

The Canadian Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

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VOLUME V.

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NUMBER 389

PEARY MAINTAINS HIS BITTERNESS

Persists in Denouncing Claims of His Rival Dr. Cook—Peary's Crew Against Him.

Sydney, N.S., Sept. 21.—How deeply Commander Peary has been aroused by the claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn explorer, was evidenced by a statement he gave out late tonight in which he said that he would practically pray and fast until he had routed his rival. "I wish to express thanks to my friends for their offers and invitations," he said, "and I also beg to say that I prefer to accept no invitations to a public reception and no ovations until the present controversy has been settled by some competent authorities."

Of his own accord Commander Peary summoned the newspaper men to him tonight. He said: "You doubtless have questions you want to ask me, so I will answer them all at once."

There followed a volley of Cook interrogations. All of which the commander turned aside. When asked if boatswain Murphy had written instructions from him to guard the Cook stores at Anaktotuk he replied that such was the case, adding, "All this will be made public in due time."

An unflinching sentence: "When did you hear that Dr. Cook had discovered the pole?" "I knew before I reached Etah that—but here Commander Peary suddenly checked himself by adding: "No, I won't say a thing further."

Asked concerning his report to the government Commander Peary replied: "I shall make a full statement concerning the scientific observations of the tides, soundings and co-ordinates to Sup't. G. H. Timms, of the geodetic survey."

When some one inquired if an explorer could take objection to the fact that he would leave that question to the geodetic survey, the international polar commission, or the National Geographical society, Commander Peary arranged tomorrow for a conference with the Peary Arctic club officials and spend most of the day looking into this matter. He had been to the pole about Dr. Cook, which evidently nettled him, he replied:—

"I am ready to give every southerly when I am ready I shall give every southerly that Dr. Cook was never at the pole."

Third Degree for Crew. The crew of the Roosevelt, however, talked among themselves about the Peary controversy more than anything else. One reason was that Commander Peary had just put two of his fellows at the third degree, and that they had said not a word about it to their commander. These two men are John Murphy, boatswain, and William Pritchard, cabin boy. This inquisition was as severe as any held at police headquarters in Mulberry street.

As a result Commander Peary became all the more unwilling to allude to the subject. Murphy and Pritchard, however, talked in detail about Dr. Cook and the quarrel that Pritchard had with Dr. Cook, because the former, under Commander Peary's orders had taken possession of Dr. Cook's supplies at Anaktotuk, in Kane basin, about twenty miles from Etah. But most interesting of all the news which the Roosevelt brought in was the statement of Captain Robert Bartlett, that he had been promised by Commander Peary to take the pole, but had been ordered back when he was only one hundred and twenty miles away.

Didn't Disclose Real Reason. After greeting his wife, Commander Peary said to a reporter: "Well, sir, this has been a lucky trip for which I am very thankful. I am very sorry to hear that Sydney got all ready to receive me yesterday, but I had to stop at St. Paul's island. There, too, I had promised to reach Sydney Tuesday and I did not want to mix up matters by getting in too early."

The commander did not state why he had spent all day yesterday, only eight hours distant from an expectant wife and family. It was evidently some matter of importance which he did not care to discuss.

After Pritchard had been dug out of the forecabin he made this statement: "I am not going to lie any more about this business. Dr. Cook told me he discovered the pole when he was at Anaktotuk and told me to keep it a secret. I did until Harry Whitney said that Dr. Cook had told both him and me about the pole. And he put me through the third degree and I told him everything."

Told Both Whitney and Pritchard. "Both Whitney and I were in the same room at Anaktotuk when Dr. Cook made known his discovery. He said he didn't want it to leak, but just then because if Commander Peary ever heard of it he would make all kinds of trouble. Dr. Cook seemed to be afraid of Commander Peary. I knew a fight was bound to come if Commander Peary heard of it, so I kept my mouth shut. Mrs. J. V. Jamieson and his grandson M. B. Jamieson, of this city. He is stopping at Mr. Jamieson's home at Bald Eagle were loaded almost to upsetting the Lake.

FOUGHT A GOOD FIGHT BUT LOST

Governor John A. Johnson, Minnesota's Popular Idol, Succumbs at 3:25 This Morning.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21.—John A. Johnson, thrice governor of Minnesota, popular idol of the people, hailed as the man of the hour by 15,000,000 partisans, is dead at Rochester. The end came at 3:25 this morning while he lay in a quiet restful sleep, surrounded by the wife whom he adored, his physicians and nurses, and two friends of Mrs. Johnson's girlhood days.

Besides Mrs. Johnson, Doctors W. and C. H. Mayo, Dr. McNeill, Nurses Jamies and Schiller, and Mrs. John Sullivan and Miss Sullivan watched the spark of life flicker and go out.

"He is gone," they said. A flood of tears and sobbings of agony, then the faithful wife fell upon the inanimate clay which in life had been all in all to her.

The scene in the death chamber was most pitiful. The governor, unconscious almost to the end. He seemed to realize that he was dying, but then, as during the days of pain and suffering, which preceded, he did not speak of it. He feared to accentuate the grief of the one who was praying God to save him to the end.

It was apparent as early as six o'clock in the evening that death was not a matter of hours. At 8 o'clock Doctor Mayo emerged from the governor's room and announced there was no hope and that life's blood was slowly ebbing. They thought he might live till early morning.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Mrs. Johnson sent forth an appeal: "Tell all the people who are friends of the Governor to pray for his life."

But God willed otherwise. Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21.—Arrangements for funeral of Governor John A. Johnson were completed at noon today. His body left Rochester on a special train at 2 o'clock, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, Fred Johnson, the late governor's brother, and other friends.

While a large number of Liberal candidates have been mentioned, the name of a Conservative has not yet been mentioned. The members of the Conservative party are awaiting the result of the Wetaskiwin convention, which will take place tomorrow.

Liberal, or others asking for the support of the Liberal party who are now in the field are as follows: J. M. Douglas, Strathcona; N. D. Mills, Strathcona; D. H. McKinnon, Strathcona; Canadian Union, Strathcona; A. L. Marks, Leduc; Joshua Fletcher, Ellerslie; Dr. Robertson, Wetaskiwin; J. G. Anderson, Angus Ridge; Dennis Twomey, Camrose.

RAILWAY ENTER AN APPEAL. Before Railway Commission Concerning Collection of Freight Charges. Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—At least one new question of great interest to jobbers and shippers will be threshed out at the meeting of the Railway Commission, opening here October 11. Notice has been received by the shippers' section of the Board of Trade that both the Railway and the Canadian Northern have made application for a definite ruling in reference to receivers of goods with-holding freight charges.

Adolph Eberhardt, Mankato, Minn., and another to a Quebec province. In connection with the latter the name of Mr. Begin is again mentioned.

At January Consistory in Rome They Will be Assigned. Quebec, Sept. 21.—L. E. Sollet this evening states that he has received the important news from Rome that three cardinal's hats will be given to the United States and Canada at the consistory to be held in Rome in January next. One will be given to Mr. Falconio, papal legate to the United States, another to Mr. Sbarretti, papal legate to Canada, and another to a Quebec prelate. In connection with the latter the name of Mr. Begin is again mentioned.

BORE FOR GAS AT LETHBRIDGE. Strong Company Organized—More Big Wheat Yields. Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 21.—Local men have organized a strong company to bore for gas. They are asking the city for a franchise.

Bumper wheat yields are being reported. R. W. Bradshaw, of Magrath, had a large acreage of winter wheat that averaged fifty bushels to the acre. Gus Smith, of Grass Lake, has spring wheat which yielded forty-four bushels per acre.

The Union bank has opened a branch in the north end of the city. They have two in the city now.

Change in Allan Line Directorate. Montreal, Sept. 21.—It was stated today the directorate of the Allan line had changed somewhat. It now stands: President, Sir Hugh Allan; vice-president, Sir Montague Allan; directors, Messrs. Andrew A. Allan, Montreal; James Allan, Glasgow; J. Bryce Allan, Boston; and Jas. Smith Parks, Glasgow.

HOUSE OF LORDS RIDING FOR A FALL

London, Sept. 20.—The House of Lords discussed until a late hour last night the government's housing and town planning bill, which confers on the local government board special powers in dealing with matters contained in the bill's title. Three amendments were passed against the bill, creating a situation which, according to the Radical press, "gives the gravest turn to the constitutional crisis" wrecks the bill and establishes a complete deadlock.

A private wage made some time ago between C. J. Robert, manager of the Yale hotel, and Wm. R. Evans, of this city, in which the stakes of \$1,000 and \$250 a side were held by A. W. Hyndman, until recently manager of the Royal bank, has resulted in an unique and interesting case which will come up before the September sittings of the Supreme court, which opens before Chief Justice Sifton tomorrow morning.

There lie in the office of the clerk of the Supreme court three affidavits which explain the subject of controversy arising out of the wager. The first, which is the most important for the understanding of the situation, is to the effect that C. J. Robert and Wm. R. Evans deposited with A. W. Hyndman the sum of \$1,250 in the following proportions, viz.: C. J. Robert \$1,000, and Wm. R. Evans \$250, to be held by him until the determination of a question which reads as follows:—

"Is the horse now in possession of C. J. Robert and described as following in the Hackney stud book as 'Towthorpe Rupert'?"

To be Decided by Stud Book. It was agreed that the question should be decided by a report from the Hackney stud book. Should such a report show that the said horse is in possession of the said C. J. Robert he was to pay to Wm. R. Evans \$1,000, and Wm. R. Evans \$250, to be held by him until the determination of a question which reads as follows:—

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Mr. Evans has made an affidavit through his solicitors, Robertson, Dickson and Macdonald, that he has ascertained after search that the horse now in possession of Robert is not Towthorpe Rupert, as registered in the British Hackney stud book. Through his solicitors he therefore demands that the money be paid over to him the total sum of the wager.

No Legal Right to Money. In opposition to this, Mr. Robert, through his solicitors, Cross and Biggar, has advised Mr. Hyndman not to pay the money to Evans as the agreement under which the money was advanced was a wager and time has therefore neither party has any legal right to recover the money paid in by the other even if it were admitted that the bet had been won.

The affidavit of A. W. Hyndman is that he has in his possession the sum of \$1,000, which is claimed by both parties to the wager. He explains that he is merely a stakeholder and will dispose of the \$1,000 as the court may direct.

Pursuant to the drawing up of the affidavits, Mr. Hyndman, through his solicitors, Dawson, Hyndman & Hyndman, has advised Mr. Robert that the money was granted by Mr. Justice Beck, stating that there was not sufficient evidence before him to know whether the contract in question was a contract of wager or not. He did not know whether Mr. Robert had an interest in the contract other than the sum or stake. The order was accordingly given that Mr. Hyndman have his costs out of the \$1,000, and that the money be paid into court awaiting further order.

The disposition of the money in court is the basis of the suit which is now pending in the Supreme court. It is, however, as to whether the court can decide on the disposition of money staked on a wager.

About two years ago Mr. Robert purchased a string of hackneys from the hackney breeder, Robert Whitehead, of Halifax, Yorkshire. Of this string Towthorpe Rupert and Sans Souci, both yearling stallions, were very similar in appearance, according to the description given of both in the Hackney stud book of England. One difference, however, was that they were not equally bred, Towthorpe being of the superior horse. Sans Souci was burned to death in a fire in Montreal during transportation and Towthorpe Rupert was brought on to Edmonton where he has been shown at the local fair and at the Vancouver horse show.

W. R. Evans, an engineer on the Edmonton street Railway, system, is a son of a prominent old country hackney breeder. He claims that Towthorpe Rupert is, not the horse registered as such in the British stud book and hints that on the death of the yearling in Montreal, which he claims was Towthorpe Rupert, Sans Souci was substituted in his place and has been passing as the superior horse ever since.

This was the circumstance which gave rise to the wager. Mr. Evans searched the British stud book and found that the horse Towthorpe Rupert has marks which are not attributed to him in the stud book. This is explained by Mr. Robert by the fact that the description of the horse now in his possession is that of Towthorpe Rupert, which he says he has developed on the horse since. On this ground, Mr. Robert refuses to forfeit the money staked in the wager.

UNIQUE CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Remarkable Action Arising Out of Dispute Over C. J. Robert's Hackney Stallion.

A private wage made some time ago between C. J. Robert, manager of the Yale hotel, and Wm. R. Evans, of this city, in which the stakes of \$1,000 and \$250 a side were held by A. W. Hyndman, until recently manager of the Royal bank, has resulted in an unique and interesting case which will come up before the September sittings of the Supreme court, which opens before Chief Justice Sifton tomorrow morning.

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MANY CANDIDATES FOR STRATHCONA VACANCY

Delegates Will be Chosen Next Friday For the Convention in Wetaskiwin—Will Have Twenty-four Representatives.

On Thursday week, September 30th, at noon, delegates from all parts of the Strathcona Federal constituency will meet at Wetaskiwin to select a candidate to represent the Liberal party in the bye-election, to be held shortly. Next Friday evening meetings will be held for every polling district throughout the riding to select the delegates for the convention.

The basis on which the delegates are being chosen is one for every 20 votes polled for Dr. McIntyre and half of the total polled for J. G. Anderson, Independent, at the last general election in Strathcona.

This means that there are in all 253 delegates, and of this number the City of Strathcona will be represented by 24. These will be chosen at the meeting of the Strathcona Liberal Association next Friday evening, at which only members in good standing and will take seats afterwards.

While a large number of Liberal candidates have been mentioned, the name of a Conservative has not yet been mentioned. The members of the Conservative party are awaiting the result of the Wetaskiwin convention, which will take place tomorrow.

Liberal, or others asking for the support of the Liberal party who are now in the field are as follows: J. M. Douglas, Strathcona; N. D. Mills, Strathcona; D. H. McKinnon, Strathcona; Canadian Union, Strathcona; A. L. Marks, Leduc; Joshua Fletcher, Ellerslie; Dr. Robertson, Wetaskiwin; J. G. Anderson, Angus Ridge; Dennis Twomey, Camrose.

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AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE SCHEME

Working Out Scheme Which Will Give Force of 260,000 Men.

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 21.—Minister of Defence Cook today moved the second reading of the defence bill in the House of Representatives, giving effect to the decisions of the Imperial Defence Conference. He said that in addition to the announced naval proposals, the scheme would eventually give a force of 260,000 well-trained soldiers, with a second line of 115,000. A compact expeditionary force would be provided for overseas service. It is estimated that the total cost would be £2,500,000 annually. All military forces would be interchangeable with the forces of the other states of the Empire. Compulsion would at first be limited to closely populated areas.

London, Sept. 21.—According to a Times despatch it is announced that under the Australian defence scheme, compulsory training will commence in 1911, and citizens training in 1912. When the scheme is in full working order, the Times estimated it will provide forty thousand junior cadets, seventy-five thousand senior cadets, fifty-five thousand citizen soldiers, under twenty years of age, and a militia of 250,000 strong, will therefore be recruited only from fully trained men.

It is hoped that after 1916, Australia will have a force of 260,000 men ready to go anywhere, a second line of fifty thousand ready to act as garrison troops, and a third line of one hundred forty thousand, composed partly of men who have had citizen training and partly reservists of other training.

SEES NEED FOR PURE BRED STOCK. Aberdeenshire Stockman Impressed by His First Visit to Western Canada.

"Every hour I spend in this country makes me want to see more. I have been on every continent on the globe, but I have never seen a country which presented such wonderful possibilities as Western Canada."

This was the statement made to a Bulletin representative this morning by Robert Copeland, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Mr. Copeland is the owner of the Milton Ardleth stock farm, at Elton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Mr. Copeland is a very successful breeder of Clydesdales and shorthorns, and he is to time has shipped some of his most valuable animals to Canadian breeders. His reputation as a judge of heavy horses at the Industrial exhibition in Toronto this year, and it was for this reason that he has his first visit to Canada. While at Toronto he was strongly advised to make a tour of the West and decided to do so although pressed for time. He came West as far as Laggan and has been spending the past two days in the Edmonton district, seeing the country.

Saw Clover Bar District. "I was introduced to the Clover Bar district yesterday," said Mr. Copeland, "and was very much impressed with the locality. In contrast with other districts I have seen in the south, the farmers here are going into grain and stock raising which is the sure foundation for a farming country to build on. I am impressed with the ease with which a grain crop can be raised in this country. To my mind it is a far more profitable business than every bushel of grain produced, lessens the opportunity which the British farmer in Western Canada, I believe that a judicious grain crop at a profit. This result will mean that there will be a continued exodus of the British farmer to Western Canada, and I believe that the country can raise better oats in Scotland than here but at the same time I have seen better samples of oats here than I have ever seen before. As for the wheat, I cannot speak authoritatively, but I know enough to judge that the samples I have seen are of a very high quality."

Pure Bred Stock Needed. "This province is badly in need of some really good male stock, from which to build up the grades of cattle. It will always be found most profitable to raise nothing but the best of the horses you have now are probably lost adapted to the class of work they are now called upon to do, but later, with more intensive farming, a heavier horse will be required. The stockman who introduces pure bred cattle and horses into this country now will find a most profitable business in the coming years in this province. I am disappointed in not seeing more sheep, as I think the country is peculiarly adapted to sheep raising, both for the wool and mutton trade. Of course, the farmer for the first few years, but he should not delay getting into the sheep business any longer than possible."

During his stay in Edmonton, Mr. Copeland was taken about the country by A. G. Harrison, secretary of the board of trade, and this morning by Geo. Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, and that leaves this afternoon for the south and will directly return to his home in Scotland much impressed by all that he has seen and heard.

FINE EXHIBITS AT LEDUC'S FAIR

Fourth Annual Exhibition Marked by Fine Weather and Large Attendance.

Several big schemes have been mingling with the Leduc ozone during the fair. One of the well known ones was the fourth annual fair which was held on the exhibition grounds on Tuesday. The town has been doing things of late in matters pertaining to Dominion and provincial affairs and this strong attempt was made by the exhibition directors to make the local fair quite in accord with the general spirit of progress.

The fair spoke of the abundance of the harvest season. All the grain in the district had been cut and was stacked or stowed in the field, awaiting the threshing machines. In some cases threshing machines already commenced but few farmers were there who did not stay their labors for a day to attend the annual fair. Material support was given in a good display of agricultural products and live stock. Of the latter the horse show was given the best support and was very favorable commented on by A. Paterson, the well known Winnipeg horseman, who acted as judge. The cattle, sheep and swine entries, were not large owing to the difficulty in getting these animals any distance to be exhibited. Provision had been made for the display of the animals in a large show ring before the grand stand while the judging was in progress. This, of course, was in accord with the idea of a more successful feature of the show was the stock parade in which all the prize animals of the district were displayed.

Display of Grain and Roots. The usual display of vegetables, grains, grasses, domestic products and poultry, were shown in the exhibition tent. Farmers brought of their best, and the best would hardly be surpassed any where in the province. The grain exhibit showed high grade and big yields which the grain crop is giving this year. Fairs present much the same idea. This year, but the 1909 fair at Leduc was particularly superior in the exhibit of a splendid quality of grain.

A liberal prize was awarded for the best exhibit by a school district in the score of attractiveness and variety, and quality of the exhibits. Three districts entered but the prize went to Sunnyvale school district which had a great array of vegetables, grain, grasses and domestic products. Second prize went to Jordan Hill and third to Redbank districts. The object of the entries was to advertise the various districts contiguous to Leduc and in this respect Sunnyvale showed a considerable enterprise.

The fair was formally opened before the grand stand with speeches by the representative present of the departments of Agriculture, R. Telford occupied the chair and called upon Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture, to open the occasion. He remarked on the good showing of the Leduc district in all matters pertaining to agriculture. One speaker after another, to speak of the poultry branch, and W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner. A. L. Marks expressed the thanks of the town at the presence of the visitors and the words of advice which were given in the interests of agriculture. From a four o'clock opening to the close these was a stream of visitors, many being present from Edmonton, Strathcona and the surrounding district.

Judges and Officers. The judges at the fair were as follows: Horses—A. Paterson, Winnipeg; Cattle, sheep and swine—Geo. Hunter, Edmonton; Roots and vegetables—D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; Domestic products—Mrs. D. W. Warner and Mrs. Foley; Poultry—A. W. Foley; H. A. Craig, superintendent of fairs under the Department of Agriculture, was in attendance throughout the day.

The officers and directors to whom the credit for the successful fair was due were the following: Honorary presidents, R. T. Telford and S. G. Fobin; president, Karl Martin; 1st vice-president, W. Simpson; 2nd vice-president, A. J. Martyn; secretary, L. Simpkins, Geo. Curry, W. Heatley, J. A. Jackson, A. Simonton, E. W. Sanders, E. L. Kirkpatrick, F. Wyss, Gus. Moll.

The athletic events brought into the forefront Alex. Herd, a very promising long distance runner, and A. Stubbs, of Conjouring Creek, a sixteen-year-old lad who has the cut of an athlete from his father up. The chief event was the eight mile marathon, which was easily won on a rough, heavy track by Alex. Herd in the remarkable time of 53 minutes. During the pony race the rider of a fiery pony was thrown off against a fence, where he was picked up unconscious. He recovered in due course, however, greatly to the relief of the spectators, who thought he had been seriously injured.

Athletic Results. The results of the athletic events were as follows: Eight Mile Marathon—Alex. McK. Herd, time 53 min.; 2 W. Johnston.

(Continued on Page Two).

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In General Surgery, Gynaecology,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909.

Our Canadian privilege-worshippers are having hard times with their lordly heroes. A few weeks ago they brought Lord Beresford across the water to open the Toronto fair, and incidentally to put a crimp into the Government's naval policy; and what did his Lordship do but speak right out in meeting and tell them that the sensible thing for the over-sea Dominions to do was to build fast cruisers on their own account and man them with their own sons, for the defence of their trade routes. Then Lord Beresford went off to Mexico, to look after some investments, and the Tory press hardly gave a notice to his going. Instead they turned to Lord Rosebery, who was announced to come out of his lair and mangle the budget beyond recognition. His Lordship duly appeared and did what was in him to the Chancellor's proposals, but apparently not enough to satisfy the Canadian champions of the cause. After the first burst of applause had died away and they began to observe how much damage the lion had really done they found that the budget was still very much alive, was not in fact very noticeably damaged by the encounter, and seemed likely to enjoy a long and vigorous career for all the wounds His Lordship had been able to inflict upon it. Then, of course, they turned on the assailant and are now beholding him with might and main for not finishing his job. That he split with his party gets him little thanks on this side of the water at any rate. Now that he has done the work of the Opposition, or so much as he felt free to do, he is cast overboard for not going the whole length, and with his reputation of the budget announcing his conversion to "protection." That he would not take a penny from the wealthy is accounted, indeed, a virtue; but a virtue too light to outweigh the offence of not snatching the crust from the hungry. His Lordship may, of course survive the displeasure of his new accusers, as Lord Beresford may continue his cheery way despite their colicness. But what will be the effect on the disappointed ones themselves? Is their faith in the "old nobility" shattered, or staggering to the fall? One would suspect so from the things they are not saying about Lord Beresford, and the things they are saying about Lord Rosebery. At any rate, they seem to have found the former a mighty poor champion for empiricism and the latter an equally poor advocate of "protection."

The Winnipeg Free Press points out that should President Taft decide next April that Canada is one of the countries which should come under the maximum tariff provided by the new Payne bill, the Canadian Government will have a ready weapon at hand to strike back. The Customs act empowers the Government to place a surplus of one-third the ordinary duty on the goods of any country which treats Canadian goods less favorably than those from any other country. This, of course, is true, but if the surtax were imposed without alteration of the other existing tariff the blow would fall not only on the United States manufacturer but also on the Canadian consumer of United States goods. Tariffs are, of course, capable of working immense damage to the exporters of a foreign country, but they can only do so by inflicting a corresponding hardship on the people who have previously been buying their goods. To be effective without imposing as much hardship on Canada as on the United States the imposition of the surtax should be accompanied by another heavy cut in the duties on British goods coming into this country, even by the reduction of such duty to the minimum, or better still, by its total extinction. This would effectively exclude the United States manufacturer from the Canadian market, not only by boosting the tariff against him but by bringing British goods into the country. It would enable the Canadian consumer to buy the best goods in the world at no higher prices, and would, of course, add strength to the bonds of commercial interest between the Dominion and the Mother Land.

The move would be eminently appropriate too, for if President Taft declares tariff war against us it will be because we have given a preference to Britain. The proper answer is to give more preference to Britain.

Our friends of the Manufacturers' Association are not incapable of humor. On the subject of insurance they passed a resolution calling on Parliament to abolish the duty on foreign companies doing business in Canada; and they prefaced their resolution by a clause declaring their unwavering faith in the principle of protection. It was thoughtful of them to do so, for without the hint so conveyed no one could have surmised the fiscal theory of the authors from the tenor of the resolution. Indeed it must be admitted that even with this hint they did not feel as we must to locate the harmony between excluding foreign goods and admitting foreign insurance. The manufacturers tell us and have told us without ceasing, that for the welfare of the country we should be prepared to pay a little more for our made goods. They now assure us that for themselves they do not intend to pay any more for their insurances than they have to, and they petition Parliament to throw down the barriers to the foreigner who sells that particular commodity. Manufacturers, it seems, like the rest of us, like to buy where they can get things cheapest and sell where they can get the best price for them, and for this no fault is to be found. But a group of men who, within the scope of one brief resolution, declare they should be "protected" on what they have to sell and free trade in what they have to buy, surely deserve some recognition for originality and courage.

A CHANCE FOR HERBERT.

During the late Federal election campaign the public were adjured by example as by precept to have done with the Laurier Government and all its works. At least one part of the public business—the disposal of western timber limits—we were assured was governed solely by ignorance, partiality or dishonesty, or all three combined. And of all the crimes declared to be committed in the disposal of the limits the blackest and least pardonable was that too little time was allowed for the examination of timber berths by intending purchasers. If they would stop at once and for good this "plunder of the public domain" the electors were advised to install a cabinet of the complexion and character of that which guides the destinies of Ontario for the time. There, they were told, ample time was given for examination, all tenders had an even chance and the Province got the most out of the timber that anybody was willing to give for it.

As attention was called by the Ontario Government's way of selling timber then it may be allowable to call attention to it now. If the information adduced is taken from a newspaper opponent of the Whitney Government, the representations then made were from sources admittedly favorable to that Government. There is the advantage, too, that elections are not now pending in Ontario, either Federal or Provincial, and the liveliest of opponents would hardly misrepresent matters while there remains ample time for the exposure of the misrepresentation before the case goes to the jury. The current number of the Toronto Globe alludes editorially to a sale to be made by the Whitney Government, and though the article is intended for readers more or less informed as to the proposal, its outline is made sufficiently clear in the course of the comment. The Globe says:—

"It is announced that Hon. Mr. Cochrane is preparing an extensive policy of northern development, and there is even a suggestion of effective reforesting. The present excursion of the members to the northern country is said to be in some way connected with this policy, and will prepare them for the unfolding of it. There is certainly abundant scope for the policy that is suggested, but with the shadow of the threatened and unnecessary timber sale growing darker there is not much hope of any real improvement. This sale is gigantic in proportions, including some 2,000 square miles. Not even an excuse has been offered for disposing of so much timber, and from a provincial standpoint there is no justification for the sale. Hon. Mr. Cochrane's excuse, which does not pretend to justify so large a sale, but might justify some sales, is that 'the railways,' whoever they may be, want the timber for construction purposes. This same gentleman, it is said, has his men and plant ready, and would be obliged to keep both idle for seasons, per time were allowed for inspection and tender by purchasers."

The tenders must be in by September 15, and as there are over a hundred berths contained in the 2,000 square miles, anything like serious tendering would be impossible. The minister assures the public that the berths are "well known to the railways," which means, if it means anything, that the gentleman who is to tender and get the extensive area of timber knows what he is about. It is certain that no one else does, nor has anyone else a chance of ascertaining.

Whatever Hon. Mr. Cochrane's comprehensive policy may be, it is clearly his duty to reconsider this alleged tendering and include the threatened 2,000 square miles in his plans. If there is any real necessity for this sale at the present time the department was guilty of gross incompetence in not foreseeing the situation and giving time for real tendering. To wait until there is no possibility of inspection and then call for tenders, with the assurance that someone knows all about it, must convince the people of Ontario that their timber heritage is not in safe hands. Whatever the situation, there is not even an attempt to justify the extent of this sale. Until there is an assurance that it will not be carried out, but little faith will be placed in Hon. Mr. Cochrane's promised timber policy.

The proposal here outlined is to sell no less than 100 berths, comprising a block of timber 40 miles by 60, without allowing or pretending to allow time for intending or would-be tenderers to examine any or all of the parcels. And the sole reason offered by the Government for the hurried sale is that the railways need lumber and that somebody who has a sawmill wants the timber quickly. The reason may be good or it may not be, but it goes without saying that if the Dominion was conducting the sale Mr. Ames, M.P., would be in the woods with his camera and his yard-stick.

QUITTING THE FARMS AND WHY.

Mr. J. J. Hill has again been reminding the people of the United States that the farmers are the makers of a country; and couples it with the alarming statement that the percentage of farmers in that country has declined one-fourth in the last thirty years. Should the process continue it will be found, he says, that when the population of the nation has reached one hundred millions, only thirty millions will be working the soil. This means that on thirty millions of people will lie the burden of producing the food, clothing and other comforts and luxuries for themselves and seventy millions more. To the casual observer this would seem to be an altogether desirable condition, from the farmers' standpoint, as it must increase the prices of farm products of all kinds and also the price of farm land. But an increase in the price of farm land, though a windfall to the individual, will tend to sell, in the hands of the farmer, a benefit to the farming community, or to the farming business. If one man sells a farm at a high figure he retires from the farming business and the farming fraternity. The sale has benefited one man who was formerly a farmer, but it has not benefited any one who thereafter is a farmer, nor has it conferred a benefit on the farming business. On the contrary, by reason of the sale, another man has undertaken to engage in that business at a very great disadvantage as compared to his predecessor; for he has put a much larger amount of money into his business on which he must earn dividends, or try to earn them. The more often a farm is sold at an increase, the greater the amount which must annually be taken from the soil to give dividends on the investment. And as the last purchaser is the farmer in life have not been improved by the profits that have been made by successive sellers. This process extended over a hundred or a hundred thousand farms, holds equally true and leaves the present owners of the land always at a disadvantage over their predecessors.

THE GREAT SCHISM.

A published list showing the important changes made in the United States tariff by the late revision includes 110 items. On 20 of these only increases are shown. On 86 reductions of various proportions were made. Of the remainder some are unclassified and in others the change being from specific to ad valorem does not show whether the revision was upward or downward. This makes it abundantly clear that the storm of angry protest awakened by the revision was not aroused by the tariff being raised generally. The items on which reductions occur are four times as numerous as those which increases are levied. More, the increases are chiefly on articles not counted among the necessities of life, and articles on which the presence, absence or extent of duty makes little if any difference to the ordinary household. Of the twenty classes of goods on which higher rates are charged not less than seven are liquids which cheer and inebriate, and the materials necessary to the manufacture of these. The distillers indeed seem to have assumed a remarkably large share of the good offices of Senator Aldrich, unless we are to credit that gentleman with a desire to utilize the tariff as a means of restraining the consumption of intoxicants. Another group on which increases are made includes apricots, feathers, cornmeal, split peas and similar products of the farm which no one save in emergency would think of importing into the United States. These increases may be considered a peace-offering designed to allay the farmers' hostility to other impositions. The balance of the increases are made on zinc ores, chemicals and dyes, items which are not likely to bestir a nation to fiery protest. If the dissatisfaction created by the revision arose from those increased levies we should expect it to be confined practically to the consumers of foreign liquors, the consumers of foreign dyes and to those who import what they could buy more cheaply at home. But if we are to consider the future created by the tariff as confined to the inebriates, the invalids and the impecunies, we must hold these classes to constitute the overwhelming proportion of the population of the Central and Western States.

It is equally clear that the dissatisfaction has not arisen because there were no reductions among the tariff changes, or because these reductions were not granted on articles of general use and great aggregate importance. On the contrary, not only were

many reductions made, but those made affect articles of daily use in the homes of the land. And in some cases, though not in many, they were of fairly respectable proportion, remembering that their authors are men who do not believe in tariff reductions. Even the foreign competitors of the steel trust will be allowed to send their goods into the Republic at lower rates than heretofore if they can find anyone to buy them. Leather goods of all kinds will also be admitted at lower rates. These and a large number of other items indicate that the many reductions which were made were in many cases on articles of primary necessity and daily use by the people at large.

From this it is sufficiently evident that the trouble is not in the direction of the revision but in the extent of it; not that the tariff as a whole or even in the aggregate was "boosted," nor that there were not reductions many in number and affecting articles of great common importance. The dissatisfaction can be explained alone by the limited extent to which the reduction in the aggregate extends. The people of the Central and Western States seem to have made up their minds very decisively that they have got enough and more than enough of Dingleyism, and that Aldrichism, though perhaps a modification of this, is too small a modification to meet their demands. What they wanted and what they were led to expect, was not that a few dozen selected articles would be admitted at slightly lessened duties, but that a reduction would be made general enough and large enough to alter the commercial system of the country, to relieve them from the dominion of New England mill owners and Wall street gamblers.

After a trial of "protection" extending over many years, in a country peculiarly adapted to make the results of the reduction in the aggregate extend, the people of the Central and Western States seem to have made up their minds very decisively that they have got enough and more than enough of Dingleyism, and that Aldrichism, though perhaps a modification of this, is too small a modification to meet their demands. What they wanted and what they were led to expect, was not that a few dozen selected articles would be admitted at slightly lessened duties, but that a reduction would be made general enough and large enough to alter the commercial system of the country, to relieve them from the dominion of New England mill owners and Wall street gamblers. After a trial of "protection" extending over many years, in a country peculiarly adapted to make the results of that trial unduly favorable, and during a period when whatever fiscal system was in vogue was certain to receive credit for more than its deserts, the people of the Mississippi valley seem to have undergone a revolution of feeling both deep and widespread, to have set their faces resolutely toward low tariff, and refuse to be satisfied with half-way measures. The meaning of this verdict cannot be lost upon our own people who have been for a quarter of a century bidden to behold in the United States the product of "protection" and the destiny of their own country under a similar fiscal policy.

ITALIAN BECOMES AVIATOR.

First of His Race to Win Trophy for Flying. Brescia, Aerodrome, Sept. 19.—Lieut. Cassari, of the Oldfield Club, Italy, prize, achieved a triumph again today winning the 5,000 lire prize offered by the Corriere della sera, to be awarded to the first Italian aviator who flew twenty kilometres with an Italian built motor. The lieutenant drove a Wright biplane, which carried for the occasion a rebus motor. The second round was covered in 10 first ten kilometres round was made in 10 minutes and 48 seconds. The minutes and 54 seconds. The final stages of the Brescia aviation meeting were held in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel. M. Rougier will attempt to beat the altitude record established by Orville Wright in Berlin.

DILLON FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to Death for Murder of Constable Shea in Montreal. Montreal Sept. 19.—John Dillon the book agent, who killed Constable Shea on April 6, 1908, was found guilty of murder by the jury in the court of King's bench here on Saturday and sentenced to be hanged on November 19. Dillon was the leading actor in one of the most dramatic crimes ever perpetrated in Montreal. For several hours he kept at bay over 100 armed policemen in his boarding house on Mance street, and it was only after being drowned out by the fire-brigade that he was killed by bullets from the policemen's guns that access to his room was finally obtained. In addition to shooting Shea dead, Dillon severely wounded Chief Detective Carpenter and Constable Fouchault. Dillon showed no concern when the death sentence was announced. His lawyer will ask for commutation to life imprisonment.

FIRE ON PRESIDENT'S CAR.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 20.—Fire from a locomotive spark burned a hole in the floor of President Taft's private car, the Mayflower, this morning. The president had retired, but his secretary was still awake transcribing the notes of a speech dictated earlier. The odor of smoke was detected and the train crew warned. Rapid but quiet work extinguished the flames without awakening the president. The odor of smoke which had proved a serious disaster. The car was filled with smoke.

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Considerations of this kind must do much to induce an even larger migration of American farmers to the cheap lands of Western Canada. The cheapness of the lands, compared to the high prices which may be obtained for holdings across the boundary, is alone a powerful inducement. But when it is added that as conditions are now shaping in the United States, the holder of cheap Canadian land will be able to sell his wheat in the markets of that country in competition with the wheat grown on the dearer farms in the Republic itself, the United States farmer would be a far less shrewd individual than he is held to be if he did not discern the advantage of selling his present farm and moving across the "imaginary line." That he does recognize the opportunity he is manifesting in the most convincing manner possible. Nor is it likely that in his new home he will forget the conditions which induced him to leave the old one. That one factor in producing those conditions has been the artificial increase in the cost of living cannot be denied. Outside the Canadian protectionist no one is likely to attempt to deny it; and the Canadian protectionist is of all men in the worst position to do so. For a generation he has been preaching that the United States tariff has been the all important and effective factor in producing the conditions which prevail in that country; now that the seamy side of these conditions is being shown it certainly is not with that gentleman to deny his declarations of two decades.

Firstly—We are the oldest exclusive Men's Wear house in Edmonton.

THE BOSTON STORE

THE REASONS WHY

The Boston Excels in CLOTHING

Secondly—We buy for cash, and are not afraid of work ourselves, and can undersell competitors.

Thirdly—We handle nothing but high class goods bought only from manufacturers, and sell at a small profit.

You need not take because you look, nor keep because you buy.

HART BROS.

291 Jasper East

What a Gallon of Gasoline Will Do for You

A GALLON of gasoline will run one of the efficient 2-horsepower I. H. C. Gasoline Engines for fully 5 hours. That is, you will have full 2-horsepower to turn your machines all that time. It will save you and your family all the hard work of turning the cream separator. It will pump water and grind feed for all your stock. It will saw your wood, split your corn, turn your grindstone. It will do all these things and many more for you the same day. And for 5 hours' steady work it will cost you the price of one gallon of gasoline. Is not that getting your hard work done at a pretty cheap rate? You will have plenty of other jobs for your

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine

There is something for it to do all the time. If it is not working it is not costing you anything. When the engine stops, all expense stops. But it is ready to start up again at the same work or any other work at any moment. There are larger I. H. C. engines that consume more fuel and do more work—you have your choice of a number of styles and many sizes. Vertical 2, 3 and 25-horsepower. Horizontal (stationary and portable) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horsepower. Gasoline tractors 12, 15 and 20-horsepower. Famous six-cylinder 1 and 2-horsepower. Famous skid engines 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8-horsepower. Also a complete line of famous mowing engines from 4 to 20-horsepower, and Sowing, Spraying and Pumping Outfits and Jacks. If you will look into the matter rightly, and learn to appreciate how much work an I. H. C. engine will do for you and how economically it will do it, you will inevitably come to the conclusion that you must have one of some kind. The International local agent will be glad to supply you with catalogues and all particulars, or with our nearest branch house for further information. CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (Incorporated in U. S. A.)

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You will find the most desirable shades to be taupe, steel, ash wisteria, purple, gendarme, raisin brown, olive, my pleased to show and you can rest dress goods are Imported Suits Other Lines, pe

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The Wrappers smart appearance effects, also dain wear. Prices 15 Flannelettes (Indian manufacture stripes, per yard) Flannels, light navy blue, white Grey flannel, Navy flannel, Scarlet flannel White and cre

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Red and blue Special at, per y Better quality Hemmed glass Round towel yard, Turkish towel Colored bath White bath Bath mats, ca

Sheatings.—S

pure cotton, pla 8-4 bleached yard. Pillow Cotton light and heavy per yard. Ready made pair. Hemstitched Pillow slips.

Do not hesitate

without doubt offered. 6-lb. white w 7-lb. white w 5-lb. grey w 7-lb. grey w 8-lb. grey w

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Fresh Eggs 27

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These are days when men and women can treat themselves to a leisurely foresight at the new styles—the new merchandise for fall and winter. The new goods are pouring into the store; lovely Dress Fabrics from the English, French and Canadian manufacturers; bewitching style conceptions in women's apparel from foreign and domestic makers; Furs of every description, from the low grades to the most fashionable furs for the coming season; Clothing and Furnishings for the men; Boots and Shoes for the ladies; Groceries for all.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

You will find this department replete with the most desirable goods at popular prices. The shades to be worn this season are walnut, taupe, steel, ashes of roses, catawba, carob, wisteria, purple, burgundy, chickory, artichoke, gendarme, raisin, nutmeg, copper brown, seal brown, olive, myrtle, navy and black. We will be pleased to show you any of the new shadings, and you can rest assured that the patterns in dress goods are exclusive.

Imported Suitings, per yard . . . 75c to \$2.50
 Other Lines, per yard . . . 25c to 60c



Dress Linings—Twill skirt linings, taffetein linings, heatherbloom, broadened and fancy lining. Prices, per yard . . . 10c to 60c

Dress Trimmings, in jet, fancy braids, appliques, fancy gilt trimmings, and ornaments, complete stock of silks and silk velvets. Buttons of every description.

STAPLE STOCKS ARE NOW COMPLETE.

The Wrapperettes this season have a very smart appearance, two and three tone stripe effects, also dainty small patterns for children's wear. Prices 12 1-2, 15, 17 1-2 and 20c yard

Flannelettes from the best English and Canadian manufacturers, in plain colors and fancy stripes, per yard . . . 7c to 17 1-2c

Flannels, light and dark grey flannels, scarlet, navy blue, white, cream and natural color.
 Grey flannel, per yard . . . 17 1-2c to 40c
 Navy flannel, per yard . . . 40c
 Scarlet flannel, per yard . . . 30c to 45c
 White and cream flannels, per yard 30c to 75c

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS

Red and blue check glass towelling, 23 inch, Special at, per yard . . . 10c

Better qualities at, per yd. 12 1/2, 15 and 17 1/2c
 Hemmed glass towels at, each 12 1-2 and 15c

Round towellings, in pure linen at, per yard . . . 10c, 12 1-2c and 15c

Turkish towellings, per yard . . . 12 1-2c to 25c
 Colored bath towels, in large sizes 10c to 75c
 White bath towels, each . . . 5c to 75c
 Bath mats, each . . . 75c to \$1.25

Sheetings.—8-4 unbleached sheetings made of pure cotton, plain or twilled, per yard 25c to 30c
 8-4 bleached sheeting, special values at, per yard . . . 25c to 50c

Pillow Cottons.—Circular pillow cottons, in light and heavy qualities, free from dressing, per yard . . . 20c to 27c

Ready made sheets, 8 x 4 size, at, per pair . . . \$1.75 to \$2.25
 Hemstitched sheets, per pair . . . \$2.00 to \$2.75
 Pillow slips, each . . . 15c to 30c

BLANKETS.

Do not hesitate to order a pair of our blankets, without doubt they are the greatest value ever offered.

6-lb. white wool blankets, per pair . . . \$3.50
 7-lb. white wool blankets \$4.25, \$5.00 and \$6
 5-lb. grey wool blankets at, per pair . . . \$2.00

6-lb. grey wool blankets at, per pair . . . \$2.50
 7-lb. grey wool blankets, pair \$3, \$3.75 & 4.50
 8-lb. grey wool blankets, per pair . . . \$5.00

COMFORTERS.

Our comforters are filled with pure white wadding, with coverings of chinty, silkoline, fancy sateens; also satin and silk.
 72 x 72 comforters at, each . . . \$1.75 to \$4.00
 Eiderdown comforters at, each . . . \$5 to \$25

GROCERY DEPT.

Highest Prices paid for produce. Strictly Fresh Eggs 27c to 30c. Butter 25c to 27c.

READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.

LADIES' CLOTH COATS.—This season features in separate coats, long, semi and fitted styles, plain tailored and fancy effects. This department is well prepared to look after your wants.

Ladies Coats 45 to 50 inches long, made of good wearing materials, in navy and green, are Special at . . . \$9.00

Ladies Beaver Cloth Coats in semi-fitted styles, new Prussian collar and plainly tailored, brown, navy, green and black, only \$10.00

Ladies Pure Wool Kersey Cloth Coats. This material will stand lots of hard wear, new styles and a good assortment of colors. Our Special at . . . \$12.00

Ladies Cloth Coats, made from fine all wool broad cloth, smart tailored styles, colors are black, brown, navy, green, taupe and wine. An exceptionally good coat at . . . \$15.00
 Better lines of Ladies Coats from \$18 to \$30.

LADIES' FUR-LINED COATS

Furs should be much more expensive this season, but by placing our orders very early we succeeded in getting in before the advance. Our customers reap the benefit



Women's Fur-lined Coats, with good quality shell, Columbia Sable collar and revers, rat lining, all colors. Our special

\$50.00

WOMEN'S FUR LINED COATS in all colors, made of selected quality broadcloth shell, has three-quarter rat lining, bottom finished with best quality satin, natural mink collar and revers. Our Special at . . . \$75.00

Better grades of Fur Lined Coats at \$100.00, \$125.00 and \$140.00.

LADIES' FUR COATS.—Our stock of Ladies' fur coats is better than ever before. Astrachan Electric Seal, Rat, Presian Lamb, Near Persian, Etc., in short, fitted styles and auto coats, in semi fitted styles. Prices 30.00 to \$225.00

Mink Muffs.—3 stripe mink muffs, natural color, Empire shape . . . \$25.00
 Better grades for . . . \$30.00 to \$90.

Small Furs of every description, in all furs. Neck Prices. \$3.00 to \$125.00; Muffs, \$4.00 up

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS. A very large showing of ladies' cloth and volle dress skirts, in new flare and plaited effects. Perfect fitting goods and beautifully finished. Prices. \$5.00 to \$15.00

UNDERSKIRTS

Made of silk moirette, sateen, heatherbloom, moreen and silk, good full sizes. Prices \$1.00 to 12.00



LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KNITTED COATS
 These knitted coats are low priced on account of being purchased by us in large quantities.
 Ladies Knitted Coats . . . \$2.00 to \$5.00
 Children's Knitted Coats . . . 90c to \$1.50
 Complete stock of Children's knitted hoods, toques, clouds, sashes, mitts and etc.

Honey Comb Shawls, large size, made from pure wool, in all colors . . . 75c to \$2.50

Ladies' and Children's Underwear. We carry a very large and well assorted stock of Ladies' and Children's knitted underwear. Watson's and Stanfield's are our principle lines. Prices are from . . . 25c up

Sleeping Suits for children in all sizes.

Fall Opening in our Boot & Shoe Dept.



Everything new and nothing but the best.

Our Leader for Men

"THE BARRY SHOE"

The only shoe sold in Edmonton with a guarantee. To any man in Edmonton who will say that his pair of Barry Shoes have not been all we claim; that they have not given him his money's worth of wear; that the fit was not perfect (no matter whose fault); that the workmanship and style were not the very best, we will give him our check for the whole amount of the purchase price instantly.

Barry is behind us: Fall stocks just arrived. See the new styles in vici kid, gun metal, tan Russia calf, velour calf and patent colt leathers. Remember all Barry Shoes are **GUARANTEED.** For the cold weather our men's stock is complete.

Men's felt shoes ranging in prices from, per pair . . . \$1.75 to \$6.00

Men's Gum rubbers, buckle or laced, lined or unlined and snag proof, as low as \$1.75 up to 4.00

Our Women's leader is the ever popular

"EMPRESS SHOE"

This shoe needs no introduction as it is one of the most popular shoes for women's wear sold in Canada today.

Our Empress stock is now complete and we are safe in saying that this fall we are showing the best assorted stock we ever handled. Any shape in button and laced blucher and bal effect, any leather and any price.

For winter wear see our felt shoe made in all felt, leather boxed, felt upper with leather soles, ranging in price from . . . \$1.50 to \$3.50

Women's felt slippers, in all colors at, per pair, from . . . 50c to \$3.50

Boys' Heavy Wool Hose



Made from best quality worsted yarn. The best wearing stocking in the market. 25c to 60c pr.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose. Special line of cashmere hose, knit to the form and seamless, special value at 50c. Other lines . . . 25c & 75c

Shopping Bags in all leathers at 75c to \$6.00

Purses . . . 5c to \$2.00

Wrist Purses, Fob Purses and Belt Purses; also Muff Purses.

SMALLWARES

Hose Supports . . . 25c to \$1.00
 Leather Belts . . . 25c and up
 Braided Belts . . . 35c
 Elastic Belts . . . 35c

Silk Belts at all prices.
 Fancy Collars . . . 25c and up
 Mending Wool . . . 2 cards for 5c

Dress Shields . . . 15c to 35c
 Featherbone, per yard . . . 10c
 Satin Skirt Belting . . . 8c

Tape Measures . . . 5c
 Collar Supports, per card . . . 10

Men's Wear Dept.

We are the sole agents in Edmonton for "Fit Reform Clothing," the clothing that is sold with a "money back if not satisfied" guarantee. Call and see the new patterns, in all the latest styles.

Fit Reform, blue and black serge suits at from . . . 18.00 to \$30.00

Fit Reform, tweed suits at from \$12.00 to \$25.00

Fit Reform, English Worsted suits at, per suit, from . . . \$18.00 to \$28.00

Fit Reform Fall Overcoats, each \$15.00 to \$25.00

The showing of Boy's Clothing is the most up-to-date in the city. We have a new and complete stock and would suggest that you inspect same before buying elsewhere. Our Boys' leader is a good heavy tweed two-piece suit, in all sizes at, per suit . . . \$3.50

There are other lines at all prices from \$3.00 to \$9.00

In our Men's Fur Department you will find a full stock of everything in the fur line, such as fur lined and trimmed coats, fur coats, fur caps, collars and gauntlets. We would particularly draw your attention to the following lines.

Men's Raccoon Coats . . . \$60.00 to \$125
 Men's Wombat Coats . . . \$18.00 to \$35.00

Men's muskrat lined coats, with otter collar and lapels . . . \$85 and up

Black Lamb collars (to button on) \$7.50 to \$18
 Fur caps of all descriptions from \$2.00 up

Fall Neckwear. New goods just received. We always lead in shapes and styles and can show you a variety not to be found elsewhere. Prices . . . 25c to \$1.00

New Shirts. Just arrived direct from the factories, the latest patterns in shirts. They are worth inspection. Drop in and see them. Prices to suit every pocket . . . 65c to \$2.50



We have a full line of Hewson's All Wool goods, such as Underwear, Sweaters, etc. Note the following:

Men's all wool underwear at, per suit \$2.50
 Boys' all wool underwear at, per suit \$1.25
 Men's Coat Sweaters at from \$1.25 to \$4.50
 Boys' Sweaters in all shades, both regular and open neck styles . . . 65c and up

We keep a full line of the following goods always in stock at prices that are the lowest, quality considered.



Gloves and mitts (both lined and unlined), half hose, pyjama suits, night shirts, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, collar buttons, stick pins, garters, armbands, clothes brushes, etc., etc. Call in and look over our stock, no trouble to show goods.

Snap Fasteners, per dozen . . . 5c
 Washable Hooks and Eyes, 2 dozen for 5c
 Pins—2 papers for . . . 5c

Safety Pins, per paper . . . 5c
 120 Wire Hair Pins for . . . 5c
 Horn Hair Pins, per card . . . 5c

Toilet Pins, per card . . . 5c
 6 Hat Pins for . . . 5c
 Fancy Hat Pins . . . 5c to 25c

Sewing and Darning Needles, per paper . . . 5c
 Nail Scrubs . . . 5c
 Tooth Brushes . . . 20c and 25c

Hair Brushes . . . 35c
 Dressing and Fine Combs . . . 5c to \$1.00
 Side and Back Combs . . . 15c up

Barrett's Combs . . . 15c

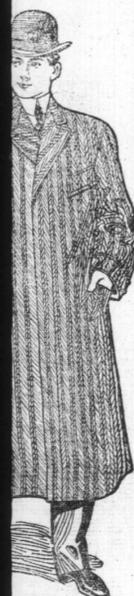
OF BARNES

g the balance of our enormous discounts. LUES

Y CO.

TON

WHY



ROS.

of Gas for You

efficient 2-horsepower engine, power to turn your work of turning your stock, turn your grindstone, for you the same day, the price of one gallon a pretty cheap rate?

Engine

If it is not work, the engine stops, all at the same work. It gives more fuel and number of styles and

engines from 4 to 20-horsepower. Outfits and Jacks. We begin to appreciate you and have come to the conclusion to supply you with our branch house

Hamilton, Larch, Montreal, CA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

SPORTING NEWS

BASEBALL. BIG LEAGUE STANDING. National League. Won. Lost. P.C. Pittsburgh 92 45 67.2

Second game. Pittsburgh 3, Boston 6. Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3. Brooklyn-Chicago, postponed; rain.

WON. LOST. P.C. Detroit 89 51 63.6 Philadelphia 87 53 62.1 Chicago 82 59 58.0

MINNESOTA. Won. Lost. P.C. Milwaukee 82 59 58.0 Louisville 79 67 54.1

CLARENDON. Won. Lost. P.C. Cleveland 85 49 63.3 Toronto 84 50 62.5

BASEBALL BREVITIES. The Detroit Tigers will invade Cuba this fall. They have decided to play a series of games on the island.

CRICKET. KENT WINS CHAMPIONSHIP. Another English cricket season belongs to history, and to Kent goes the honor and title of champions.

THE TRACK. COOSE WINS 12 MILE RELAY. Victoria, B.C., Sept. 19.—Paul Coose yesterday beat Alton Brown and Willie and Will Stanley of San Francisco in a 12-mile relay race.

THE TURF. GRAND PORK RACES. Grand Forks, N.D., Sept. 18.—By winning the championship North Dakota trials, Spots-rap, owned by Judge McDonald of Vancouver, established a new record.

SCHEDULE FOR WORLD'S SERIES.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—The national commission met here today in office of President B. B. Johnson of the American League to discuss schedules and plans for the world's championship series between the winners of pennants in the National and American leagues.

TORONTO GAME ENDS IN RIOT. Toronto, Sept. 20.—The Eastern League baseball season at Diamond Park ended last night with a riotous game between Toronto and Hamilton.

FOOTBALL. OLD COUNTRY RESULTS. The results of Saturday's games in the British Football League are as follows: First Division—Blackburn Rovers 3, Aston-Villas 2; Bolton Wanderers 5, Bradford City 1.

SIAMROCKS LOT TO MONTREAL. Montreal, Sept. 19.—Montreal by a 6 to 2 victory over the Shamrocks on Sunday practically tied the Irishmen for the lacrosse championship.

USUAL FIGHT AT B.C. GAME. Vancouver, Sept. 18.—A free fight with all the trimmings of smashed eyes and faces marked yesterday's lacrosse game between Vancouver and Westminster.

MONTREAL AFTER MINTO CUP. New Westminster, Sept. 20.—Manager Welsh of the lacrosse team, on his return from the east says that either Montreal or Shamrocks will take the trip to the coast, and probably both.

THE TURF. Otago, Oct. 20.—The final day's racing of the Central Canada Exhibition took place on Saturday afternoon when a named race, a consolation race for runner and a trial against the half mile Canadian record was the program.

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HOORAY.

STANLEY CUP RULES CHANGED. Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Stanley Cup Trustee William Foran states conditions that existed in connection with the lacrosse series between Regina and New Westminster for the Minto cup will never be permitted in hockey.

NO ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS. Report Arose From Demonstration by Reactionaries. St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—The report that anti-Jewish riots have occurred at Kieff is officially denied at the chancery by Premier Stolypin.

THE FIRST SEVERE FROST. Winnipeg, Sept. 22.—The lowest temperature of the present season was recorded through most of Manitoba and Saskatchewan last night.

W. H. HAYWOOD IN CALGARY. Man Who Was Charged With Complicity in Steubener Murder Touring Country. Calgary, Alta., Sept. 21.—The Calgary Trades and Labor council last night elected J. A. Wolfe to the chair of president in place of J. A. Carter.

IMMIGRATION FOR JULY SHOWS INCREASE. Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The total immigration into Canada for July was 12,220, an increase of 11,320 for the same month last year.

RHEUMATISM DRIVEN FROM THE BLOOD. A Remedy Which Assists Nature Makes a Cure Which is Permanent as 'This Case Proves.

AGAINST ORIENTAL LABOR. Saskatoon Labor Council Memorialize Premier of P. Labor. Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 19.—As a meeting of the Saskatoon Trades and Labor council last night the following resolution relative to the employment of oriental labor on the mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific was passed.

WILL KING FEARS THE SITUATION. King Feared the Situation in Interior Position—Lloyd-George on the Income Tax. London, Sept. 19.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd-George, at his Brighton residence tonight, said that in the House of Commons on Monday he will make a statement on the income tax which he believes will meet the objections and overcome the grievances of the dukes and other great agricultural landlords.

JOHN A. JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR. Adolph O. Eberhart Takes the Oath of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21.—Adolph O. Eberhart, of Mankato, is the seventeenth governor of Minnesota.

TAFT TO SETTLE STRIKE. Omaha, Nebraska, Sept. 19.—On his arrival in Omaha on Monday, President Taft will run into the biggest street railway strike now going on in the country.

HAPPY REUNION WITH LONG DIVORCED WIFE

Alberta Rancher, After Separation of Over Thirty Years, is Re-Married at Danville, Ill., in Presence of Children, Grand and Great Grand Children.

Danville, Ills., Sept. 19.—Surrounded by their children, grand and great grandchildren, D. W. Dumond, a wealthy rancher of Alberta, Canada, was on Saturday married to the wife whom he divorced more than thirty years ago.

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WONDERFUL PROGRESS WITH SPLENDID HARVEST

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Except in some districts where the scarcity of harvest labor has proved detrimental, wonderful progress has been made with saving the crops, and though heavy rains in Manitoba checked operations for a time, the hot, dry spell, and grades will thus suffer a little, but so far as can be seen at present there will be practically no frozen grain. Speaking to an old-timer of the Kildonan district said that it was the first time within his experience that grain stored had escaped frost as late as Sept. 20.

CROP ESTIMATE OF THE COMMISSIONER. Warehouse Commission for Dominion Government Issues Final Report on Last Year's Crop and Estimate of This Year's. Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner for the Dominion government, has issued an important statement, showing the quality of wheat inspected at Winnipeg from September 1, 1908, to August 31, 1909, and also giving an estimate of the crop for this year.

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SEMI-WEEKLY BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS.

LOST. LOST—ABOUT AUGUST 29TH FROM Glenora, Alta., a buckskin pony about 200 lbs., branded TS on right shoulder and double anchor on right cheek. Reward for return or information to Alfred Bethel, General Delivery, Edmonton.

FOR SALE. HOUSE AND AFRICAN GEESE. I am clearing out my stock and have both young and old birds for sale. Apply A. Lavigne, Beaumont.

WANTED. TEACHED WANTED—FOR SANDY Lake S.D. 65, Strathcona P.O., one that can speak German preferred, second class certificate. Duties to commence on October 1st. Chairman W. Henschel, Secretary C. Elliott.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Province of Alberta to wit: By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the District Court of the District of Edmonton at the suit of F. G. Haldane, plaintiff and J. T. Witherspoon, defendant, and to me directed against the estate of J. T. Witherspoon I have seized and taken into execution the following lands namely: The North-east 1/4 of section 24, township 51, range 1, and also an undivided portion of the 20th day of September at the Sheriff's Office, First street, Edmonton, at the hour of 11:30 a.m.

NOTICE TO INTENDING SETTLERS. TAKE NOTICE that on FRIDAY, October 1st, 1909, the following lands will be open for entry: FOR HOMESTEAD, PURCHASED HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION. Sections 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, S.E. 14-21, all 22, 23 and 24, in Township 5, Range 4, W. 4th Mer. All Townships 2 and 3, Range 5, W. 4th Mer.

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EST... Powder... Engine labor... strong and durable... with a large factor of safety... they are simple in design... they can be easily repaired... absolutely reliable... find one inefficient... they are unusually economical... a fuel consumption... per hour... This is a 2-horse power engine... produce full 2-horse power... for five hours on only one gallon... Not be a wise plan for... investigate and learn how... engine will save time... on the labor on your... Personal local agents will... with a catalogue... Call particulars, or write office.

FIXED ADS. RETURNS

infinitely or clamp... ED RIGIDITY.

perfect. methods you have... secure hundreds of... electrically welded

Special Style

Farm Stock Auction Sales. The well-known firm of Farm Stock Auctioneers Crawford & Weeks, Strathcona, have opened an office in Edmonton.

FOR SALE. HOUSE AND AFRICAN GEESE. I am clearing out my stock and have both young and old birds for sale. Apply A. Lavigne, Beaumont.

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