THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

DAILY—Delivered in City, $4 per year. By mail, per year, $3. By mail to United States per year $2. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscription per year $1. Subscribers in the United States $2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1908.

THE VERDICT.

The people of Canada approve the continuance of progressive policy. That is the first lesson from yesterday's polling. A Government's record must always be in the background of election controversy even though the points about which the controversy wage be points of future policy. This was as true of the campaign now closed as of any preceding, for while the Opposition sought to concentrate attention largely on ulterior and extraneous matters, the fact could not be obscured that the general policy of the Government had been for progress, development and expansion, and that by inference, evolution and promise the Government were bound to continue that policy if returned to power. Neither assaults on private character nor criticism of individual incidents was sufficient to divert public thought from the gigantic strides of advancement to which the Government has mightily contributed, nor to hide the fact, that the outstanding public issue was the continuance or non-continuance of this policy of inducing and aiding advancement.

On this issue Mr. Borden challenged a public verdict. He proposed to impose handicaps on trade by erecting hostile tariffs against our neighbors; to sacrifice revenue by preventing the imports from which it is drawn; to abandon the pay as we go policy and substitute for it either a policy of endless delay or of endless indebtedness for capital expenditures; to retard if not to abandon the construction of Government railways when Government railways offer to half the Dominion its only hope of relief from traffic monopoly; to restrict and restrain immigration rather than to encourage it. Such at least was the construction, and the only construction the public could put on the vague and equivocal pronouncements of the honorable gentleman, and against this they registered yesterday their most vigorous protest. The public do not believe that it is time for a change when the change proposed is the substitution of inaction for initiative.

Equally decisive is the verdict on the calumny campaign by which it was hoped to drive certain men from public life. One of these men was returned by acclamation. All the remainder were sustained at the polls. Their re-election is the final and effective reply of the people to those who maligned them. From it must be drawn the moral that an observant public discern the difference between charges laid on the responsibility of men and slander promoted by the wagging tongues of cowards. For coward a slanderer always is, and a slanderer surely is the man who imputes what he dare not charge. Whether we have heard the last of this unlicensed calumny we know not, but we now know what the public think of it. The verdict should be satisfactory to the "victims" if not to the offenders.

Mr. Borden can scarcely fail to gather from the returns that the Halifax platform is not taken seriously. In this the public differ from the party. The latter took it too seriously. They seemed indeed to regard it as something very much like an insult and treated it accordingly. If Mr. Borden aspires to a prolonged leadership of the party we may now expect him to do what he can to retrieve the affront by inviting his followers to replace the program they declined without thanks by one more to their liking.

Unless political discernment is a faculty denied the Opposition leader he will observe in the verdict of the electors their opinion of the gentlemen by whom he is surrounded. The people of Canada have no intention of substituting Hon. George E. Foster for Hon. W. S. Fielding, and the allied exploiters of the Union Trust for men of unchallenged probity. While Foster stays the party stays in Opposition.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Bad weather was the order of election day in Ontario and Manitoba, rain being reported from Ottawa and Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the weather was fine but the melting snow made the roads heavy. This, no doubt prevented many votes being polled, especially in rural divisions. The Government, no doubt, suffered most from this cause. Supporters of a strong government are prone to rely on the general strength to compensate the loss of individual votes and many are tempted to avoid the arduous task of a long drive through heavy roads to poll votes which they do not consider necessary to the party's success. Opposition supporters, recognizing that every vote is needed, are under compunction to sacrifice personal convenience and comfort. These considerations must have operated powerfully yesterday. Despite the boosting of Opposition journals, neither Liberals nor Independents favorable to the Government believed the administration in peril, and hundreds of them no doubt fell victims to the temptation to consult their convenience and comfort by remaining at home. Mr. Borden's followers on the other hand if they had hope of victory knew that victory could be won only by getting every ballot in the boxes. The returns may be taken therefore as indicating the maximum strength of the Opposition, but by no means the number of electors who in favorable weather would turn out to express their approval of the Government. In some cases the storm-stayed vote no doubt gave to the Opposition constituencies which would otherwise have returned Government supporters.

The Edmonton Journal seeks to lay blame for the scurrilous dodger issued from its "job" room on the Temperance and Moral Reform league, and presumes to assail a minister for denouncing the filthy emanation. Until two falsehoods make a truth this addition of insult to slander will not free the party the Journal disgraces from the stigma of an ill-advised and malicious attempt to blacken the reputation of a public man; nor from the consequences of that paper's subsequent attempt to retrieve the criminal folly by an onslaught on Rev. Dr. McQueen. The character of Frank Oliver stands higher in the public mind because of the dastardly attempt to discredit it, as the character of D. G. McQueen stands impregnable to the assaults of a journalistic reprobate.

HAINS MADE THREATS.

Mrs. Hains, Says Husband's Brother Is Real Homewrecker.

New York, Oct. 26.—The affidavit Mrs. Hains makes in reply to her husband's allegations for divorce says that the charges that her husband makes are prompted by his brother T. Jenkins Hains, who she says made many advances to her.

She rehearses the story of her troubles with her husband Captain Hains. She says that when Capt. Hains returned from San Francisco to Fort Hancock on May 29th last, he accused her of intimacy with William E. Annis, and he based the allegation on a letter from his brother. She made a denial, and all three went to Coney Island in Annis' automobile. Next night, she says, Hains came and pulled her out of bed, after going to see his father, General Hains, and threatened to shoot her. General Hains said he would shoot Annis on sight.

The confession Mrs. Hains says she signed without reading it, after she had been given a drink of whiskey. She was being treated for a black eye next day when Hains came and drove everyone out, threatening to shoot them.

"My husband told me," Mrs. Hains declared, "that I would have to get out of the house the next day, and if my mother would not take me I should go to live with Annis. As my husband dropped his pistol on the floor his brother said: 'Save that for the other party.'" Mrs. Hains denied that she had been guilty of any impropriety with Annis and concluded:

"I believe that my husband's act and the charges which he has made against me have been prompted by his brother, T. Jenkins Hains, who threatened to injure me for refusing his advances. He endeavored several times while my husband was away to make advances, going so far as to enter my room. I repulsed him and he declared that he would be revenged."

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Has Been Effective—Only Best Type of Settlers Have Arrived in Canada.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The steps taken by the immigration department at the beginning of the year to restrict all immigration to Canada likely to congest the labor market during the time of the temporary industrial depression has been most effective. Since January the immigration via ocean ports has been confined to less than half the total arrivals for the corresponding period last year, and those who have come have been of the very best type of settlers, the great majority being composed of British immigrants, who have settled on the land or taken service as farm laborers. The immigration of American settlers into the Canadian West, most of whom are practical farmers, of independent means, has, on the other hand, been slightly increased. The total immigration into Canada for the month of September was 10,097 as compared with 19,057 for the same month last year, a decrease of forty-seven per cent. From the first of January till the end of September, the arrivals via ocean ports were 81,977 as compared with 191,020 for the same period last year, a decrease of 57 per cent. The immigration for nine months from the United States were 49,655, as compared with 44,809 for the same period last year, an increase of 844 or 2 per cent. The immigration into Canada from all quarters for the first nine months of this year was 127,650, as compared with 235,829 for the same period last year, a decrease of 108,199, or 46 per cent.

Hockeyist a Wife-beater.

Brantford, Oct. 25—Wm. Taylor, of Brantford (pro.) hockeyist, was sentenced to $50 fine, or three months imprisonment for threatening his wife with a revolver.

Edward Hagarty, of Brewers Mills, was startled to find his father dead beside him in the buggy.

Smoke Over St. Lawrence.

Montreal, Oct. 24—A heavy smoke and fog hangs over the St. Lawrence again causing much delay to navigation and inconvenience to the people of the city.

WEST'S DEVELOPMENT AS SEEN BY OTHERS

Northern Echo, Prominent Old Country Journal, Refers to the Marvellous Resources and Development of the Two Provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

That Western Canada, and particularly Alberta, is just now receiving the kind of publicity that is highly desirable in old country papers is evidenced by a lengthy article which appeared in a recent issue of the Northern Echo, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a leading old country paper, on the conditions existing in this part of the West. The article is one of a series on conditions in Canada written by a gentleman who toured this country this year. Considerable space is devoted to a description of Edmonton, capital of the province of Alberta, showing the importance of this city as a social, political and trade centre. The following are extracts from the article referred to:

"Regarded from every point of view, the work which has been accomplished in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan stands out pre-eminently in the development of the Dominion of Canada. I have referred to the East, the magnificent cities, the splendid way in which industries have been built up, the home-life of the people, and the settled condition of things generally. I was charmed beyond words. It was so home-like, so very, very English, and yet so different. After the confined limits at home, one is astounded at the vastness of everything. I found the people so free and easy. Every man admittedly is as good as his neighbor; there is no such thing as snobbery. Everyone I met was busy, and at the same time cheerful. I have never seen business move more briskly.

I have also referred to the great things accomplished in such a short time in Manitoba, to its charming capital, and the numerous cities which have sprung up in what a few years ago was prairie land without any value. Wonders have been worked there. Now, after a visit to the two new provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, created only four years ago, I am bound to say, considering the disadvantages under which the people there have worked, that they have achieved the greatest success of all in empire building.

Faith and Works.

Nature has been lavish in her gifts, and the people have shown abundant faith. Faith without works, however, would have been of little use, and so they took off their coats and worked. Oh, how they worked, and what real pleasure they found in doing it! Were they not making it possible for millions of people to live happily and do well on a wilderness of boundless prairie land and forest-grown country? The early settlers recognized the value of the soil, which, throughout these new provinces is uniformly rich black loam, formed from the decay of vegetation for thousands of years. I put my arm right up to the elbow quite easily into soil which had only been turned over once. The land has been quickly got into cultivation, homesteders being found in every part. There is much more available—land which will yield good fruits for labor, and capable of supplying the wherewithal for thousands and thousands of happy homes. Coal is already being obtained in large quantities. It will be for another generation to carry on the stupendous work of tapping the enormous mineral wealth with which these districts abound. It is said that no tongue can name a mineral which cannot be found in some part of the Dominion, and I venture to say that no tongue can tell the value of the coal, iron, and other minerals which are buried in these provinces. It will take centuries to do the work, and capital by the million. The resources are abundant, and Alberta, which I purpose to deal with mainly in this article, is easily capable of providing for a population as large as our own and this is only a small portion of the great Dominion, which I predict will become of greater value to us as the years go by.

Plenty of Room.

Alberta is a huge province with an area of over 250,000 square miles, thus being double the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Ten years ago it contained 20,000 people. Today its population is placed at 320,000. It could easily accommodate fifty millions without any crowding. The southern part is open country without any timber except along the streams and the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, while the central belt contains large quantities of timber, broken here and there by prairie openings of considerable extent.

The province varies considerably in climatic conditions. In Southern Alberta the winters are mild, with little snow and the summers very pleasant; there is little rainfall. Although this part of the province is lacking in timber, this is compensated by an inexhaustible supply of coal, obtainable at various points along the steep banks of the numerous streams.

Central Alberta covers that great fertile valley stretching from some few miles north of Calgary to the North Saskatchewan River. It is well wooded and has plenty of water. The settler can here provide shelter for himself and stock very cheaply. For one shilling he can get a government permit to cut enough timber to put up all his necessary buildings. The climate is invigorating, and it is said that there is none better for children than that of Northern Alberta throughout the whole of America. Sufferers from consumption, asthma and chest affections have found great benefit from residence in these districts. There is a good deal more snow than in the southern part, but the air is dry and calm, and the conditions leave little to be desired. It conduces to brisk, energetic work, and furnishes all the tonic necessary to keep a worker at his highest point of physical perfection.

Centres of Activity.

There are not many big cities or towns in Alberta outside Edmonton and Calgary, but a glance at the map will show a large number of towns and villages which have come into existence within recent times. They will give every indication of prosperity. I saw new villages of from a thousand to two thousand people, with six or eight huge elevators alongside the railway. Alberta is not entirely devoted to wheat growing, but this is, of course, the main product. Alberta "red winter" wheat has been grown in Red Deer and districts further north with good results, and the authorities claim that winter wheat may be grown in most parts of the province and in two-thirds of Saskatchewan, as well as a good portion of Manitoba.

Ranching is carried on with great success all through Southern Alberta; the central part is also well adapted to ranching, the grass being luxuriant in growth and highly nutritious. The ranches vary in size from a thousand to twenty thousand acres. Cattle and horses roam at large on the plains. They remain out all winter and feed only on the prairie grass. The farmers of Northern Alberta generally go in for mixed farming. They grow all kinds of grain, roots, vegetables, and from their dairy alone often make all the expenses of living and operating the farm. Most of the farmers hereabout have small ranches.

Pioneers of Industry.

I spent a most delightful time exploring these districts, and even those places miles from any railway station were not the wild spots I had imagined. I went from place to place and spoke to the people, pioneers in the agricultural world, manufacturers, builders, coal owners, and miners, and very English, and yet so different. After the confined limits at home, one is astounded at the vastness of everything. I found the people so free and easy. Every man admittedly is as good as his neighbor; there is no such thing as snobbery. Everyone I met was busy, and at the same time cheerful. I have never seen business move more briskly.

I have also referred to the great things accomplished in such a short time in Manitoba, to its charming capital, and the numerous cities which have sprung up in what a few years ago was prairie land without any value. Wonders have been worked there. Now, after a visit to the two new provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, created only four years ago, I am bound to say, considering the disadvantages under which the people there have worked, that they have achieved the greatest success of all in empire building.

Faith and Works.

Nature has been lavish in her gifts, and the people have shown abundant faith. Faith without works, however, would have been of little use, and so they took off their coats and worked. Oh, how they worked, and what real pleasure they found in doing it! Were they not making it possible for millions of people to live happily and do well on a wilderness of boundless prairie land and forest-grown country? The early settlers recognized the value of the soil, which, throughout these new provinces is uniformly rich black loam, formed from the decay of vegetation for thousands of years. I put my arm right up to the elbow quite easily into soil which had only been turned over once. The land has been quickly got into cultivation, homesteders being found in every part. There is much more available—land which will yield good fruits for labor, and capable of supplying the wherewithal for thousands and thousands of happy homes. Coal is already being obtained in large quantities. It will be for another generation to carry on the stupendous work of tapping the enormous mineral wealth with which these districts abound. It is said that no tongue can name a mineral which cannot be found in some part of the Dominion, and I venture to say that no tongue can tell the value of the coal, iron, and other minerals which are buried in these provinces. It will take centuries to do the work, and capital by the million. The resources are abundant, and Alberta, which I purpose to deal with mainly in this article, is easily capable of providing for a population as large as our own and this is only a small portion of the great Dominion, which I predict will become of greater value to us as the years go by.

Plenty of Room.

Alberta is a huge province with an area of over 250,000 square miles, thus being double the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Ten years ago it contained 20,000 people. Today its population is placed at 320,000. It could easily accommodate fifty millions without any crowding. The southern part is open country without any timber except along the streams and the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, while the central belt contains large quantities of timber, broken here and there by prairie openings of considerable extent.

The province varies considerably in climatic conditions. In Southern Alberta the winters are mild, with little snow and the summers very pleasant; there is little rainfall. Although this part of the province is lacking in timber, this is compensated by an inexhaustible supply of coal, obtainable at various points along the steep banks of the numerous streams.

Central Alberta covers that great fertile valley stretching from some few miles north of Calgary to the North Saskatchewan River. It is well wooded and has plenty of water. The settler can here provide shelter for himself and stock very cheaply. For one shilling he can get a government permit to cut enough timber to put up all his necessary buildings. The climate is invigorating, and it is said that there is none better for children than that of Northern Alberta throughout the whole of America. Sufferers from consumption, asthma and chest affections have found great benefit from residence in these districts. There is a good deal more snow than in the southern part, but the air is dry and calm, and the conditions leave little to be desired. It conduces to brisk, energetic work, and furnishes all the tonic necessary to keep a worker at his highest point of physical perfection.

Centres of Activity.

There are not many big cities or towns in Alberta outside Edmonton and Calgary, but a glance at the map

Bright for Bryan.

New York, Oct. 24—With the heavy artillery of both political parties trained on New York state, much interest is being centered today in the vote that Tammany Hall may roll up in this city. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, said today that no canvass had been made of the city, and that he did not know whether any figures would be announced later or not. Mr. Murphy said:

"Everything looks bright for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Chanler. I should say that Bryan and Chanler would get about the same vote in the state. I have caused no canvass to be made of the city yet, and can't say whether I will make any estimates on the election this year."

Mr. Bryan's meeting in the city Tuesday, when he will speak at Madison Square Garden, is to be made the occasion of a Democratic rally in every assembly district in New York. Not only has Tammy Hall arranged for overflow meetings at the garden, but there will be mass meeting in Cooper Union, Hamilton Fish Park and in scores of halls throughout the city.

The demand for tickets to the Madison Square Garden meeting quickly exhausted the supply, and stands will be erected outside the amphitheatre for overflow assemblages. Besides Mr. Bryan, Gov. Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, and former Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio, will address the meeting.

Hearst to Read More Letters.

Indianapolis, Oct. 24—Additional Standard Oil letters of more importance than any thus far read are to be made public at the Independence party meeting in New York Saturday night, according to a statement made by William R. Hearst in an interview here tonight. He de-

of the Newcastle United Football club, so we had a topic of conversation of mutual interest. Mr. Rutherford was up to the eyes in work, directing affairs of the Province, but he found time to tell me many interesting things.

The first election resulted in 23 Liberals and 2 Conservatives, so the Premier found little trouble in getting his program carried out, and he was loyally supported. The Federal House, of which Dr. McIntyre of Strathcona, was the representative, lent him all the help possible. Mr. Rutherford was quite cheerful when he admitted the magnitude of the work he had in hand. He had the same brisk, business-like way of going about his work that I got so accustomed to in Canada: no display, no sign of hurry, just that quiet dignified way which tells you that they are men with a purpose, have their minds made up, and confident of success. He showed me the commanding site at the old Hudson Bay Fort, where the new parliamentary buildings are to be erected at a cost of $1,500,000, and he told me that over the water at Strathcona they had bought a beautiful site of 250 acres for a provincial university, the arts department of which was to be ready this year. They had organized 144 new school districts in 1906, and were now putting down new schools at the rate of 18 a month.

Dr. McIntyre, M.P., whose guest I was at dinner, is another man who has devoted the greater part of his life to the service of the public. He has taken an active part in bringing the capital and Strathcona into the proud position they occupy today, and it was most interesting to hear of their manly struggles. The City Fathers, however, have built on right lines. My friend, the doctor now looks after the interests of the district in the Dominion House, of which he is a most popular member.

Coal Mines.

The miners of Durham and Northumberland will be interested in a few particulars of the Strathcona and the White Star Coal Co.'s mine. The latter is situated five miles from Edmonton. Extensive operations were taking place at both mines. There was an unlimited supply of good coal. The conditions of working were not as good as in our own mines, and a large number of the men live under canvas owing to the scarcity of houses near the work. The average wage was $4 a day, but the cost of living is considerably more than at home, so the difference in the wages at home, and in Alberta is not all gain. There is also the amount of roughing to do. Single men who can do hard work and stand the conditions of living could save money and advance with the improvements which are sure to come. I could not advise married miners to go out with families to work in the mines. If they have a little knowledge of farming the case would be altered.

LAST WEEK OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

Plans for Whirlwind Finish in Ohio and Indiana.—Tammany Leader's Opinion of Democratic Prospects in New York State.—Bryan Not a Favorite in the Betting.

Chicago, Oct. 24—What is announced at Democratic headquarters as a "whirlwind finish of the campaign in Indiana and Ohio," will be made in the two states mentioned next week, beginning Monday. Four special trains will be used, two in each state.

In Indiana John W. Kern will head the list of speaker on the "national special," while Thomas A. Marshall, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, will head the speaking force of the "Indiana special." The force of speakers who will reinforce the two candidates during the week include Senator Core of Oklahoma; former Gov. Francis of Missouri; former Senator Charles A. Towne, of New York; Representative Mark Smith of Arizona; Judge Knox of Minnesota, and Congressman Rainey of Illinois.

Of the two specials in Ohio, Judson Harmon, Democratic candidate for governor of that state, will head the forensic passenger list of one, while the other, it is stated at headquarters, will carry "a distinguished number of Democrats of both state and national reputation. They will alternate throughout the week with the speakers assigned to the Indiana specials. Among the orators assigned to present Democratic arguments to voters of the Buckeye state are: Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia; Gov. Saunders of Louisiana; J. W. Tomlinson, national committeeman, from Alabama; Congressman Clayton of Alabama.

It is stated that the use of the four special trains will enable the speakers to reach practically every voter in the two states. Speeches, it is said, will be delivered morning, noon and night, and literature distributed in abundance.

Bright for Bryan.

New York, Oct. 24—With the heavy artillery of both political parties trained on New York state, much interest is being centered today in the vote that Tammany Hall may roll up in this city. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, said today that no canvass had been made of the city, and that he did not know whether any figures would be announced later or not. Mr. Murphy said:

"Everything looks bright for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Chanler. I should say that Bryan and Chanler would get about the same vote in the state. I have caused no canvass to be made of the city yet, and can't say whether I will make any estimates on the election this year."

Mr. Bryan's meeting in the city Tuesday, when he will speak at Madison Square Garden, is to be made the occasion of a Democratic rally in every assembly district in New York. Not only has Tammy Hall arranged for overflow meetings at the garden, but there will be mass meeting in Cooper Union, Hamilton Fish Park and in scores of halls throughout the city.

The demand for tickets to the Madison Square Garden meeting quickly exhausted the supply, and stands will be erected outside the amphitheatre for overflow assemblages. Besides Mr. Bryan, Gov. Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, and former Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio, will address the meeting.

Hearst to Read More Letters.

Indianapolis, Oct. 24—Additional Standard Oil letters of more importance than any thus far read are to be made public at the Independence party meeting in New York Saturday night, according to a statement made by William R. Hearst in an interview here tonight. He declared they are better than any thus far given publicity, and that he had saved them for the finish of the campaign.

Wagers Favor Taft.

Chicago, Oct. 24—Betting on the elections in all the large cities of the country places Taft was the favorite at odds of from 1 to 2 to 1 to 6.

The gambling this year will be lighter than on the previous presidential contests. These wagers are infrequent, according to reports from all over the country, and no bets of large amounts are reported in any place.

The largest offer yet reported is from San Francisco, where one man has offered $20,000 at 4 to 10 that Taft will be the winner.

Almost as much interest is taken by the gamblers in the New York gubernatorial contest as in the national fight. In these bets the favorite is Lieutenant-Governor Chanler. The quotations at Buffalo are 9 to 10 that Hughes will be beaten and the same San Francisco man who offers $20,000 on Taft has put up $5,000 that Hughes will be defeated.

Curiously enough, some of the greatest odds on Taft are offered by men in the "solid south" and in the doubtful states. One New Orleans man offers a flat 1 to 3 that the Republican candidate will win. Another offer of the same odds is made in Maltimore. Odds of 1 to 2 are offered that Maryland will go for Taft in Baltimore.

AUSTRIA LATEST FOE.

Heir to the Throne Will Endanger the Peace of Europe.

Vienna, Oct. 25—In the recent Balkan upheaval the prominent figures were the sultan, the new Czar Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, and the Emperor Francis Joseph, but it was none of the three, nor even Kaiser Wilhelm, that was the moving power. The man behind the scenes, the man with whom Europe will have to make an accounting, is Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne. The archduke rarely appears in public, in fact detests publicity. He has no more regard for standing rules of international relations than he has for the aspirations of his countrymen. He has no interest whatever in popular movements or ambitions. The people are altogether beneath him. There is no love between him and the emperor, but the emperor, strong man as he is, is dominated by this quiet hiding, wire-pulling nephew. The archduke is a staunch Catholic and a very great friend to the vatican. He has in spite of repeated invitations, refused to go to the quirinal and it is said he once went to Rome incognito to see the pope so as to avoid having to call on the Italian King. Kaiser Wilhelm and the archduke eye friends. Both look upon Wives as men of destiny. When the Emperor Francis Joseph dies, Francis Ferdinand will become a greater danger to the general peace of Europe and especially England, than Kaiser Wilhelm II., because the emperor never forgets his English connection, while Francis Ferdinand has no link whatever with the English royal family.

GIGANTIC ZINC SWINDLE.

Arrest Made by Post Office Authorities of Supposed Culprit.

Seattle, October 25.—Wallace H. Hopkins, alias E. E. Guenther, accused of a zinc swindle in the United States and Canada, involving a million dollars, was arrested yesterday by City Detectives Clark and McClurg, at the instance of the post office inspectors—C. B. Keen, of Washington, D.C.; C. J. Backus, of Tacoma, and C. L. Wayland, of Seattle—on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud. He first denied his identity, but when locked up he admitted he was Hopkins, and he expressed his willingness to return to Chicago, where he has been indicted, without extradition. Hopkins, under the name of Guenther, became identified with a real estate firm in the city in August. Only $5 was found on Hopkins when arrested. This led the detectives to believe he had planted some of the money made in the consolidated zinc scheme, and a thorough search of a couple of rooms and luggage followed. No money was found, but trunks left behind by a woman companion contained letters addressed to Florence Cooper. The writing on these letters in in the plain hand of a telegrapher. Many of them bore the return card, Ishpeming, Michigan, Chicago and Milwaukee. The detectives refuse to divulge the contents of the letters.

SAM CLARK FINED $5.

Lord Milner at Lindsay—Forest Fires Raging—Loving Cup Presentation.

Toronto, Oct. 25—The officers of the Royal Grenadiers presented Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham with a silver loving cup o nthe silver wedding anniversary.

Forest fires have been raging around Haliburton. Lord Milner visited Lindsay on Saturday. Richard German, of Merrickville had his head cut off by a train at Smith's Falls.

Sam Clark, M.L.A., was fined $5 costs for using abusive language about N. M. Field, K.C., at Cobourg.

Taft Closes Western Campaign.

New York, October 25.—Taft, the Republican candidate for president, arrived at the Grand Central Station at 6.16 o'clock this evening, having come directly on a special train from Gary, Indiana, where he wound up his western speaking tour on Saturday night. No unnecessary stops were made on the way east, and the candidate put in the day in rest in his private car. Arriving at New York, Taft went immediately to the home of his brother, Henry Taft, and remains until his departure tomorrow morning for New Haver to deliver a speech. He is in excellent health, although his voice is very husky.

Firm Makes Partnership Offer.

London, October 22.—Delegates of the interested trades unions, after a long conference, have decided to recommend the members to accept, experimentally for a year, the partnership offer made by Sir Christopher Furness, of the shipbuilding firm of Furness, Withy & Co. The men will vote on the experiment next week.

RECOVERING FROM FIRE.

Stettler Suffered Seriously, But Business Men Have Not Lost Heart.

Stettler, Oct. 15—Stettler presents a desolate picture this morning with a good part of its buildings smouldering, blackened ruins and a cold grey sky with a little snow falling. The fire started about 1 on the morning of Tuesday. The buildings that escaped destruction were saved by wet blankets and buckets of water, carried from the lake. The remains of the unfortunate young man who perished in Riggs and White's store, were picked up on the pavement; it is thought the front of the store fell forward. The remains are beeing despatched to this parents by this morning's train. The poor fellow was to have been married in a short time.

Those who witnessed the fire are not likely to forget it. Business is proceeding as well as can be arranged. The post office is temporarily located in the Traders Bank. One mail bag is missing. There was a goo d deal of looting and thieving at the fire. People dragged out their goods pell-mell onto the prairie and some of the persons in from the country just loaded up their wagons with it and pulled out, in many cases with full loads of furniture. It is said that the police in one instance had to shoot the horses drawing one wagon to make the pilferer stop and give up the stolen property. The burning lumber yards gave a terrible impetus to the fire, but for that the National hotel might have been saved.

A woman attempted suicide on the night of the fire She made a futile effort to drown herself in the lake, but finding that the water was not deep enough she gashed the upper part of hetr arm terribly. She was rescued and brought home on a stretcher and is now getting on favorably.

Many houses escaped destruction by the hard work of their owners. The residence of Mr. Fox, of the C. P. R., just escaped; the next block to it was burning fiercely and was destroyed.

Chicago Race of Savages.

Denver, October 25. — Seaborn Wright, of Georgia, tonight divided the honors with Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, in addressing a W.C.T.U. mass meeting of 3,000. He declared that the 8,000 saloons of Chicago had produced a race of savages with which that city is unable to cope today. Last year the revenue from these saloons was one hundred million dollars. Founded on the saloon was the gambling business of Chicago, which produced last year $19,000,000 for the promoters. In the same city last year capitalization of the virtue of womanhood had brought a gross income of $22,000,000. One great thing, he said, that is damning the people of the republic today is the insane, brutal lust for dollars.

Deaths from Kerosene.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25—On Saturday Mrs. Holmes McGee undertook to hasten the fire with kerosene, with the usual result. Her eleven-year-old son ran to his mother's aid and was also badly burned. The mother died early Sunday morning, the boy surviving but a few more hours.

Saturday the fourth fatality of this week from kerosene used to hasten a fire was Peter, the three-year-old son of Mrs. Donovitch. The can exploded enveloping the child in flames and the mother was badly burnt. The fire was extinguished. The child died in the general hospital on Sunday morning. The mother is in the hospital.

A horse owned by Mr. Myers, of Millet, took fright in Strathcona this morning and, after running a block along Whyte avenue, dashed into the plate-glass window of the O'Brien-Dale lumber office, owned by Frank Harris, breaking the plat-glass window to smithereens. The horse, after detaching himself from the buggy, dashed down Main street and was not seen again.

Withdraws Suit Against Husband.

Chicago, October 16.—Mrs. Tucker, accompanied by her mother, the widow of General John A. Logan, visited the army headquarters today, and when assured that Col. Tucker, arrested for wife abandonment, now in Hot Springs, was at the point of death, witndrew the suit.

Express Smashes Boxes.

Parry Sound, Oct. 15—The C. P. R. Winnipeg express, northbound, collided with a supply train of the Rose-Harris Construction Co., at the station this afternoon. Two freight cars were demolished but no one hurt.

Fog Ties up Steamers.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—Thirteen ocean liners are held up in port owing to the river fog. Four of them are passenger vessels, and as a result 1,200 passengers are detained. The Virginia and Marina which should have sailed Thursday are still in port.

The Northcliffes in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Lord and Lady Northcliffe arrived in Ottawa on Saturday afternoon from Toronto, and were guests of His Excellency Earl Grey at Rideau to-day. They returned to Toronto on the night train.

Barry Champion Sculler.

London, Oct. 22—F. L. Pittman, at the presentation of the English championship cup to Barry expressed the hope that Barry would follow the footsteps of Hanlon not only by winning championship outright but also the world's championship.

The C. P. R. steamer Cape Breton landed passengers at Quebec yesterday at 3.45 p.m. The vessel was out from Liverpool 5 days, 23 hours, 35 minutes, beating all Canadian Atlantic records.

The wholesome, harmless green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub, give to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy its curative properties. Tickling or dry bronchical coughs quickly and safely yield to this highly effective remedy. Sold by all dealers.

"Salada" Tea remains in favor year after year with enormously increasing sales, simply because it is always true to its high standard of quality. 68

GOVERNMENT H
A MAJORITY O

Latest Returns Do Not Make ial Change in First Summa Reception to Laurier.

SUMMARY

	Govt.
Prince Edward Island	3
Nova Scotia	12
New Brunswick	11
Quebec	52
Ontario	39
Manitoba	3
Saskatchewan	9
Alberta	6
British Columbia	1
	136

Government majority 58.

Deferred elections: British bia 3, Saskatchewan 1, Quebec

There has been no very ma change in the relative standing two parties since yesterday. I summary, the Independent, wh ferted A. E. Kemp, the regular dorsed Conservative candidat South Toronto, is credited to the servatives. The latest reports the situation unchanged in the ern provinces. Manitoba has pro returned seven Conservatives three Liberals, although the pe are incomplete. Saskatchewan given a solid Liberal represent and Alberta will probably have Liberal members and one Cons tive.

Premier's Reception in Ottaw

Ottawa, Oct. 27—The Capital w elected Sir Wilfrid Laurier yeste tonight welcomed him triumpha back to his home city. The p minister was given a reception wo of the man and worthy of his vic The announcement made this a noon that Sir Wilfrid would not r Ottawa until late in the evening ed no discouragement to his fel citizens. Long before the hour nounced for the arrival of the t from Montreal, the union depot filled and surrounded by an enth astic crowd numbering many th ands, with bands, banners, bro and horns. The train was a half h late, but the crowd only increa through the delay and during whole of the time there was enth astic singing and cheering. When Wilfrid emerged from the depot 11.25, and with Lady Laurier took seat in an open carriage, a cheer bu forth which rang from the depot cl across the city of Ottawa, to Sir W frid's residence, over two miles aw

The appearance of the premier also a signal for a fiery demonst tion by the broom carriers for ev one of them was touched off and f hundred blazing brooms lighted way of marching men who formed procession. Beside the men on f there was a gold mile of carriag filled with the leading citizens of tawa who had turned out to share the general rejoicing.

Among them was M. H. B. McG erin, who was elected with Sir Wilf Laurier for Ottawa, Hon. I. P. B ault, minister of marine and fisheri Hon. Chas. Murphy, secretary state, and Chas. McColl, M.P. As hour was late there was no spee making but at Sir Wilfrid's resider there was a demonstration which la ed half an hour and kept Sir Wilfr bowing acknowledgment.

Sir Wilfrid's Choice Unknown.

Ottawa, Oct. 28—Sir Wilfrid La ier will announce later whether he w leave his old constituency of L Quebec to represent his home city Ottawa. As yet he has given no hi of his intentions.

Premier Pleased.

Quebec, Oct. 27—Sir Wilfrid w seen at the Chateau Frontenac at p.m., by a correspondent. He is d lighted with the result and was bu bling over with good humor.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham Speaks.

Toronto, Oct. 28—The only chang in the results in Ontario today a that Chas. McColl, Liberal, is elect in Nipissing by a small majority a Thoburn, Conservative in North La ark, by nine. The government's m jority will be fifty or over, notwit standing every possible reverse doubtful seats. Liberals are takin steps to protest Bristol's election Centre Toronto and Stewart's in We Hamilton.

Hon. G. P. Graham makes the fo lowing statement: "The result is n surprising to me. The attacks on th great national undertaking, the Gran Trunk Pacific, were resented and t general campaign of slander failed t appeal to the intelligence of the pe ple. The circulation of the appea to prejudice which took place in a most every constituency in Ontario, am pleased to know, had little effe although this branch of the Conserv tive campaign was handled in a mer assiduous way. So far as Ontario c concerned the tour of Sir Wilfrid wa a great factor in the result while th Liberal press put up a convincin campaign every day of the fight."

Disappointment Over Ontario.

Toronto, Oct. 28—That the result i Ontario is a disappointment to t Conservatives is putting it mildly. Th success of the Whitney government co couraged the liveliest hopes. Instead some of the "sure Conservative" seat have vanished. Among them a Cockshutt, of Brantford, Clements a West Kent, Christie of South Ontario Thoburn of Prince Edward, who was re lected by Dr. Morley Currie, ex-M.L.A. Ar. "Billy" Bennett of East Simcoe Col. A. F. Maclaren of North Perth and Pringle of Stormont, all members of the late House. In addition North Waterloo, held by Seagram, and eve tested by Reid, is won by Mackenzie King. In Toronto the Conservativ