evidence of substantial progress. We found high power gas engines driving the latest improved turbine power, something not even Chicago, with its two and a half millions of people, can boast. And these were being driven by the inexhaustible fuel coming from the ground. Surely never was a place more basely slandered than was Medicine Hat, and through it a large part of Western Canada."

Finished Live Stock.

Hiram M. Greene, of the American Press association, said:—

"This province is sure to be a great finishing country for live stock. During the last year there were shipped from west of Winnipeg approximately 100,000 head of stock for export. Of this, 75,000 came from the province of Alberta, and more than one-tenth of the whole was shipped from Medicine Hat. This is the condition today, when the first crop of corn of any consequence is demonstrating that corn can be grown successfully here. With corn grown on Alberta farms, as it will be soon, this should be the greatest finishing country in the world."

Richard H. Little, of the Chicago Record-Herald, said; "They showed us a coal mine at Medicine Hat, but what they do with it, Heaven only knows. They have so much natural gas that they burn their street lamps all day because it is cheaper to let them burn than to turn them out and light them again. Every time they tap the ground natural gas shoots out and the men who dig post holes have to be careful not to smoke. They have enough natural gas in Medicine Hat to run a thousand factories and four U. S. presidential elections."

"The artist of Western Canada," said William Hard, of Everybody's Magazine, "is the farmer. He is making the prairies more beautiful than God made the mountains. He has a broad, clean canvas of neutral tinted prairie grass, and on this canvas with a mighty brush he is painting the brilliant colors of his crops. At one point today I saw stretching before me in succession the golden brown of ripened wheat, the milky green of half-ripened oats, the dead black of ground plowed and disked for summer fallow, the intense vivid green of winter wheat just rising from the seed, and then, framing it all, the paler green of the still unturned prairie grass. It was a picture that comes home closer to one's heart than the scenery of the Rockies, because while man does nothing to the mountains but help to show them with his flimsy, puny houses, he here, on the prairies, paints for himself every year at his own will a scene of perpetually changing beauty, in which the touch of human hands and the sweat of human souls. When one looks at the prairie and sees new shades and tints and blotches of bright color follow the plow, the drill and the reaper, one cannot help feeling that this work of human art, spread all along beside the railway line from Calgary to Medicine Hat, should draw as many tourist spectators to the car windows as does the cold, superhuman grandeur of Banff."

A Good Road Bed.

Bruce F. Barton, associate editor of the Home Herald and of World's Events, said: "We have been on the train for twenty hours out of the twenty-four, so that my memory of the day is chiefly of wide fields stretching out on either side and the glistening rails disappearing behind. Some days spent on the train are pleasant and some are not; this one was. The engineer says we have travelled over forty miles an hour most of the time, and there has been no dust or jar or pitching of the car to indicate it. It is difficult to realize such speed when one rides on eight-pound rails, over twenty-eight inches of ballast.

"President Eliot, of Harvard university, has written a good deal about the Canadian railway commission and the arbitration law, for both of which the railway seem to have been largely responsible. Both are notable and good. What impresses me most, however, is the fact that a railroad, seven thousand of whose employees are on strike, can run its trains on time and without accident, and carry its passengers as swiftly and as comfortably as we have been carried today."

The Weather Factory.

Elliot Flower, the magazine writer, said: "I have seen the weather factory (as we call it in the United States) in Medicine Hat, and have learned something of its operations. I found, to my surprise, that Medicine Hat does not consume the brand of weather that it sends to us. It merely gets the indications of a storm and the storm itself does not really get down to business until it is far to the south. It is certainly surprising to find a place that is usually identified with blizzards and cold waves, growing apples, tomatoes and corn and possessing the largest greenhouses in Western Canada. The so-called weather factory seems to be the least important feature of the place."

"The Canadian Pacific shops are astonishing in their extent and their method of saving time by using natural means to get a desired temperature."

George D. Richards, associate editor of the World Today, said: "The intelligent confidence that is shown by the people of Western Canada in the unfolding possibilities of their growing towns is a characteristic that seems to me to be particularly significant. They say that they are building for the future. In the town of Medicine Hat are several surprisingly handsome civic buildings of stone and brick. Justly proud citizens, in pointing out two new engines that had been but recently installed, said: 'One of those 100 horse power engines pumps one million gallons of water per day. More than we can use at present, but we thought it would be just as well to provide for the future with an extra engine.' This same anticipation of greatness is not in other towns. The cathedral looms up as a landmark in the towns of France, but in the silhouette of the new towns of Western Canada it is the school houses that push up above the surrounding buildings. It is this eloquent sign that makes me share the positive sureness of future greatness."

PETTIPIECE BERATES LOCAL LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Organizer Strongly Scores Action of Edmonton Trades & Labor Council in Deciding Not to Send Delegate to Trades Congress in Halifax—He Speaks on General Topics Also.

"It is up to you wage-earners in Edmonton here to have representation at the Trades & Labor Congress, which meets in Halifax in September. The workers here have gone to sleep, have been chloroformed. You are leaving the work of formulating a new policy and striving for your rights to others, and then I suppose you will have the gall to come along when the work is done and say 'We did it.'"

In this frank criticism of the attitude of the Edmonton Trades & Labor Council, R. P. Pettipiece, of Vancouver, western organizer for the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada, concluded an address in the Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday on the "Function and mission of the Trades & Labor Congress." After impressing on his hearers the importance of the coming meeting of the congress in Halifax on September 21 to 26, and showing them how, by united and energetic action, they could better their condition, as proceeded to berate them soundly for having decided not to send a delegate to this meeting.

"You had a splendid convention in Calgary last fall and adopted good sound principles such as independent political action, and what in the name of Heavens are you fellows doing now that you are not following out the plans made at this convention. You stand aside and allow this important congress at Halifax to pass without being represented.

After stirring his hearers up to a sense of their own shortcomings, Mr. Pettipiece had the gratification of seeing his words bear fruit. After a short discussion a motion to the effect that the Trades & Labor Council of Edmonton be asked to call a mass meeting of wage-earners to discuss ways and means of sending a delegate to this congress at Halifax was finally carried.

Although the audience was small, and, as he said, the work in Edmonton very disappointing, Mr. Pettipiece spoke for some time last evening setting forth the real or fancied wrongs of the wage-earners and urging them to cut loose from the old political parties and to elect their own representatives, who would secure them better conditions. The relation of labor's parliament to organized labor in Canada; its legislative efforts in behalf of wage-earners; its declaration for independent political action; its emphatic stand with regard to bonused immigration and its influence on legislation in general, were some of the subjects dealt with by the speaker. At the present time, according to Mr. Pettipiece, the wage-earners, by their votes, had made it legally possible for corporations to own their jobs and grind them down. The good book says, "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away," and the people should now take prompt action and take away this power from private corporations and give it into the hands of the wage-earners at large, so that the statement might prove true that "the wage-earners gave and the wage-earners taketh away." Mr. Pettipiece urged them to break away from the old political parties, as both stood for the corporate ownership of the natural resources of Canada. The very name of Conservative meant that they wished to conserve the present system of property ownership, and Reformer that they wished to re-form property ownership. "We neither want to conserve or re-form this evil," said the speaker, "we want to abolish it."

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettipiece's address, A. J. Healey, secretary of the Trades & Labor Council, who acted as chairman, threw the meeting open for discussion. Jos. W. Adair, T. E. James and others spoke briefly, and after the foregoing resolution, asking the Trades & Labor Council to reconsider their decision not to send a delegate to the Halifax congress, the meeting adjourned.

HE TRAVELLED 1,000 MILES IN THREE WEEKS

Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works, Gives Extended Story of His Inspection Trip Through North Country to Peace River Landing.

The minister of public works, who returned on Tuesday night from his trip to the Peace River, left yesterday afternoon for Calgary, where he will spend a few days before returning to Edmonton. This visit of the Hon. Mr. Cushing is notable as the first ever made into the north country by a minister of the crown, but the people had been waiting for some time for the visit

As was said in the Cree address presented to Mr. Cushing at Lesser Slave Lake: "For a long time we natives of this country have heard of a government at Edmonton, of men working for the welfare of the country and we have been waiting for one of you to come." The hearty welcome with which the minister of public works was received at every point of settlement was evidenced in every available way. The scattered settlers assembled at each post, flags were set flying and addresses of welcome were delivered.

"I can only repeat that we have a magnificent country in our northland," said Mr. Cushing to a Bulletin representative yesterday. The minister was then back again in his office, busied with some details of work requiring his attention, but which he kindly left aside to speak of the north country with an appreciation to which the business-like minister of public works is not readily stirred.

"It is a magnificent country, and should support a teeming population in a few decades. It has an excellent climate, and a fertile soil. It is well-timbered, and has an abundant water supply. It would be hard to find a finer country anywhere. "There are settlers scattered all through the whole country, and some of them have fine farms, demonstrating that wheat, fruits and all kinds of garden vegetables may be grown there.

"In the three weeks I was absent, I travelled about 1,000 miles in all, by stage and boat, along the main trail and side trips, through a splendid country which must be seen to be realized. And yet I can not say that I penetrated to any degree into that immense fertile region northwest of here. I feel that I have seen a great deal, but I know that was but a small portion of what still lies undeveloped up there.

"Perhaps the most attractive district I saw during my trip was the settlement along the Prairie River, 15 miles west of Lesser Slave lake. This district has been surveyed and several homesteads taken up. Wherever the ground is broken it looks like an old hay meadow, with very rich soil. There is a good deal of timber in this district, as there is in fact everywhere we passed. The whole land is pleasantly diversified. For instance, at one place on Fletcher Bredin's farm there is a level stretch of prairie, 80 to 100 acres in area, as level as a floor and covered with the most luxuriant wild vegetation. On parts of this there was wild hay that rose on a level with the horse's back as we drove through it. This fine prairie patch was entirely surrounded by a belt of good timber. And this is only one place that illustrates the nature of the country. It is like a park.

"Here and all through the country between Lesser Slave lake and Peace River landing were some of the largest poplar trees I have ever seen. They were from 1 foot to 18 inches in diameter and from 75 to 100 feet in height."

"What are the roads like in the north?"

"In places they are very good; in other places for short stretches they are pretty bad, but we have road work up there, and they are endeavoring to remedy matters just as soon as possible. From Lesser Slave lake to Peace River landing, a distance of over 100 miles, a light team of horses took our democrat, with three heavy men in it and our supplies and bedding, over the road in 36 hours. The first day we did 55 miles. That is good evidence of the nature of the road.

"It was very bad, however, in a couple of places, and the driver made a detour of about four miles at each of these spots. Our road crews were working up toward these places, however, and by the end of this week they should have one repaired and the other probably also. The reason this road is not better is that formerly it was merely a track through the forest quite shaded by the trees, and of course the sun had no chance to dry up the roads. Our road workers are cutting out a road allowance of 66 feet and grading it, and the result should be a very good road.

"The department also has two crews of men at work on the road between Athabaska landing and Lesser Slave lake. Here we have not followed the old trail, but are cutting out an altogether new highway. The roads are not all we want them to be yet, but we are making them so as expeditiously as we can."

"Did you address any meetings?"

"At Lesser Slave lake they had what was a big reception rather than a meeting on my return. I was trying to make my trip against time and passed quickly through the post as I went up. But they insisted I should stay longer as I returned. They held a reception there at the post. All the settlers from the neighboring districts had come in, and addresses of welcome were given me by Archdeacon Scott in English, by Dr. Belanger in French and by Dan Ferguson in Cree. I replied and Mr. Bredin also spoke at some length. It was a very pleasant meeting. This reception and the good accommodation afforded us at the post were pleasant surprises to one who had never been north before. They presented me here, too, with a magnificent bouquet of flowers from the Catholic convent garden. The variety and bloom were astonishing, and I only regretted I could not bring them down to Edmonton. In this same garden I saw an apple tree laden with fruit.

"At Peace River landing I spent a night and day with Mr. Brick, the member for that district, and with the Mounted Police officers. I drove about the district. Mr. Brick's farm, 12 miles from the landing, is a very fine one. His crops are good this year but not so good as last season's. He had a bumper crop then. In one lot alone he sold 1,000 bushels of wheat at $1.25 a bushel to the Hudson Bay Co. for their mill at Fort Vermilion, and the rest of his wheat he held for higher prices. That sold for seed realized $1.50 a bushel.

"The country up toward the Peace River I found resembled Edmonton district greatly, with pleasant open stretches and bluffs of good timber. The resemblance is remarkably strong, even the rivers showing the same high banks and land sloping back from them. Along the Athabasca at many points passed the land just now seems less promising, because it has been burned over, and the surface soil has suffered from this. But new undergrowth is springing up and in time the soil will be all right again. The under layers are of good black loam. Around Athabaska landing the land east and west of the trail is good for several miles, then deteriorates for a distance, but back again in the interior is said to be good also.

"Going from the Landing to Lesser Slave lake post we journeyed by two steamers, the old Northern Light and the new Midnight Sun. I was surprised to find a boat as comfortably equipped as this new one up there. In fact the north is full of surprises—pleasant surprises, mostly.

"I was surprised, and somewhat amused when our driver on the first day out from Lesser Slave lake, halted for supper at a halfbreed's house, and in the coolest manner possible took possession of the kitchen to cook our meal. Next morning he did the same thing. The family didn't object at all. They seemed rather to like it, and he told us that was only the way of the country."

At Athabaska landing last Saturday evening a banquet was tendered the minister by the board of trade of that enterprising town. Leslie Wood was chairman. "The banquet was as delicious and as well served as one could possibly desire," the minister commented on this. "It was a very pleasant evening. James Wood, Messrs. Lessard and Gagnon and the two clergymen of the town spoke after the banquet. It made a very happy conclusion to a good trip. I was told I could not make the trip in three weeks as I planned before starting, but it was done in exactly three weeks."

Mr. Cushing, who is looking particularly well and bright after the trip, says he feels extremely well. He had been indisposed for some time before going north, and his physician advised him to postpone the trip. He carried out his plans, however, and found that it had only done him a great deal of good. With the exception of two nights he had tented out all the way, the bedding for the party being carried along with them. Mr. Cushing, who had not done any camping out for 24 years, found it quite a novelty.

"When do you expect to make another trip to the north?" he was asked.

"I am not prepared to say just when, but I certainly hope to return some day. When they pressed me to stay longer this time I could only tell them that now I had felt 'the lure of the wild' I would have to go back. For settled or not, that is a land of wonderful possibilities."

HEALTH CONFERENCE.

Being Held in Winnipeg Will be Followed With Interest.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26—Successful in every way were the opening meetings of the annual gathering of the American Public Health association, which took place yesterday in the ball room of the Royal Alexandra hotel. The gatherings were well attended and will be followed with great interest. During the day several masterly papers were read. The morning session was taken up largely with routine business matters and amongst other things 73 new members were elected to the association. In the afternoon the subjects, ophthalmia, vaccination and diphtheria were dealt with, while the sociology of the middle west and health problems of the provinces were also introduced and discussed. In the evening the presence of a large number of ladies gave a social aspect to the meeting and contributed to form a brilliant scene.

A hearty welcome to the city of Winnipeg and the province of Manitoba was extended to the visitors by both Hon. R. P. Roblin and Mayor Ashdown. Then followed the annual address of the president of the association, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of Raleigh, N.C. After the president's address the members, their wives and a large number of professional men of the city spent some pleasant hours in social intercourse. Music was provided by the band of the Royal Alexandra, and dancing was enjoyed until an early hour this morning. Light refreshments were served during the soiree.

Apple Stealer Shot Farmer.

Montreal, Aug. 27—At Longueuil yesterday a farmer named Felix David saw a man in his orchard shaking down apples, while three women gathered them up. Going up to the trespassers he ordered them away, whereupon the man drew a revolver and fired, the bullet passing through the calf of David's right leg. The man then fled. David went to his house, bandaged his leg, armed himself, gathered a few neighbors and started in pursuit. The party overtook the man near St. Lambert ferry. When he saw he was cornered he again opened fire, shooting three times, but his bullets flew wide, and he was overpowered. Simard, who did the shooting, pleaded guilty today.

Count Tolstoi Dying.

St. Petersburg, August 27.—The St. Petersburg morning newspapers state that Count Leo Tolstoi's condition is very grave. He has been suffering for some time with dilation of the veins of the feet, which more recently became complicated by an attack of influenza. He is suffering greatly from weakness.

CANADA ATTRACTING MUCH BRITISH MONEY

Tendency of British and European Capital Is More and More Toward Canada, and Away From the United States, Says Hamar Greenwood, British Member of Parliament, Visiting in Vancouver.

"The tendency of to-day in England and Europe is to invest mire and more in Canada, and less and less in the United States."

This inspiring statement was made yesterday by Mr. Hamar Greenwood, member of parliament for the city of York, England, and one of the four Canadians in the British House.

"My message to Canadians," continued Mr Greenwood, "is to maintain confidence in themselves and in their Dominion."

Mr. Greenwood arrived in Vancouver yesterday morning and at one o'clock left for Victoria and Prince Rupert. The object of his tour is to glean information respecting the country "in order," he said, "to satisfy, as far as possible, the numerous inquiries of my friends in England concerning Canada." Mr. Greenwood wa born in Whitby, Ont.

"I find a quietness prevailing throughout Canada," said the member for York, when interviewed at the Hotel Vancouver today, "but, to the credit of the Canadian banking system and the level-headedness of Canadians, there has resulted no loss of confidence or optimism, which are so essential to progress.

Banks the Main Artery.

"The artery through which the life-blood of commercialism and industrialism in Canada flows, is the Canadian banking system; and the whole tendency in England as well as in other parts of Europe is to invest surplus moneys in a country like Canada, where the banking system is so admirable in itself, and which has so well withstood the recent depression throughout the world.

"The tendency is to invest more and more in Canada and less and less in the United States. There is no doubt that greater confidence is being placed in Canadian institutions and in Canadians than in ordinary America institutions and securities.

"As for this great province itself, I think it is rapidly becoming known throughout Europe that British Columbia does not depend upon her gold mines, however rich some of these properties may be. The revenue and trade returns of the province make much better reading. Far be it from me to say anything that could be considered partizan, either in relation to provincial or Dominion politics, but I am bound to confess that British Columbia would be well-advised to continue the encouragement of selected immigrants from the British Isles. A great deal of the work of the Salvation Army in England is connected with emigration, and I can vouch for the scrupulous care taken General Booth and his officers in the selection of emigrants for this Province. The Salvation Army is a business not only for eternity, but till eternity begins.

Booth an Imperialist.

"In order that the new South African 'Dominion' will not be netirely Boer, General Booth, is considering the question of populating the whole of Rhodesia with British Settlers. This it is hoped the balance of power in South Africa will pass in reality, not only theoretically, into the hands of the English.

"It is perhaps not generally known here," said Mr. Greenwood, "that nearly all the colonies are in negotiation with General Booth for emigrants. General Booth is, in my humble opinion, at this moment our greatest Imperialist, as his aim and the aim of his gigantic organization is the population of the outer empire with the best bone and sinew of the Mother Country."

As to Suffragettes.

Speaking of suffragettes Hamar Greenwood said:

"When I think of the word 'suffragetee' I feel strengthened to remain a bachelor." He expressed the ophnion that the 'noisy' idealists would never get what they desired in respect to votes during the life of the present government, and possibly, "not even in our time."

THE FEDERAL BONUSES.

Paid to Iron, Steel, Petroleum and Binder Twine Industries.

Ottawa, Aug. 26—A return prepared for presentation to parliament at last session but completed too late for its purpose, shows the amount of money paid in bonuses to the iron, steel, petroleum and in the binder twine industries during the fiscal year of 1908. On steel manufactured in Canada for the year ending March 31 last, bounty was paid on 661,940 tons at $1.45 per ton, or a total of $1,092,200. The Canadian pig iron, used in the production of this quantity, was 530,102 tons and foreign pig iron 24,298 tons. The aggregate of the bounties paid was on pig iron $863,816, on steel $1,092,200, on iron rods $347,134, or a total on iron products of $2,303,140.

Then there was paid in bounties on lead $51,001, on manilla fibre entering into the manufacture of binder twine $42,000, on Canadian crude petroleum at 2 1-2 cents per gallon $391,217, a total in bounties of $2,787,358. The bounties paid to producers of Canadian petroleum, at the rate of 1 1-2 cents per gallon, amounts to $391,217 upon 26,081,362 gallons in 1907-8, or for the first years in which the bounty has been in effect a total of $1,292,974 upon the production of 86,598,300 gallons equal to 2,474,237 barrels of 35 gallons per barrel.

Anonymous Letters Cause Trouble.

Springfield, Ill., Aug 27—Employers of negro labor in Springfield are being threatened by a flood of anonymous letters which has been growing in volume daily since the race riots. For the first few days it was thought the letters were the work of boys or irresponsible individuals, but yesterday the condition of affairs was found to justify an investigation by Governor Dineen. A delegation of negroes visited the governor and promised to co-operate with the law-abiding whites in investigating the letters.