

SINKING FUND LOANS

8% PROPERTY

CIER, F. C.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES PURCHASER

Contractors

CO., LTD.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

LEGAL

DRIESBACH, O'CONNOR & ALLISON

Wm. Short, Hon. C. W. Cross, O. M. Bissar

WANTED

ELDERLY MAN WANTS WORK

WANTED WORKINGMEN TO SEE

WANTED UNION MEN TO KNOW

WANTED LADIES TO DO PLAIN

YOU SEE THEM? WHAT

D BULLETIN WANT ADS.

FOR SALE

SALE OR EXCHANGE - FOR

SALE - THE PIONEER COAL

SALE - HAVE FOR SALE FROM

OUR MARVELLOUS TRADE INCREASE

Minister of Finance Makes Telling Contrast in His Speech in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., October 1.—Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. A. B. Aylesworth addressed an immense meeting in Massey Hall tonight. Fielding was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the audience rising and cheering for several minutes and the band playing. When the cheering subsided, after Mr. Fielding had two or three times put up his hand, he said he wondered what in the world had come into the heads of his Tory friends when they said they were going to sweep the country.

The Trade Increase Dealing with the statement of the Conservatives that the policy of the government in the years before 1897 was the cause of what measure of good times came to this Dominion Mr. Fielding said the Liberals might say the same today. He referred to the increase in the trade, under the national policy, in eighteen years, of \$65,529,000, of which the Conservatives boasted, upon which they tried, and out of which they made capital. It was a fair measure of progress, Canada had made in those dark days. They increased their trade by about \$1,500,000 per year of Conservative rule. Under the Liberals, who had been in power twelve years, if he took Canada that Canadian trade had increased \$40,000,000 or \$45,000,000, that would be an average of \$3,750,000, or \$4,000,000 per annum. The Conservatives would have to admit that the Liberal had done pretty well, as they had kept up to their predecessors' record. But what was the true story of the increase under Liberal rule—\$40,000,000 or \$41,000,000? (Cheers.)

Our Proud Position. "Our Conservative opponents boast of an increase of \$3,000,000. What could Liberals feel about their \$4,000,000 per annum of increase?" he asked, amid renewed cheers.

"The West today," he continued, "is growing rapidly. The time is coming when the men who reside west of the Great Lakes will come to Canada. It is time to antagonize the farmer of the West against the manufacturer of the East, and bring about strife and endless antagonism. That is possible. The Conservative will west over the tariff. Yes, it is probable unless caution is observed." (Cheers.)

Must Consider Farmer of West. He then related some of the work of the tariff commission, showing the differences of opinion regarding protection between the manufacturer and the extreme manufacturer. The Liberal government said to the farmer: "You are bound to consider the interests of the manufacturer, who supplies you with what you need to cultivate your farm and to live in comfort, and to the manufacturer, who are bound to consider the position of the farmer out west, who feels these taxes a burden on him." So following that policy for months, or through the government, were able to do much good.

The MANCHESTER HOUSE ESTABLISHED 1880 Men's Heavy Underwear Penman's Fleece Lined per suit 1.00 and 1.50 Penman's Ribbed Wool per suit 2.00 Stanfield's Heavy all wool per suit 2.50 to 4.00 W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO. 267 JARVIS ST., EAST.

WITHOUT A FIRE ENGINE. Saskatoon's Apparatus Seized to Satisfy Court Judgment.

Saskatoon, Sask., Oct. 1.—Citizens were vastly diverted, if somewhat concerned, over an unexpected development in a legal case in which the city is involved. Some time ago James Stratton sold half a million dollars worth of city bonds in London, for which he sent a bill for \$5,000. The council being dilatory in paying, Stratton garnished the city account during the legal vacation. As court sat, in the absence of the city solicitor, he obtained judgment by default for the amount and this morning the sheriff seized all movable city property, including the fire engine, etc. But this is where the dispute comes in. The public domain was that of the Bryans, Bedfordfield Co., and Glen Campbell, Conservative candidate in Dauphin, who said he was going to drive T. A. Burrows out of public life as a gratifier of the party in power, and was therefore one of the losers. Mr. Campbell now said that he had to bribe an official with \$2,000 in connection with procuring the lease, such a vague statement on the eve of an election was not good enough. Mr. Campbell believed, must name the official and give proof of the bribery. If Mr. Campbell did this, he, as minister of the interior, undertook to prove the charge, naming the offender, or withdraw. If he did neither he was merely a despicable slanderer.

PREMIER ROBLIN IS FURTHER DISCREDITED

Senator Jaffray and Senator Cox Only Own a Small Part of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Lands—Legal Action Threatened for Further Slanders. Toronto, October 2.—The following is included in Senator Jaffray's reply to Premier Roblin's charges regarding the Crow's Nest coal lands: "The Dominion government never owned an acre of the lands, and therefore could not grant them to anybody, and had no power over granting or withholding them from the British Columbia Conservative government in 1890 granted lands to the extent of 20,000 acres per mile to aid in the construction of the Crow's Nest and Kootenay Lake Railway Company, subsequently named the British Columbia Southern Railway Company. The Conservative government had increased their trade by about \$1,500,000 per year of Conservative rule. Under the Liberals, who had been in power twelve years, if he took Canada that Canadian trade had increased \$40,000,000 or \$45,000,000, that would be an average of \$3,750,000, or \$4,000,000 per annum. The Conservatives would have to admit that the Liberal had done pretty well, as they had kept up to their predecessors' record. But what was the true story of the increase under Liberal rule—\$40,000,000 or \$41,000,000? (Cheers.)"

Colonel James Blair, a well-known Conservative of British Columbia, was the most active spirit in the company, and from the time of the grant went round the circle of the financial world endeavoring to interest capitalists in the project. He went to England and to the United States, and particularly endeavored to interest J. Hill, the president of the Great Northern Railway. Later he approached the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway and for three years was negotiating with them with a view to their taking it up. His efforts were without success.

Some one sent him to Senator Cox in 1892. The concession was in the position that the coal lands could be earned by the construction of the line from Coal Creek to the United States border, forty miles away. The line in that direction, running with the trend of the valleys, would be any thing but like as costly an enterprise as a railway across the mountains. The market in the United States was also more secure, immediate and promising. This forty miles of railway could have been built for about \$20,000,000, which, according to the value of the coal lands subsequently turned over to the Dominion government.

As this time the Roseland block was about at its height, a large smelter had been built at Trail and other towns were springing up all over the West Kootenay. Discoveries had been made in East Kootenay. It was believed that the whole country would become a series of mining camps. The enormous cost of the construction of a railway across the mountains seemed prohibitive, however, and both Senator Cox and myself refused to take a part in the building of the forty miles to the United States border, as that would only be repeating in East Kootenay the blunder which was made in carrying the trade of the West Kootenay to Spokane and Seattle.

Agreement With C.P.R. "We advised the projectors of the railway to resume negotiations with the Canadian Pacific authorities, and at length they came to an agreement, the Canadian Pacific purchasing the charter of the British Columbia Southern Railway from them for a payment in cash to cover the outlays for surveys, etc., and allowing the original charter holders to receive 250,000 acres of coal lands. It was only after the conclusion of this transaction that Senator Cox and myself purchased shares in the coal company. It is sometimes represented that we were the whole company. The fact is that our combined holdings are a mere fraction of the whole, but as we happen to be Liberal in our political leanings the Conservative press finds it necessary to represent it otherwise." The Senator concludes with threatening legal action against any publisher of such slanders in future.

Japan Not Satisfied. Washington, D.C., October 2.—Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador, paid another mysterious visit to President Roosevelt today. The rumor is insistent that the Japanese government is not completely satisfied with the proposed agreement for the purchase of the American fleet in the East, but the Baron refuses absolutely to discuss any such matter. "I have a word to say about my call," said the Ambassador. "It was just a social visit, if something must be said."

Synod Prosequest. Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The Anglican general synod was prorogued last evening. Vancouver was decided upon as the next place of meeting, provided suitable rates can be secured.

THE MINISTER IS IN FIGHTING FORM

Hon. Frank Oliver Calls For Name of Official Alleged to Have Received Bribes.

Macleod, Oct. 1.—Hon. Frank Oliver addressed an enthusiastic meeting in the town hall here tonight and dealt at some length with grazing leases, in connection with which the Conservatives alleged "corruptions." One of the leases listed as a "lotting of the public domain" was that of the Bryans, Bedfordfield Co., and Glen Campbell, Conservative candidate in Dauphin, who said he was going to drive T. A. Burrows out of public life as a gratifier of the party in power, and was therefore one of the losers. Mr. Campbell now said that he had to bribe an official with \$2,000 in connection with procuring the lease, such a vague statement on the eve of an election was not good enough. Mr. Campbell believed, must name the official and give proof of the bribery. If Mr. Campbell did this, he, as minister of the interior, undertook to prove the charge, naming the offender, or withdraw. If he did neither he was merely a despicable slanderer.

NEGLECTED THE LIGHTS. Fatal Train Wreck Out of Toledo Due to This Cause.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 1.—When a north-bound, fast freight on the Ohio Central railway crashed into a heavily loaded special, carrying a passenger train from the Bowling Green fair to Toledo and way points, this afternoon six young men were killed and several persons seriously wounded. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock on the night of October 1st, at a point a short distance from Bowling Green, Ohio. According to the story told by the crew of the freight and Everett M. Cooke, of Toledo, two old coaches were put on the rear of the special train, and the freight train was not properly lighted. These coaches not only had no rear lights, but were not lighted inside. A heavily loaded third car was derailed and the impact jammed the first car clear upon top of the second.

Four dead bodies have been taken from the wreckage and the other two are still buried and unidentified as yet. The bodies of the two men who were killed in the wreckage and the distance from Toledo to Bowling Green is about 100 miles. The one really clear is the transparency of his motive. Is that I would rather "Bear the ills I have Than fly to those I not out of."

SHAUGHNESSY'S ULTIMATUM. Declares Company Will Take Back Strikers if Strike is Declared Off.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Additional strike breakers to the number of nine, reported in the Recorder's court this afternoon. In an effort to settle the strike, Mr. Shaughnessy, president of the lumber company, was willing to receive back the strikers if the latter declared the strike finished, but he would not see the union committee in the committee must see the officers deputized to deal with the strikers. James Somerville, in answer to questions said: "We expect a settlement during the next few days at the latest." He would not say what intervention would make this settlement possible. The company described the situation as unchanged.

U. S. Officers Withdraw From Cuba.

Havana, Cuba, Oct. 1.—The successful candidates who were elected to office in the towns and provinces throughout Cuba in August, including the provincial governors, mayors and provincial and town councils, official reports entered upon their new duties today. As a consequence the officers of the United States army, who were appointed last April by Governor Magoon as members of the provinces of Santiago, Camaguey, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio for the purpose of securing better conditions, have been withdrawn.

Jameson Leaving C.P.R.

Vancouver, October 2.—Senator Arundel, of the Pacific division of the C.P.R., left here today for the position at Winnipeg of general superintendent, succeeding R. R. McLeod. It is rumored in Winnipeg that Jameson is resigning forthwith to accept a position in private enterprise in Calgary. Leaves no heir to Pezargo. York, Eng., Oct. 3.—Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Baron Herries, died here yesterday. He was born in 1827. There is no heir to his United Kingdom peerage, but the ancient Scottish barony of Herries passes to his daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk.

GOOD AIMS, BAD AIMS AND MR. AMES.

Anyone observing conditions closely by must be impressed with the fact that at the present time many a comment on the West are following vague political impressions of one sort and another, without arriving at any settled conviction. During recent years, the majority of English speaking settlers of reading habit have placed Sir Wilfrid Laurier with those promoters associated with the best traditions of the British race. Their early days in the country, however, are for the most part periods of buffeting, by first one impression and the other to this and that side of the political field. The constant repetition of charges of graft and self seeking against those in power, fits in well with the natural fear of strange and unscientific surroundings.

Then there is the purely political parasite striving in any means to compel attention from the party in power, he is always with us, and as a seeing factor we touch, among much that we cannot give him an altogether just rating, but in our early judgment of conditions. A further determining factor at this point is the fact that the most active political lists with no apparent string principle, but blatantly acting on either side of the fence, are the most "most." These factors, most unjustly, work against the party in power, as representing the dominant political influence of the time. Whereas, every explicit feature of the present position would seem to favor the party in power in Canada at the present time.

Any sort of intimate knowledge of the hopes and fears of so many of those at present in the country, who are actively working for the downfall of the present government discloses them to be so obviously waiting for any opportunity to get both hands on some good thing, anything—everything possible that to accept their own and to accept the conditions they themselves, and seemingly so strenuously oppose. There is a lot of human nature in this, and it is that human nature that rings out most persistently, as though a violent hankering after many things, and it is that human nature that is the only part he could possibly make. It can only be, therefore, that he does not have rear lights, but were not lighted inside. A heavily loaded third car was derailed and the impact jammed the first car clear upon top of the second.

This leads to the conclusion that the aim and aim of the whole thing is its "beneficial influence." To have said more as he knew the hope that something may be accomplished. The one thing really clear is the transparency of his motive. Is that I would rather "Bear the ills I have Than fly to those I not out of."

THE ALL-RED ROUTE. Dr. Coulter Goes to Australia on Important Mission.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Dr. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general, was in the city tonight on his way to Australia in connection with the establishment of the all-red route. He will sail on the Empress of Britain on Friday night. Discussing the trip, Dr. Coulter said: "I am going to Australia and have accepted this mission in the hope that something may be accomplished towards the inauguration of an inter-oceanic system of mail and passenger service which all Canadians, regardless of party, look forward to."

Last News From Arctic.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Word was received here by Hon. Mr. Brodeur from Capt. Bernier, stating that the Arctic had arrived at Etah on the Labrador coast on Sept. 19 and sailed north to Lancaster Sound on the 20th. The last mail from the government steamer will be sent southwards by a coasting steamer in a week or two. This is the latest news expected from the Arctic until next spring when messages will be sent southward by whaling vessels which winter in the north and return in the spring.

LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

Letbridge, Alta., Oct. 1.—At the Dominion Land office, 2,061 acres of land were made during September. This means that 513 square miles were taken up. At Moose Jaw, Oct. 1.—A record-breaking business was done by the Dominion Land office during September, 2,099 pre-emptions being granted, 751 homesteads and 143 purchases of homesteads. Besides these there are some 2,000 entries of the "fit" section, and some 2,000 working night and day, have been unable to get through the books. This represents about 1,500 square miles.

SIR WILFRID IN RUSSELL COUNTY

Climax to His Ontario Tour Reached in This Staunch Liberal Constituency.

Russell, Ont., Oct. 1.—Premier Laurier's tour of Ontario could scarcely have had a more fitting climax than the meeting here this afternoon. Russell County, a Sir Wilfrid expressed it, is in miniature an image of the Dominion. Its population represents the nationalities, with perhaps the Scotch and the French-speaking element in the ascendancy, and in addressing an audience so composed, the Premier was but emphasizing and acquainting what his progress from riding to riding has so strikingly illustrated, that he is the leader not merely of a party, but the reversed representative of all nationalities, classes and creeds. Apart from this, the gathering of the Russell County Liberals had the additional interest that it marked the acceptance of Mr. Chas. Murphy, the new secretary of state, as a candidate for a seat in Parliament. The Liberals of the county, had already nominated Geo. McLaughlin as their standard-bearer, but with the appointment of Mr. Murphy to succeed Hon. Mr. Scott, the suggestion was made that Mr. McLaughlin would retire in favor of the new cabinet minister and this suggestion he generously accepted to.

Sir Wilfrid was enthusiastically received and before commencing his speech he acknowledged an address presented by Mr. D. McArthur on behalf of the local Liberals and the presentation of bouquets of flowers by two little girls. His first words were of thanks to the Liberal party in the county and he stated that he had been recalled that Mr. McLaughlin was chosen last spring as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party in the County of Russell.

"It was," said the Premier, "a noble ambition that Mr. McLaughlin should have represented his native county on the floor of Parliament, and I am glad to say that he has done so with gratitude which I feel towards him for having abandoned these very noble aspirations at the call of his party."

Sir Wilfrid afterwards discussed the political situation very much on the lines of the speech he had made at the meeting. As sample of the scandals exploited by the Conservatives, he referred to the case of the Bronson and Rey concession in the Yukon, and also to Premier Roblin's charges relative to grants of land to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company. Mr. Roblin, he said, charged that the Crow's Nest Pass coal company had obtained a concession of land for its own use, but not from the government of Canada, but from the government of British Columbia, which was a very different thing.

FIRES MAKE EMPLOYMENT. Reasons for Incandescence Origin of Wisconsin Forest Fires.

Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 2.—Were the forest fires in the northern part of Wisconsin, which destroyed many thousands of dollars worth of timber and other property, and which were responsible for several lives being lost, the result of some of the biggest logging companies that the men might get some employment this winter. It is stated that some of the biggest logging concerns operating in Wisconsin had decided not to log this winter. The decision, if put into effect, would have thrown hundreds out of employment. Now that the fires have swept the forest, the companies will be compelled to log to save the timber. The forest fires do not destroy the big trees, simply burning the roots and killing the tree. In order to preserve the timber in the dead tree, however, it has to be logged as soon as possible after the fire sweeps over.

Sentenced to Edmonton Penitentiary.

Regina, Oct. 2.—A sentence of four years' imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary was today imposed by Police Magistrate Grant upon James Clark, accused of stealing a gold watch and other jewelry from apartments of the caretaker of the court house. Clark, who was arrested by the police on Oct. 1, had endeavored to dispose of the stolen goods at one of the local jewelry stores.

Did Not Fix Responsibility.

Brandon, Oct. 1.—The coroner's jury, after sitting all night, returned a verdict that the recent explosion was caused by one of the victims lighting a match which ignited natural gas, leaking into the theaterium from a dead pipe. The jury did not fix the responsibility.

MEMORIAL MONUMENT. To Nova Scotia's Heroes—Cornerstones Laid Today.

Halifax, October 2.—One hundred and fifty years ago today the first representative parliament granted to a British colony convened here. Halifax will honor the event by laying the corner-stone of a fifteen thousand dollar memorial monument to the legislators, statesmen and soldiers who made Nova Scotia famous. The corner-stone will be laid by Lieutenant-Governor Fraser at four o'clock near the birth-place of Joseph Howe. The ceremonial will be followed by a royal salute at that moment.

TUBERCULOSIS GERM WILL NOT LIVE HERE

French Commission Reports to Government That Near Woodward Oklahoma, Peculiarity of Climate Will Not Permit Development of Tuberculosis. Woodward, Oklahoma, October 2.—According to the official report of the French government, made by the commission of French doctors sent out to investigate the whole world with regard to the climatic conditions and tuberculosis, Woodward is within an hour's ride of the centre of the district which this commission describes as not only free from tuberculosis at this time, but of such peculiarity of climate that it will not only develop or live here. The district designated by the French experts is described as having its centre midway between the Arkansas and Red Rivers at a point approximately ten degrees west longitude and as having a radius of 100 miles.

CANDIDATES FOR PURITY.

Mr. Geo. W. Fowler, ex-M.P., has been nominated as Conservative candidate in Kings and Albert, N.B., and Mr. Rufus Pope, ex-M.P., candidate in Compton, P.Q. Perhaps as introduction to a purity campaign Mr. Fowler on acceptance nomination gave his version of a transaction from which he and Mr. Pope have derived considerable notoriety of late.

"Some years ago I bought in the open market a large tract of land from the Canadian Pacific Railway company. I bought it in open trade, just as any man could have bought it, and acquired it with the intention of making a profit. I could not see any crime in this. Do you see, that your representatives in parliament must not engage in fair and honest business? If that is the mandate you propose giving your representatives, then you will have to represent you in parliament only middlemen and rascals of others."

Well, if this was the open and above-board, every-day-in-the-year deal Mr. Fowler says, what means the following affectionate and illuminating missive to Mr. Lefurgey, dated October 4th, 1902?

"Dear Lefurgey—We have succeeded beyond our wildest hopes. We wired D. M., and he met us at the train, Toronto, and took us to his office, and gave us the route so far as located; of course, under cover of the strictest secrecy, so keep it mum, except to Borden, Bennett and yourself. We expect to have a wealthy Englishman named Lister, and Col. Pollard in the combine with us. We have increased the thing to 200,000 acres. On arriving here we interviewed Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and have every reason to expect most generous treatment as to terms and price. He said we should get the best that was going. We want to arrange a meeting here when the party returns to Montreal in full Messrs. Borden and Bennett about the meeting. It will be necessary for at least two of us to go this fall and locate, as it could not be done in the spring, and that is one of the things that must be arranged at the meeting."

"GEO. W. FOWLER"

The gentleman Messrs. Fowler and Pope met at the Toronto station was Mr. Dan Mann, of the Canadian Northern railway. According to the letter of Mr. Fowler, Mr. Mann took them to his office and gave them some valuable pointers about the location of the Canadian Northern line. Then with this information they hid away to Montreal, gained an audience with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and told him the whole story, the best that was going. So strong were the assurances that they "increased the thing to 200,000 acres," and considered they had "succeeded beyond their wildest dreams."

Has this the ear-marks of an ordinary transaction? Did Mr. Mann take every person who came to him so readily into his confidence? Did Sir Thomas reward every important visitor with assurances that led him to "increase the thing" and filled him with hopes "beyond his wildest dreams"? But this was not all. Messrs. Fowler and Pope had not means commensurate with their ambitions and payments had to be made on the land. Messrs. Bennett and Lefurgey appear to have put in considerable funds. The contribution of Mr. Fowler and Mr. Pope seems to have been \$200 each. For the remainder of their share they came again to the accommodating Mr. Dan Mann and got the endorsement of MacKenzie & Mann on the reverse sides of notes for something like \$40,000.

TWO OFFERS FOR CITY DEBENTURES

Price Much in Advance of That Secured at Last Sale Some Months Ago.

Edmonton city debentures are growing in greater demand every day and are being eagerly looked for by Canadian and British financiers. All that the city now have on hand is the \$100,000 issue for the payment of the Strathcona street railway franchise and the completion of the system for operation. It was intended by the civic authorities to hold these over until next year, but unexpected offers will probably lead to a sale at once. Two offers for their purchase have just come to hand, one being from George A. Simson & Son, of Toronto, and the other being from the recent large purchasers, Coates Son & Co., of London, England. The price in each case for the \$5 per cent. forty year issue is practically par, but the English offer is slightly better. At the council meeting tonight one of the offers will likely be accepted and a sale made.

EXCHEQUER COURT SESSION.

In Vancouver—One Case Before Justice Cassels' Substitutes. Vancouver, Oct. 1.—Sir Thos. Taylor held a five minute session at the Exchequer court here today. He will return from Victoria next week and take up the cases of a resident of Revelstoke, who claims damages from the government through the alleged improper operation of a dam at that city.

ore Evidence of Favoritism.

Blackstock is another leading in the band of patriots who are to protect the country's timber...

Blackstock is campaigning in school meetings," said Mr. Tisdale...

Hon. John Hagart also shines brighter, it is that the way it Oliver next showed that Mr....

HANNA SLANDERS THE FOREIGN-BORN

Gives Them Undue Proportion of Insanity—His Own Departmental Figures Against Him—Charges Government's Lack of Inspection as Responsible—What the Record Shows.

Ottawa, October 1.—The piece de resistance in the campaign speech which Hon. W. J. Hanna is making in his tour...

Remarkable Assertion. At Pembroke and throughout his Maritime Province tour Mr. Hanna stated that he found that in the last five years the foreign element had increased by twenty per cent. in the province of Ontario...

It must be noted that the Provincial Secretary places all persons born out of Canada within the category of "foreign-born."

Now what are the facts of the case as shown by the official records? In 1901 Ontario's share of the total immigration was 6,938, and in that year the jail commitments were 4,546.

of inspectors at all the ocean ports a matter of fact, Canada was now a much more efficient system of inspection than the United States.

The Actual Record. In 1906-07-08 there arrived in Ontario 155,869 immigrants, of these the insane immigrants placed in asylums numbered 130, so that if all of these arrived since 1906, it is seen that the ratio of increase per thousand is only 0.7, instead of the Ontario average of 3.3; and this is in spite of the moral stress of leaving home, of getting work in a new country, with all the inevitable disappointments and homeliness. Moreover, it is important to note that of these 130 admissions 64 were deported, leaving only 66 per thousand of insane.

The United States had an immigration in the year 1906 of 1,085,849, and only deported 367 insane, thus proving clearly that the system of inspection in Canada is much more stringent than across the border.

An examination of the records of the individual asylums of Ontario prove the falsity of Mr. Hanna's statement. Mimico asylum had an insane population of 880 on January 1, 1907. From that date to May 1, 1908, 28 months, 304 patients were admitted into this asylum, of whom 215 were native-born, 29 English, 20 Irish, 8 Scotch, and 25 from other countries, making a total of 92 born outside of Canada. Of these 12 were deportable under the immigration act, and were deported, and three other cases are now being investigated. The balance were not deportable, as they were old people who had lived in Canada.

In Brockville asylum there were admitted from January 1, 1906, to May 1, 1908, 344 patients. Of these 271 were natives of Canada, and of the remainder all, with two exceptions had been in Canada for many years.

In Hamilton asylum during the same period, 355 were admitted. Of these five were born in Canada and 124 born in other countries. Of these 119 were deportable, having been in Canada for many years.

In Toronto asylum about 600 were admitted during these 28 months. Of these 287 were born outside of Canada. Three of these died in the asylum, 39 were deported, 18 had families resident in Canada and 173 had been at least over twenty years in our country.

The Jail Statistics. Even more striking are the jail statistics. In 1901 Ontario's share of the total immigration was 6,938, and in that year the jail commitments were 4,546.

portion of Canadians was 56 per cent and foreign-born 44 per cent. In 1907 the figures were: Canadians, 56 per cent; foreign-born 44 per cent. In Hamilton the proportions were, 1901, Canadians, 80 per cent; others, 20 per cent; 1907, Canadians, 72 per cent; others, 28 per cent. At London the proportions were: 1901, Canadians 75 per cent; others, 25 per cent; 1907, Canadians, 73 per cent; others, 27 per cent.

These figures clearly prove that the ratio of foreign-born population in the asylums is not, by any means, kept pace with the increase in immigration. If Mr. Hanna, instead of distorting the facts, would put the case fairly, his argument would resolve itself into a complete vindication of the efficiency of the government's immigration policy.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE

On C.P.R. at East Selkirk Curve Was Responsible.

Selkirk, Man., Oct. 1.—A rear-end collision between two west-bound freight trains occurred on the C.P.R. at East Selkirk at 7:30 o'clock this morning in which George Bailey, of Kenora, was seriously injured, and two other men badly cut and bruised.

The train stopped on a curve at a tank, about a quarter of a mile beyond the station, to take water when the second train crashed into it. The engineer on the rear train didn't see the freight ahead of him until it was too late to prevent the accident, and the fireman had barely time to escape by jumping.

Bailey, the brakeman, was found under the wreck, and when the doctor arrived it was found he had three ribs broken, his breast crushed, and otherwise severely injured. He was taken to a Winnipeg hospital on a light engine. The engineer received a severe scalp wound, and the fireman had his face badly cut. None of them on the first train were injured, as all were out fixing hot boxes on one of the cars. Both the train crews belong to Kenora. After the collision the cars took fire, and considerable damage was done. A wrecking crew from Kenora is clearing the tracks.

Winnipeg Building Decreases.

Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—During September 286 building permits were issued for 286 buildings, valued at \$477,400. During the same month last year 199 permits were issued for 159 buildings, valued at \$385,093. The total valuation of the permits issued this year to date is \$4,635,790 as compared with \$6,188,250 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$1,552,550.

Winding Up Ontario Bank.

Toronto, Ont., October 1.—Mr. Justice Lathford this morning issued a formal order for winding up of the Ontario Bank. The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, is mentioned as the concern most likely to carry out the work of winding up the bank.

RETIRE IN FAVOR OF SIR WILFRID IN OTTAWA

Liberal Labor Candidate Withdraws and Will Throw His Influence Behind Premier—Anglican Synod is Not in Favor of Corporate Church Union—Federal Capital News.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Honore Legere, Liberal Labor candidate for Ottawa, announces his retirement from the local contest in favor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mrs. Elena Williams, the young woman who was the cause of the fatal fight on Primrose Hill between David Gordon and James Cox, is being held by the police to give evidence before the chief justice. Fox has regained consciousness, and although his injuries are serious, physicians say he will live.

Put Paris Green in Well. Anthony Dacey, a well-to-do farmer of Canby, has been placed under arrest, charged with attempting to poison Robert Brown and other residents by putting Paris green in Brown's well. The wife of the prisoner, who had been separated from him, was employed at Canby, and this caused the trouble. Dacey will be tried at Hall.

Mrs. Bridget Boucher, aged fifty-three, and her little daughter, traveled to Admaston, Monday, stayed with friends until Tuesday, and then left for Kenora. The body of Mrs. Boucher was found in the Bonaventure river yesterday. Her daughter, says she committed suicide. There are no near relatives.

When the General-Anglican synod resumed on Thursday afternoon the discussion on the diaconate was resumed. Mr. Charles Jenkins of Petrolia, moved that a canon, providing for the establishing of a diaconate, be drafted but the proposal was defeated.

The prolocutor announced that the upper house had accepted the recommendation of the lower house, which was endorsed by the house. The Anglicans are concerned, should not finally be referred to the consultative of the Lambeth conference.

Educational Work.

On the recommendation of the committee on educational work the house urged the affiliation of as many church colleges as possible, with a view to obtaining a uniformity in the curriculum. In a report of the Colonial Clergy act recently passed by the Imperial parliament, it was pointed out that if a Canadian clergyman went to England, even though he were a bishop, he had to obtain a license and subscribe to thirty-nine articles. The committee recommended that a memorial be sent to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, asking that permanent license be given Canadian bishops in order that they might be untrammelled when visiting England.

At the closing meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Anglican church, invitations were received from the Winnipeg auxiliary, asking that the next anniversary in 1911, be held in Chicago, and Robert Cummings, an elevator owner of Clinton, Illinois, closed out their September corn deal yesterday with a half million profit thereby tying double and fancy sailor knots in the tails of the bears led by such masters as J. Oden Armour and James H. Patten. The men who took nearly half a million in September corn are but little known on the Chicago board of trade. The third largest trader is G. L. Cranshaw, of Kansas City, who, it is said, was ahead a hundred thousand dollars at the close yesterday.

UNKNOWN MEN BEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—David Roberts, a cousin of General Lord Roberts, who lives in Chicago, and Robert Cummings, an elevator owner of Clinton, Illinois, closed out their September corn deal yesterday with a half million profit thereby tying double and fancy sailor knots in the tails of the bears led by such masters as J. Oden Armour and James H. Patten. The men who took nearly half a million in September corn are but little known on the Chicago board of trade. The third largest trader is G. L. Cranshaw, of Kansas City, who, it is said, was ahead a hundred thousand dollars at the close yesterday.

PREPARING FOR IDLENESS.

Lockout of Cotton Hands in England May Last Long Time.

London, Oct. 5.—The first week of the cotton mill lockout ended with less prospects of a settlement than in the beginning. When the mills stopped there was a general belief that card roomers would abandon the opposition and that work would resume in a few days, or at the outside in two or three weeks. Now a settlement seems the last thing likely. The card roomers' executive has resolved not to take a second ballot, which would have given the members a chance of altering their decision and not yield to their employers. The latter many of whom welcomed a stoppage, on account of the depression in trade, have been completing arrangements for long idleness and are trying to bring into line firms outside the federation, whose mills are still running.

The only glimmer of hope in the situation is that the operative spinners whose willingness to accept a five per cent reduction was nullified by the unyielding attitude of the card roomers, may force the latter to come to terms. The pinch of wantlessness has not begun to seriously affect those locked out, who at present are cheerfully making the strike a holiday but the resources of the union are limited and the west end is the disbursement of about \$50,000 from their funds.

H.B. LAND SALES INCREASE.

More Sold and Bigger Prices Realized Than Last Year.

London, October 1.—The Franks Bay Company's land sales for the last quarter amounted to 5,400 acres, from which was realized the sum of twelve thousand six hundred pounds, against 6,659 acres for seventeen thousand four hundred pounds for the corresponding period last year. The receipts for the quarter were forty-eight thousand six hundred pounds, against fifty-six thousand three hundred for same quarter a year ago.

Degenerate Club Broken Up.

Montreal, October 1.—The detective department has just broken up the "Mange de l'âne" Club, with a membership of men and boys, who indulged in most decadent and degenerate practices. The head of the club was one of the most prominent Montreal physicians. Six men, including a physician, have been placed under arrest. The physician was committed to goal without bail.

CARMAN PIONEER DEAD.

Came From Hastings County, Ontario, Twenty-seven Years Ago.

Carman, Man., October 1.—The pioneer of this district passed away yesterday in the person of John Harrison, aged 67. He came from Hastings County, Ontario, twenty-seven years ago. He underwent an operation in the hospital on Monday for internal trouble and was recovering nicely, but a relapse set in and he died before midnight last night. A widow survives, also three sons and three daughters.

Strike Breaker Uses Gun.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 30.—What might have been a fatal shooting took place about nine this evening on the corner of Main and McDermott, in the heart of the city and within a stone's throw of "Newspaper Row," when Archie McKay, a strikebreaker, employed in the C.P.R. shops here, pulled a gun on strikers who had followed him up Main street and were threatening to hustle him. He fired three shots, one of which struck a foreigner who happened to be crossing an street. The injured man was removed to the hospital. The other two shots went harmlessly into the ground. McKay was arrested immediately. Within two minutes a crowd of over a thousand gathered and the excitement was considerable.

McInnis Crowded Out.

Regina, Sask., Oct. 1.—Local Conservatives to-day nominated Al. Wilkinson, vice J. K. McInnis, retired from the contest.

Well-Known Sculler Returning.

London, October 1.—Sculler George Towns is returning to Australia via Canada.

THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ACT AND SCHOOL ASSESSMENT ORDINANCE.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Local Improvement Act, Village Act and School Assessment Ordinance, the Honourable Mr. Justice Beck has appointed Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1908, at ten o'clock a.m. at the Court House in the City of Edmonton for the holding of a Court for confirmation of the Returns made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act in respect of the following Local Improvement Districts:

Local Improvement District 28-M-4, 29-M-4, 30-M-4, 31-M-4, 32-M-4, 33-M-4, 34-M-4, 35-M-4, 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 28-M-4.

Local Improvement District 28-M-4, 29-M-4, 30-M-4, 31-M-4, 32-M-4, 33-M-4, 34-M-4, 35-M-4, 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 29-M-4.

Local Improvement District 29-M-4, 30-M-4, 31-M-4, 32-M-4, 33-M-4, 34-M-4, 35-M-4, 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 30-M-4.

Local Improvement District 30-M-4, 31-M-4, 32-M-4, 33-M-4, 34-M-4, 35-M-4, 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 31-M-4.

Local Improvement District 31-M-4, 32-M-4, 33-M-4, 34-M-4, 35-M-4, 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 32-M-4.

Local Improvement District 32-M-4, 33-M-4, 34-M-4, 35-M-4, 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 33-M-4.

Local Improvement District 33-M-4, 34-M-4, 35-M-4, 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 34-M-4.

Local Improvement District 34-M-4, 35-M-4, 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 35-M-4.

Local Improvement District 35-M-4, 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 36-M-4.

Local Improvement District 36-M-4, 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 37-M-4.

Local Improvement District 37-M-4, 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 38-M-4.

Local Improvement District 38-M-4, 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M-4, 66-M-4, 67-M-4, 68-M-4, 69-M-4, 70-M-4, 71-M-4, 72-M-4, 73-M-4, 74-M-4, 75-M-4, 76-M-4, 77-M-4, 78-M-4, 79-M-4, 80-M-4, 81-M-4, 82-M-4, 83-M-4, 84-M-4, 85-M-4, 86-M-4, 87-M-4, 88-M-4, 89-M-4, 90-M-4, 91-M-4, 92-M-4, 93-M-4, 94-M-4, 95-M-4, 96-M-4, 97-M-4, 98-M-4, 99-M-4, 100-M-4.

Local Improvement District 39-M-4.

Local Improvement District 39-M-4, 40-M-4, 41-M-4, 42-M-4, 43-M-4, 44-M-4, 45-M-4, 46-M-4, 47-M-4, 48-M-4, 49-M-4, 50-M-4, 51-M-4, 52-M-4, 53-M-4, 54-M-4, 55-M-4, 56-M-4, 57-M-4, 58-M-4, 59-M-4, 60-M-4, 61-M-4, 62-M-4, 63-M-4, 64-M-4, 65-M

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)
 DAILY—Delivered in City, 84 per year. By mail, per year, 83. By mail to United States per year \$6 SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscription United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.
 BULLETIN CO., Ltd.
 DUNCAN MARSHALL,
 Manager.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1908.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Mr. Borden came to the relief of any doubtful ones the other day by assuring them that his party stands for out-and-out elevation of the tariff. At Hespeler, Ont., he was presented with an address from his supporters, and the president of the local association expressed the belief that what Canada needed was "more adequate protection." To this the despatch says: "Mr. Borden replied that the 'Conservatives had been preaching 'adequate protection in the House of Commons for years, but so long as 'things had gone along swimmingly' people had not paid much attention." Mr. Borden guessed correctly on all three points. The Opposition have been preaching more "protection" for years, the country has gone on swimmingly and people have paid little attention to the preaching.

This is a clear-cut, definite, explicit declaration as to where the Opposition stand on the tariff question. The gentleman from Hespeler complained that the tariff was not "adequate." Mr. Borden agreed with him and said things would be different if he had the making of it. The present tariff then, he does not consider "adequate." It is not what he would have had it. It is not what it would have been if he had had the making of it. It is not what it will be if he gets the

chance to overhaul it. Mr. Borden comprehends the issue and draws the line clearly. The Government have reduced the tariff more than he wanted them to do, and more than he would have done. If he had the chance he would put it back where it was, where he thinks it should have been left, and where he thinks it ought to be. The issue is clear beyond the muddling of local Opposition organs who for the sake of appearances may argue that the Opposition do not demand that the tariff should be increased.

On whatever else Mr. Borden may have failed to comprehend or represent the attitude and views of his party no one has questioned his word on the tariff. He is, and has been, admitted thoroughly orthodox in his tariff views. On this point he represents what the Opposition think and what they will do if they get the chance. Whatever candidates in "conserving constituencies" may say, their leader says their policy in Parliament would be to increase the duties. A vote for Mr. Borden is a vote for dearer food, dearer clothing, dearer building material, dearer machinery, dearer everything that is manufactured, or that can be manufactured with the aid of high tariff protection, in Canada. If this is what the people want they know how and where to get it. If they vote for it they will assuredly get it. Mr. Borden tells them so before they have voted.

HARD PRESSED CRITICS.

Critics of the Government make much of the fact that the expenditure on the militia has increased within recent years. This, they infer, necessarily means either that some of the money is squandered or that we are keeping up a military establishment beyond our needs and means.

The reason for having a militia is the liability of war. If there is no

liability of war in which we would be forced to take a part or in which it would be our duty to take a part then we have no defence for maintaining a militia. That such liability does not exist the critics of the militia expenditures have not claimed, nor are they likely to do so. So far the parties are in agreement that we must have a military force of some kind in readiness for emergencies.

Then if we are to have a militia it must be large enough and well enough trained and equipped to serve the end for which it is maintained when called upon to do so. If we are throwing away our money on a machine that is either too small or too inefficient to do the work we maintain it to do and aside from which work we have no business maintaining it at all.

It is generally admitted that the aim of Canada should be a force, trained and equipped, of one hundred thousand men. This force is not under arms at all times. It consists partly of troops continuously under arms but for the greater part of militia companies trained yearly and liable to be called on for service in time of war. In respect of the latter we are under practically no expense except when they are on duty. With this proposal size of force the critics have no quarrel.

A militia cannot be officered in a week or a month with competent officers. The business of soldiering is a highly technical business, one of the most technical known in these days of specialization. The private in the ranks may be given the training practically necessary to enable him to intelligently do his duty in comparatively short time, but the men who are to lead him must be men who have devoted years to learning how to fight men who have spent years in the same study. If the Canadian militia is to be what both parties

judge it ought to be, then we must have a staff of trained officers capable of properly officiating over hundred thousand men.

But an army needs more than fighting men and officers. It must be fed and clothed. It must be transported from place to place. The wounded and the sick must be cared for promptly, for in war sickness and undoctored wounds kill more men than bullets, and hunger and exposure are more devastating than the sword. We must have, then, an army service corps, a medical corps, an intelligence corps, all in reasonable condition of training, unless we are prepared to start the machine going under conditions that have always and must always prove disastrous. This follows necessarily and unavoidably if we are to maintain a militia force at all.

With most of this the critics profess to find no fault, yet they complain that the increasing expenditure is unjustified. Let us see, then, how the increase was made necessary. In 1903-04 the expenditure was three and a half million dollars. In 1908-09 the expenditure is six and a half million. Why the three million increase, and what have we got for it?

In 1903-04 the fortresses of Halifax and Esquimaux were garrisoned and officered by Great Britain and paid for by the British Government, with the exception of a moderate allowance from the Dominion toward the cost of Esquimaux. To-day these forts are manned and officered by Canadian troops and officers and paid for by the Dominion Government absolutely. This alone accounts for a million and a half of the three million dollars increase. Is this the item to which our friends object? Are they opposed to the Dominion, in which they profess so much pride and upon whose people they urge the necessity of loyalty, even paying the cost of

managing its own forts? They have denounced the Government as wanting in Imperial spirit for not contributing something to relieve the British taxpayer from the burden of Imperial defence. Can it be that they object to our relieving him in the way that lay nearest at hand, and in which, if any way, self-respect surely called upon us to relieve him?

Another half million of the increase goes to the soldiers in the ranks. There were eleven thousand more of them in the drill camps in 1907 than in 1903-04, though we are still short of the ideal of one hundred thousand which Parliament agreed upon as proper. These men had to be paid and provided for. That they were too well paid, too well clothed or too well fed our friends do not claim. Where then is the ground for objection to this item?

Another slice of the difference is accounted for by the increased pay of the permanent force. This increase was granted not through grace but of necessity. Suitable men simply would not enlist at the former remuneration, and either the ranks had to be left empty or inferior men accepted. Again, if we are to maintain a militia, it was necessary to have men, and to get the men who make good soldiers we have to pay more to-day than we did a few years ago. Is this a cause of lamentation among our critical friends? Do they regret that Canada is so prosperous that men demand higher wages than they formerly accepted?

Then the auxiliary corps have been brought up to efficiency standard and some new ones established. The Corps of Engineers has been greatly expanded and better equipped. The Medical Service has been organized and developed; its equipment has been brought up to date. The Army Service Corps has been increased and developed, and can now entirely supply the troops

either in the field or in camp. The Canadian Ordnance Corps has been organized. A small Corps of Military Clerks has been formed, available for active service when required. The Corps of Guides has been organized. Great encouragement has been given to rifle associations and cadet corps. Do the critics challenge these items? Are they opposed to having medical corps capable of preserving health in the camps and of taking the field when the men may be called upon to go out? Do they object to having an army service corps capable of looking after the troops in camp or field? Do they oppose the assistance given to rifle clubs and cadet companies?

Another \$600,000 is accounted for by the necessity of re-arming the artillery and infantry with modern guns. Surely the critics do not object to training the men how to handle the weapons they will have to fight with if we call upon them. Then we are gradually collecting a reserve of armament and ammunition. Surely it is well to have a few cartridges in reserve beside those in the bandoliers and ammunition wagons when the men go out to war. Then a central military training camp has been established at Petawawa, destined in time to become the Aldershot of Canada. The wisdom and necessity of this has not been called in question.

These items fully account for the increased expenditure on the militia. Surveying them, it is difficult to see where the critics find arguments to justify their criticisms in their own minds. If we are to have a militia we must maintain it in efficiency. If we are to maintain it in efficiency we must pay the cost of it. To neither principle do the critics object, even while shouting that the expenditure has been too high. The conclusion is inevitable, either that they want a militia, under-manned, poorly-trained, poorly-armed, poorly-equipped, without proper auxiliary corps, or that they are even more than usually hard pressed for grounds of offence against the Government.

"UNCHANGED AND UNCHANGEABLE."

Mr. T. M. Daly, ex-Minister of the Interior, was nominated a few days ago by the Conservatives of Brandon. In accepting nomination he swept away the sophistries that weak-hearted Oppositionists have been weaving about the tariff issue, and admitted boldly that the party stands for "the same old policy" of National Parliament.

According to the Winnipeg Telegram, Mr. Daly said: "The Conservative party supports the same old policy to-day. I am a protectionist. 'I was when I first donned your suit-trapes in 1857, and again in 1891. I am the same to-day, unchanged and 'unchangeable.' No man could be more explicit, either in defining his own position or that of his party. We know what 'the same old policy' was, therefore we know where Mr. Daly is and where he says the party is.

Mr. Daly was a member of the late Conservative Government. He has strong claims to membership in any Conservative Government that might be formed in future. Mainly, his campaign seems to be based on those claims. He is the candidate of Manitoba Conservatives for the Ministry of the Interior if the distribution of portfolios should fall into Mr. Borden's hands.

Mr. Daly speaks, therefore, as an aspirant for cabinet honors. His language indicates beyond doubt the opinions he would carry into cabinet council and so far as his influence went, have incorporated into public policy. Should Mr. Borden be put in power and Mr. Daly called to the Ministry, the people of the West can figure out from the quotation above what would happen to them. Mr. Daly tells them plainly that he stands to renege the tariff of 1879-86. If the farmers of Brandon have an eye for the architecture of Hanan's gables they have a splendid opportunity to vote for its prefiguration in the tariff schedules.

TROUBLESOME ALLIES, BUT

Mr. R. L. Borden is probably wondering by this time who is making that Ontario tour anyway. The whereabouts of the honorable gentleman is frequently matter for curiosity ungratified. Not so his "assistants." They took up daily—in some robe or other. First, Mr. Roblin takes a swipe at J. A. Macdonald and sinks his blade to the hilt in J. S. Willison. Mr. Willison promptly advises Mr. Roblin that the blow was altogether unwarranted—that neither the intended victim, the real victim, nor anyone else deserved it. But Mr. Roblin refuses to recover his cutlery and the scuffle would have unshamed quivers in the form of his political associates. To Mr. Willison is due the sympathy that goes to a man wounded in the house of his friends, though prudence should have warned him against the danger of associating with such characters.

To offset this accomplishment of Mr. Roblin Mr. Hanna appears with

a wholesale slander of British immigrants in Canada. In effect he calls them lunatics and criminals, and takes no pains to distinguish the sheep from the goats or to even make clear that he does not consider them all goats.

Our old friend Bower figures daily too with dissertations on the moral, economic and social undesirableness of the Japanese who swarmed into British Columbia through the loophole he left in the Provincial statutes. Though less dramatic in their methods, Messrs. Hanna and Bower both manage to prevent Mr. Roblin absorbing all the attention.

Meantime Mr. Borden "also spoke" briefly some place or other "on the tariff." His views on the subject are interesting in their way and well worthy attention, but they are by no means so spectacular as the remarks he would probably like to make on his eccentric satellites. On the whole he no doubt wishes these Provincial lights were "on the road to Mandalay," or some other equally distant and uncomfortable place. He engaged them to play subordinate parts, and their sensational bids for the leading role are neither complimentary nor enjoyable to the boss. In their society Mr. Borden is out-classed—un-classed is better, for Mr. Borden belongs to a different and a better class of the species. But just now the noise they are making is effectively obscuring the softer but saner cadences of Mr. Borden. However, he engaged them for the tour and must put up with the consequences. We may drop a tear for the troubles of a leader who cannot lead the unled, but sympathy must not obscure the fact that Mr. Borden stands responsible for Mr. Roblin's slander of Mr. Willison, for Mr. Hanna's slander of the British men and women who have settled in Canada, and for Mr. Bower's slander of the Japanese who entered British Columbia through the legal embrasure, he left for them.

THE COMING MINISTER OF LABOR.

W. L. Mackenzie King, formerly Deputy Minister of Labor, is Liberal candidate in North Waterloo, Ont. Mr. King is a grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, one of the liberators of Canada. If the following nomination address speaks his sentiments he is worthy his lineage and well worthy the votes he solicits.

"My acceptance of the Liberal nomination in North Waterloo is a step which has not been taken without long and earnest consideration. My work of the past eight years, during which time the Department of Labor has grown to be one of the most important departments of the Government, has afforded me too many opportunities for public service and is too near to my heart to be quickly or lightly parted from. Indeed, the serious responsibilities involved in giving up a position of such great usefulness has been realized so fully that were it not outweighed by the deepest convictions as to what is at the present time a public duty, I would certainly not sever my connection with a department with which I have been associated from its very creation.

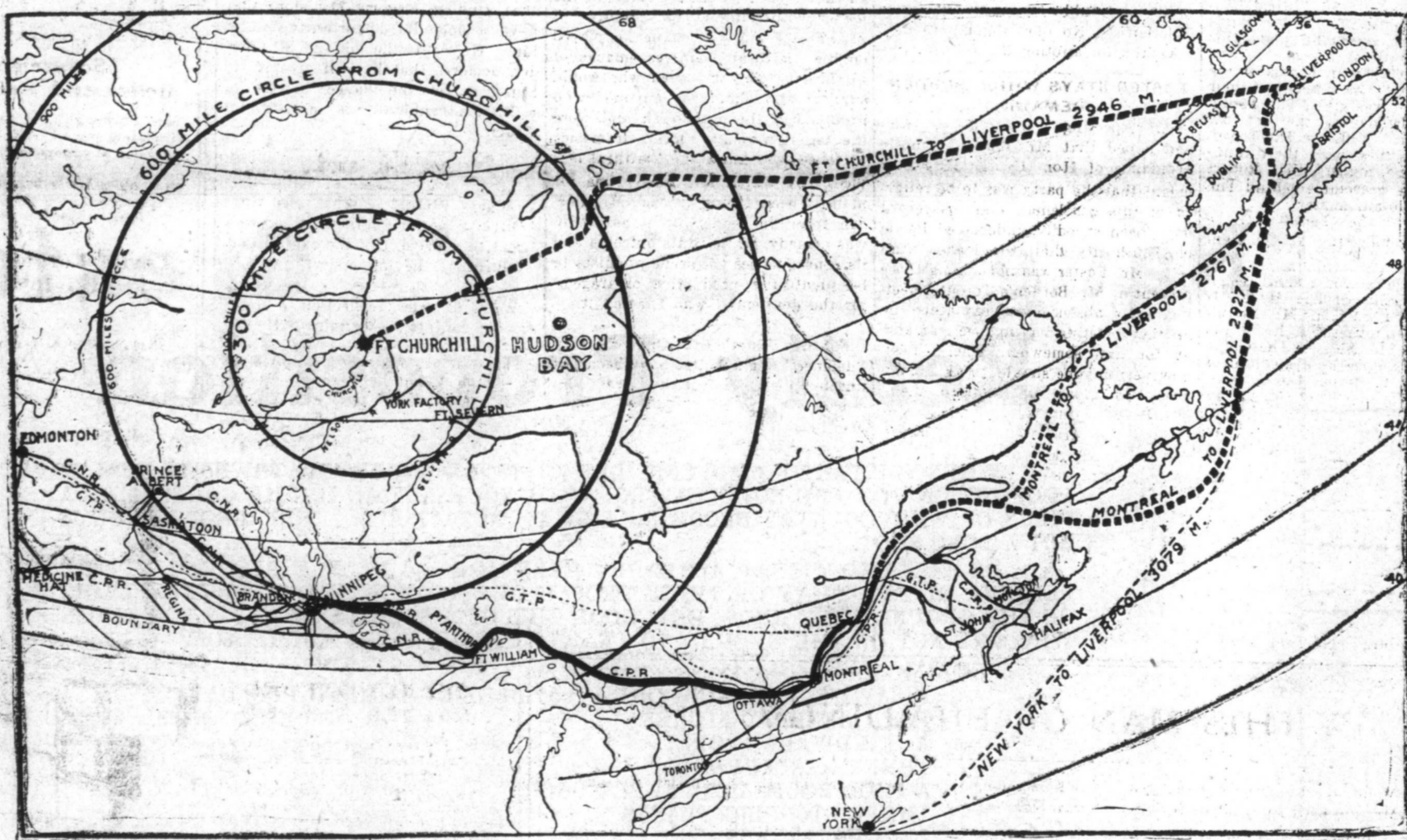
"Of these convictions there lies deepest perhaps the feeling that membership in the House of Commons would afford greater scope for furthering those very purposes for which the Department of Labor has been established—the promotion of industrial peace, the amelioration of social and industrial conditions—and the belief that the younger men of Canada should demonstrate their willingness to share more largely in their country's affairs and to be prepared to make sacrifices if need be toward that end. I have long felt that, except as applied to the Church, where the significance is, perhaps, even deeper, nothing could be truer than the words of Mr. Goldwin Smith, that 'politics is the noblest of all callings, but the meanest of all trades.' What our country demands to-day is that young men, whatever their party, should recognize the greatness of the inheritance given them by God in this Dominion, and should train and discipline their lives with a view to bringing to the councils of the nation a guidance that is worthy of its destiny.

Winnipeg, Oct. 3.—Although the officials refuse to say anything there is still a well-defined sentiment that the C.P.R. strike is on the eve of settlement, and it is expected that an announcement to that effect will be made on Sunday. In the absence of Wm. Whyte, who is away shooting, General Manager Bury has been carrying on negotiations with the strikers, the strike being being brought to bear for a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

Strikes Nearing End.

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—Robert Bennett, who was shot this week in a drunken frolic at Norwood, will be brought and the arrest of Robert Bennett on a murder charge will follow. Mystery still surrounds the shooting.

BY HUDSON BAY TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD
 THE ROUTE THAT WILL SOLVE FOR ALL TIME THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM OF THE WEST.



This map shows at a glance the enormous strategical advantages of the Hudson Bay route from the wheat fields of the west to the markets of Great Britain. The map shows Great Britain in its correct latitude, and the slight narrowing of the longitude leaves the comparison between the alternative routes unaffected. Fort Churchill, it will be seen, is relatively in the same position to Liverpool as Montreal is, and over 100 miles nearer than New York. The 500-mile circle from Fort Churchill is just north of Winnipeg. Prince Albert is within the circle. Saskatoon, Regina and Brandon just without. The further west we go from Winnipeg the greater is the obvious advantage of the new route.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Niagara Falls, Sept. 15, 1908.—

"We have undertaken the construction of another railway—the Hudson Bay railway. I am sure, does not appeal very much to the people of Westland county. It concerns more the people of the west. But I say to you, gentlemen of Ontario, and you will agree with me that what concerns one portion of the community concerns every part of the community. And you men from Ontario, you are ready to bear your share of the burden which will be necessary to help the citizens in other parts of the country. But you will not be called upon to do anything upon that, because we have provided that this railway is to be constructed out of the receipts from land which is set apart for that very purpose.

"Now, we have come to the conclusion that this railway is a necessity owing to the condition in which our fellow-citizens in the west are placed. This railway will give an alternative or optional route. At the present time all the wheat as soon as it is tracked is sent out to Lake Superior. We want to provide another railway by Hudson Bay. There will then be the present route and the Hudson Bay route, and the man who raises wheat and cattle will have two outlets for his production.

"We have been asked: 'Are you not going to hurt the trade of the St. Lawrence if you do this?' Oh, ye of little faith, the trade of Canada is too great even for these two outlets. What we see coming will be more than sufficient for both the St. Lawrence and the Hudson Bay routes.

"We have come to the conclusion that the time to build this railway is now, not tomorrow, but now; and we have surveyors in the field looking at the condition of the country and preparing plans for us, which we shall be prepared to put into execution as soon as we receive them.

"The government will build the railway. The government or a company will be entrusted with the operating; but, whatever we do, all of the terminals and the elevators shall be built by the government and retained under all and every circumstance by the government, so as to insure the largest measure of benefit possible to the Canadian people in the Northwest provinces."

Hon. Frank Oliver at Edmonton, September 25.—

"Of what benefit is it to the people of Edmonton if a railway is built down through the wastes to Hudson Bay? It will cut 1,000 miles out of the transportation between Edmonton and Edmonton's ultimate market. It is not a thousand miles between Edmonton and Winnipeg. You know what it costs to ride to Winnipeg. You know what it costs to haul freight from Edmonton to Winnipeg. I do not suggest that the cutting out of a thousand miles in transportation between Edmonton and Liverpool will involve a corresponding saving in the rates to Liverpool. But it must be clear to everyone that it will make a considerable difference in the cost of prairie at Liverpool. The price at Edmonton. The cost of transportation from Edmonton to Liverpool is paid by the man in Liverpool. No, it is paid by the man in Edmonton, and every cent that can be taken off that cost is a cent in the pocket of the man in Edmonton. It means cents on a bushel of grain; it means fractions of a cent on a pound of beef; it means dollars on every acre of land. Our opponents say: 'Oh, the Liberal government does not mean it. It is only an election promise.' That was what they said in 1896, when they exhausted every thing else that they could think of. But the Liberal government's promise of 1896, endorsed at the polls, has been abundantly fulfilled. So, if the promise made today is endorsed it will be just as abundantly fulfilled. But, remember, unless the promise is endorsed it cannot be fulfilled. The question to be answered on October 26 is whether you do or do not want the Hudson Bay railway.

Hon. Clifford Sifton at Brandon, September 22, 1908.—

"Now, we come to the latest development, and indeed, the best is still to come. We are most interested in what we are going to get than in what we have done. The prime minister proposes to build for those provinces the Hudson Bay railway. It is a fitting culmination of the policy of progress and development which the government has followed during these years. That announcement was a very material factor in inducing me to become a candidate for this constituency in this election, because I felt and feel now that the time has come when we men from the west have succeeded in proving that a Hudson Bay railway is no mere chimera—no foolish project; but one which the people of the west are bound to see carried into effect, and the time to do it. So, therefore, if the people of the Northwest give Sir Wilfrid Laurier his endorsement at this election, then in three or four years we may expect to see trains running to Hudson Bay."

THE C.P.R. ENTERS T.

With a prayer for strength to some "Judas Iscariot" to try and a warning to the out of his path, Mr. E. B. Calgary has entered the arena again. To those of it may be explained the nett is the solicitor for the Pacific Railway Company, he formerly combined the leadership of the party in Alberta. His "connections" being consistent with his public life—the public life at the first—has spent the past three quiet years of his legal life has emerged again with mentioned notice of arrival being promptly elected to the office of the Calgary Association.

Mr. Bennett, his progress and prospects may be judged some attention may be to the circumstances under political re-entrance to circumstances which seem that it has a meaning than the recovery of a de- dicate from his period of exile, and a significance he quite out of proportion to the importance of his doings. The re-entrance Bennett is timely from the of his employees—very to gether too timely to war- position that it is of no- tion and has no come- their interests. It occurs else moment the Premier the intention of the C.P.R. Push railway to early com- to build the road as a C. enterprise. Unless the methods of the C.P.R. and its altogether mis- there are between them is than the superficial relat- synonymous occurrence, some very excellent reason being that the re-appear- Bennett at this moment in- lities is the signal that the on the warpath and the they intend to do or try.

No corporation or insti- tute has quite so much reason the construction of the H. railway as the C.P.R. This have a line of railway stret- sea to sea. A large por- line runs through country- no generate traffic enough grease for the car-wheels. line is a "splendidly pay- It pays because over it is has been handled, the out- coming commerce of West- both with the Eastern Pro- with the Old Land. On the C.P.R. have been able- have sufficiently heavy to- road not only profitable but- ly profitable. The busi- company, therefore, is to- ern traffic rolling along the- and to prevent it going- routes. Every car of grain- that reaches the sea from- by any other route is a- tunity to the C.P.R. Ever- ment of goods from the Old- reaches the prairies by a- route than their line of re- mised chance. The com- be deaf, dumb and blind- did not fight, by every- means a proposal to open a- for handling the produce of- en route to the Old Land- goods from the Old Land- of the West.

The C.P.R. company is- concern, a very wealthy com- generation its solvency has- questioned. For half this- has been recognized as an- money-maker. Its stock- ready whenever offered. It- ize power is tremendous. It- ably safe to say that the C- secure money in Great Brit- at terms as advantageous a- million of Canada. Even- gency settled down upon- market a year ago, it was- boast of a director of the- the House of Commons- C.P.R. had ten millions of- ing in the banks. Had it- Co. wanted a railway to H- they would have built it- years ago. They had the- their disposal. That they- handsome dividends on it- concern could scarcely be- to have built the road we- been to divert traffic from- line, and it is not cause- that the shareholders declin- detest a new enterprise.

The wholesome, harmless- and "teble" stems of a lun- mountains shrub, give to- Cough Forcely the curative- and heal the sensitive mem- and safely yield to this high- Cough medicine. Dr. Wood- mothers that they can with- to even very young babies. No- chloroform—absolutely nothing- harmful. It calms the distress- and heeds the sensitive mem- cept no other. Demand Dr. S- by all dealers.

THE C.P.R. ENTERS THE LISTS.

With a prayer for strength, a rebuke to some "Judas feroctis" in his party and a warning to the Grits to keep out of his path, Mr. R. B. Bennett of Calgary has entered the political arena again. To those of recent advent it may be explained that Mr. Bennett is the solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and that he formerly combined this office with the leadership of the Conservative party in Alberta. His "corporation connections" being considered incompatible with his public aspirations—by the public—he was retired from public life at the first opportunity and has spent the past three years in the quiet pursuit of his legal duties. Now he has emerged again with the aforementioned notice of arrival, and has been promptly elected to the presidency of the Calgary Association.

Mr. Bennett, his prayers, promises and prophecies may be left to events, but some attention may well be paid to the circumstances under which his political recrudescence takes place—circumstances which seem to suggest that it has a meaning far broader than the recovery of a defeated candidate from his period of normal absence, and a significance to the public quite out of proportion even to the importance of that gentleman and his doings. The re-appearance of Mr. Bennett is timely—from the viewpoint of his employers—very timely, altogether too timely to warrant the supposition that it is of no concern to them and has no connection with their interests. It occurs at the precise moment the Premier announces the intention of the Government to push the construction of the Hudson Bay railway to early completion, and to build the road as a Government enterprise. Unless the aims and the methods of the C.P.R. and their solicitor are altogether misunderstood there is between these events more than the superficial relationship of synonymous occurrence. There are some very excellent reasons for believing that the re-appearance of Mr. Bennett at this moment in Alberta politics is the signal that the C.P.R. are on the warpath and the hint of what they intend to do or try to do.

No corporation or institution in Canada has quite so much reason to dread the construction of the Hudson Bay railway as the C.P.R. This company have a line of railway stretching from sea to sea. A large portion of that line runs through country which does not generate traffic enough to bring in the car-wheels. Yet that line is a splendidly paying concern. It pays because over it is hauled, and has been hauled, the outgoing and incoming commerce of Western Canada, both with the Eastern Provinces and with the Old Land. On this traffic the C.P.R. have been able to levy tribute sufficiently heavy to make their road not only profitable but immensely profitable. The business of the company, therefore, is to keep Western traffic rolling along their rails, and to prevent it going to other routes. Every car of grain or cattle that reaches the sea from the prairies by any other route is a lost opportunity to the C.P.R. Every consignment of goods from the Old Land that reaches the prairies by any other route than their line of railway is a missed chance. The company would be deaf, dumb and blind to every prompting of business instinct if they did not fight by every legitimate means a proposal to open a new route for handling the produce of the West en route to the Old Land en route to the West.

The C.P.R. company is a wealthy concern, a very wealthy concern. For a generation its solvency has been unquestioned. For half that time it has been recognized as an immense money-maker. Its stock has sold readily whenever offered. Its borrowing power is tremendous. It is probably safe to say that the C.P.R. can secure money in Great Britain to-day at terms as advantageous as the Dominion of Canada. Even when stringency settled down upon the money market a year ago, it was the proud boast of a director of the company in the House of Commons that the C.P.R. had ten millions of dollars lying in the banks. Had the C.P.R. Co. wanted a railway to Hudson Bay they would have built it themselves years ago. They had the money at their disposal. That they could earn handsome dividends on the investment could scarcely be doubted. But to have built the road would have been to divert traffic from their main line, and it is not cause for marvel that the shareholders declined to undertake a new enterprise which, if the wholesome, harmless green leaf and tender stems of a lung healing mountain's shrub, give to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy its own profit strings. Tackling dry bronchial coughs quickly and safely yield to this highly effective Cough medicine. Dr. Shoop assures mothers that they can with safety give it to even very young babes. No opium, no chloroform—absolutely nothing harsh or harmful. It calms the distressing cough, and heals the sensitive membranes. Accept no other. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Sold by all dealers.

It is anything in the logic of circumstances and the teaching of history therefore, the C.P.R. are in the fight against the Hudson Bay railway and against the Government. That when the Hudson Bay Railway was a blow at the C.P.R., but it was a less severe blow than the construction of the Hudson Bay railway. The former introduced railway competition to the Great Lakes, but it left the C.P.R. master of the situation as regards through traffic. The Hudson Bay railway, if it is anything at all, is a means to the end of covering the charges on through traffic. For that reason it is a blow at the supremacy of the company in fixing these charges to suit themselves. All that we have seen therefore in the past in the way of C.P.R. influence in elections we may expect confidently to see repeated, and as much more as opportunity or added experience suggests to them. The stakes are tremendous, and we are sure that their value better than the C.P.R.

With the interests of the C.P.R. the policy of the Alberta Conservatives fits in beautifully. The company does not want the road, and we may presume, are ready to fight it; the Alberta Conservatives declare they do not want the Dominion to build the road but want it left to the four Western Provinces to build when they get ready and when they are able. They party declare therefore that they are working for precisely what the company want. The obvious interest of the company is in supporting the party candidates and furthering the party policy. What further conditions precedent could be necessary to foresee a renewal of the alliance which for a quarter of a century has linked the party who gave the C.P.R. its stranglehold on the West and the company who have consistently swung their influence to the support of that party? If, indeed, anything further were needed it is afforded by the opportune return of the company's Alberta solicitor to political activity and his prompt election to the office of president of the Calgary Association. This is at once public notice that the monopoly is with the monopolists and that the monopolists gladly accept the proffered help. The allies are allies still. It is for the people to say whether they want to be ruled by the C.P.R. or by the men the C.P.R. are fighting.

FROM THE ENEMY. "E'en the ranks of Tuscany Can scarce forbear to cheer" at the magnificent results of the Western development policy of the Laurier Government. The following editorial extract is such as one would expect to find in the columns of a newspaper enthusiastically supporting the Government and warmly approving the

otherwise would take business that secured. They had the business, for years had all the business, why, then, should they build another road to divert the business? So astute a manager to recognize that the C.P.R. has not failed to acquire this situation, and if they have not built the Hudson Bay road or offered to build it, that simply means that they considered it better for their business that it should not be built.

Of all auspices under which the Hudson Bay road might be constructed, the C.P.R. would doubtless sooner see it built by anyone else than by the Government. The new road will be shorter than the Canadian Pacific line. Therefore it will be possible to handle through traffic over it at lower rates than the Company find it desirable to charge. If the road were in the hands of a private company the C.P.R. might be able to gobble up the holding company as they have absorbed a dozen other inconvenient rivals. If this were not possible a "working agreement" could doubtless be arranged by which the short line would give as little competition to the C.P.R. in the handling of through freight as possible. But with the road built and owned by the Government this is hopeless. As a Government enterprise its business in life will be to bring transportation prices down to a proper figure, instead of to earn dividends for shareholders. Because it will have a shorter distance to haul traffic it will be able to haul traffic for less money; and its possession by the people is assurance that it will be required to do so. The road, in short, will become a regulator of the freight charges from the prairies to the sea, for the other roads must fix their prices by the rates it offers. The public ownership of the road is assurance that it will set a pace not likely to be satisfactory to the corporation who have been setting their own pace for a generation.

If there is anything in the logic of circumstances and the teaching of history therefore, the C.P.R. are in the fight against the Hudson Bay railway and against the Government. That when the Hudson Bay Railway was a blow at the C.P.R., but it was a less severe blow than the construction of the Hudson Bay railway. The former introduced railway competition to the Great Lakes, but it left the C.P.R. master of the situation as regards through traffic. The Hudson Bay railway, if it is anything at all, is a means to the end of covering the charges on through traffic. For that reason it is a blow at the supremacy of the company in fixing these charges to suit themselves. All that we have seen therefore in the past in the way of C.P.R. influence in elections we may expect confidently to see repeated, and as much more as opportunity or added experience suggests to them. The stakes are tremendous, and we are sure that their value better than the C.P.R.

Speaking in Massey Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday last, the Premier, Mr. Roblin of Manitoba, who is campaigning in Mr. Borden's interests in Ontario, said: "I say of this good editor who has been set apart for the laying on of hands, and who has slandered me, that his paper, and the corporation behind his paper, have deliberately falsified records. My charge is this: That when the Hudson Bay Railway was a blow at the C.P.R., but it was a less severe blow than the construction of the Hudson Bay railway. The former introduced railway competition to the Great Lakes, but it left the C.P.R. master of the situation as regards through traffic. The Hudson Bay railway, if it is anything at all, is a means to the end of covering the charges on through traffic. For that reason it is a blow at the supremacy of the company in fixing these charges to suit themselves. All that we have seen therefore in the past in the way of C.P.R. influence in elections we may expect confidently to see repeated, and as much more as opportunity or added experience suggests to them. The stakes are tremendous, and we are sure that their value better than the C.P.R.

Self-respecting Conservatives who had hoped that Mr. Borden's public avoidance of Hon. George E. Foster meant that the party was to be relieved of this gentleman and his record have been speedily undeceived by no less authority than the leader himself. Mr. Foster was not among those present at Mr. Borden's Toronto meeting. His absence was explained by another meeting having been arranged for his gentlemen also. Least, however, anyone should think a coldness had grown up between them, Mr. Borden hastened to reassure his hearers that Mr. Foster was an honorable man, attacked the Royal Insurance Commission vigorously, but wound up somewhat unfortunately by congratulating himself that the Commission had not found him tangled up in any of the "land deals" which had put Mr. Foster so much in need of defence.

Mr. Willison was managing editor of the Globe in 1896 and until November, 1908. He is a man of such remarkable obliquity of moral vision and such a superb quality of "nerve" who asks for election as a condemnation of the mishandling of trust funds by the Ottawa administration. Mr. Foster would have made a better figure before the public if he had admitted the impropriety of his own business, and his private business to handle trust funds. It is public business, and the more public it is the better for the owners of the money.

This is the man to whom Mr. Borden paid tribute, in Massey hall, the man who must become his chief colleague if he succeeded at the polls, the man for whose elevation to the portfolio of finance every Borden candidate stands.

Whom do you want? This man or W. S. Fielding?

National Transcontinental project. But it is taken from the columns of the Toronto News, a paper rivaling the Mail and Empire for first place among the admirers of Mr. Borden and vigorously working to promote his campaign against the new road on the ground that it costs money to build railways. Says the News: "Monday next (today) will be an epochal day for the West. It will witness the inauguration of a regular passenger and freight service over the Grand Trunk Pacific from Winnipeg to Wainwright, Saskatchewan, a distance of 666 miles, just twice as far as from Montreal to Toronto. People are living along the line largely in tents and dugouts, but once they get a freight service, certain towns will spring up by magic. There are ninety-three stations on Portage la Prairie to Wainwright. There have been built in these by the contractors, and so far as it was possible to get lumber and other materials stores and houses have been erected. At the divisional points roundhouses and larger railway premises have been built, and more than 100 miles of way of building by citizens. Places like Rivers, Melville, Watrous and Wainwright are already busy little towns, Watrous boasts a newspaper which has reached its fourth issue, and which announces how soon the first train will arrive. There will be much activity to get things snug before the winter in all these towns, much shipping in of materials, and, at many points, a good deal of shipping out of wheat. The opening out of this line this autumn means the adding to developed Canada of a fertile productive province, another link so to speak, the life-blood of which flows up and down this line and to the westward to the coast. The heart will throb the more vigorously because of it, and all of Canada must feel the effect. Events of much less importance have been marked by a much greater ceremony."

Friday morning Mr. Willison issued a statement declaring that the Globe's policy on the Crow's Nest Railway was arbitrary and unjust, and that he himself, without consultation with the directors of the Globe or any of them, Mr. Roblin has not yet retracted his declaration nor apologized for it. Unless and until he does so he stands convicted of "having slandered his friend and party-worker, Mr. Willison, and of being too cowardly to withdraw the statement when Mr. Willison told him it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has gone his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden told his Toronto audience he wanted to repeat the vision of Sir John Macdonald of thirty years ago. That was the victory Sir John won on the "National Policy" issue. It is at least obliging of Mr. Borden to tell us beforehand that he would construe victory as a mandate for the same kind of fiscal legislation.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden told his Toronto audience he wanted to repeat the vision of Sir John Macdonald of thirty years ago. That was the victory Sir John won on the "National Policy" issue. It is at least obliging of Mr. Borden to tell us beforehand that he would construe victory as a mandate for the same kind of fiscal legislation.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

continued and ended by him, under his oversight, and by his authority. He had no obligation to "The Globe" in the matter, or to Mr. Jaffray or to me. He sat on the platform in Massey Hall on Wednesday night and heard Hon. Mr. Roblin make his charge. If he will declare that the charge is true, or that Mr. Jaffray or any other man either directly or indirectly, dictated the policy of "The Globe" on the matter in question, or that such policy was determined and directed as Mr. Roblin states, I shall resign. He knows the facts. Let him speak.

I did not become responsible for the editorial management of "The Globe" until January, 1908. My editorial associates, who have personal knowledge of affairs in 1896, assure me that the charge made by Hon. Mr. Roblin is false, wholly and absolutely false in every sentence and in every inflection. Mr. Willison falsified and distorted the charge. Hon. Mr. Roblin stands before the public a slanderer, whose word is not to be believed, and whose capacity of lying is demonstrated by his other public misdeeds. This is my answer to Mr. Roblin's challenge.

Friday morning Mr. Willison issued a statement declaring that the Globe's policy on the Crow's Nest Railway was arbitrary and unjust, and that he himself, without consultation with the directors of the Globe or any of them, Mr. Roblin has not yet retracted his declaration nor apologized for it. Unless and until he does so he stands convicted of "having slandered his friend and party-worker, Mr. Willison, and of being too cowardly to withdraw the statement when Mr. Willison told him it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has gone his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

Mr. Borden explained the presence of Provincial politicians on his Toronto platform by saying Sir John A. Macdonald had kept Federal and Provincial affairs separate. Mr. Borden need not trouble to point out their differences. No one among the men who stand behind it was untrue. Mr. Roblin has told his fellow-assassins one better. They were content to make war on their enemies; he drives his knife into his friend, albeit he intended the blow for another man. But he does not withdraw the weapon when told whom he had struck.

it surely is quite incompatible for him to defend officially the lieutenant who did so. In putting himself on the back Mr. Borden administered a back-handed swat to Mr. Foster, unintentionally, but none the less really and severely. It could not have been otherwise. Mr. Foster has reached the stage of political deterioration where the best that can be said of him is to say nothing about him. To defend him is only to call attention to him, and to call attention to him is to condemn him.

This newly-attempted defence is notice to the party that Mr. Borden keeps Mr. Foster whether they want him or not. This choice Mr. Borden made two years ago. He reaffirms it now after two years of consideration and experience. It may be taken therefore as his final word. Mr. Foster goes not until he goes. So long as he is in party control so long the party must bear the brunt of Mr. Foster's doings. Mr. Foster and his allies are now dominant in the official circles, and the rank and file may make the best or worst of it as they please.

This absolves decent-minded Conservatives from responsibility to support Mr. Borden and his candidates. However strongly they may hold the party doctrines as to tariff policy, trade policy, railway policy, and all the other economic policies, they cannot be expected to endorse the officially declared policy of the party as to the men who have wrecked it and whose presence paralyzes all hopes of its early recovery. Conservatives who put the honor and permanent well-being of their party higher than the edict of its nominal chief will do no violence to the obligation of party loyalty by administering to that chief on October 26th a rebuke which he cannot fail to understand and which he dare not ignore.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

ON THE SIDE. Calgary Herald: "What has Mr. 'Oliver' done for Southern Alberta except to deprive it of the capital and, indirectly, the university?" W. E. Knowles' recollection in Moose Jaw is said to be certain. He declares: "There is just one way to prove the excellence of 'Salada' Tea and that is to try it. Ask your grocer for a package today."

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any other elections his Minister of Finance would be the man who poured the money of widows and orphans into speculative schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and the enrichment of his political associates. If the public want that kind of Finance Minister they have a splendid opportunity to get him. He wants the job and Mr. Borden declares that he will give it to him if he gets the chance. A vote for Borden candidate is a vote for Foster.

There is a greater party interested in Mr. Borden's pronouncement—the public. To them he says in effect that if he should succeed at the coming elections or any

CANADA UNDER TWO REGIMES

A COMPARISON IN UNIFORM DEPRESSION AND UNIFORM EXPANSION.

THE PEOPLES OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES

Remarkable Results Produced by an Intelligent Immigration Policy Under the Liberal Government Where the Conservatives Had Ignominiously Failed.

Population of the Western Provinces.

Table showing population of Western Provinces (Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan) for years 1891, 1901, 1906, and 1907.

Manitoba... 192,506 255,211 365,638 43 Alberta... 25,277 91,279 185,412 153

Alberta... 25,277 91,279 185,412 153

Saskatchewan... 25,277 91,279 185,412 153

Total... 219,055 419,519 806,863 819

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

South America... 1,466,118 4,533,000

Imports Entered Free of Duty...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Imports Entered Free of Duty...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Imports Entered Free of Duty...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Conservative rule... Liberal rule...

Foreign Trade of Western Canada.

Table showing foreign trade of Western Canada for years 1906, 1907, and 1908.

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

Imports into Western Canada...

Exports from Western Canada...

SEEING THE DREAM OF YEARS REALIZED

The Laurier Government's Promise to Build the Railway to Hudson Bay Brings Joy to Hearts of Old Timers—H. W. McKenney, M.P.P., Tells of Its Practicability.

Probably in the whole of the north-west there is no resident who is more thoroughly conversant with the possibilities of navigation by means of the Hudson Bay than H. W. McKenney, M.P.P. for the St. Albert district.

Mr. McKenney has been a resident of Western Canada for almost half a century and none is more enthusiastic than he upon the great benefits that the new railway to the Bay will be to the people of the prairie provinces in the matter of transportation and consequent development of the country.

"I am sure that the waters of Hudson Bay are navigable for almost the entire twelve months of the year, and 400 to 500 tons would load up season after season along the English coast and then set out across the Atlantic for the west coast of Europe."

For fifty years or more before the advent of the railway into Winnipeg the great waterway of the north to which all the west is now looking, was used exclusively by the Hudson Bay Co. for the transportation of its goods into Northwest Canada.

The sailing vessels, ranging in size from 100 to 200 tons would load up season after season along the English coast and then set out across the Atlantic for the west coast of Europe."

Mr. McKenney states that years ago he was frequently on the trip from Hudson Bay to the west coast of Europe, and that the trip was not only a pleasure but a business one.

"The enormous benefit that the Hudson Bay railway and steamboat transportation by that waterway to Hudson Bay is so well known that I need not speak of that," said Mr. McKenney.

"The savings in freight rates will be great and the people of the British Isles and continental Europe will be given a direct entrance into the heart of Western Canada. Such an entrance is needed to bring this country to the stage of greatest development and I am glad to see that such a project is being considered."

"I do not want to discuss politics," said Mr. McKenney, as he was bidding the reporter good-by, "but I must give you my opinion as to the future of this country. It is a tremendous calamity if Sir Wilfrid Laurier were defeated. And I cannot speak too much in praise of Mr. Oliver, who has done more for Alberta in his past quarter of a century than any other man in the province."

Appointed Master Mechanic.

Montreal, October 2.—Guellet, the new general superintendent of the Hudson Bay railway, appointed Gates Reid as master mechanic, with headquarters at North Bay.

Sir Wilfrid at Quebec.

Ottawa, October 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will remain in Ottawa until Sunday, when he will leave for Quebec City, where he will speak on Monday night. His Quebec itinerary during the next fortnight has not yet been arranged.

Sad Home Coming.

Winnipeg, October 2.—Mrs. Erskine of 15 1/2 Jubilee block, was found dead in her bed by her husband, an emphysematic man, English surgeon, on reaching home tonight. Death was due to natural causes.

Tableau Staged for Mining Institute at Victoria, B.C. Oct. 3.—The most spectacular sight which greeted the eyes of a party of European mining engineers on their visit to the Canadian Mining Institute at Victoria, B.C. The Grandby "Glorious" is the largest and deepest in the world. It is situated on the north shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and is a world of its kind.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

OUNCE OF SOAP, BARREL OF SUDS

Hon. W. S. Fielding Thus Characterizes Meeting at Owen Sound.

Owen Sound, Oct. 3.—Once again the tremendous popularity of Canada's finance minister was attested to at a monster Liberal meeting in the town hall here tonight. The auditorium was jammed to the doors and cheer after cheer rang out as Mr. Fielding expounded his sound and wholesome commercial policy and at the same time vigorously and successfully battled with the arguments of his opponents. There was a refreshing warmth in the heartiness of the welcome extended to the financier from Nova Scotia.

The arrangements for the meeting were most excellent and there were only two other speakers besides Mr. Fielding. Hon. A. G. McKay spoke for about fifteen minutes, telling of the work done by the member for the Conservative party and the benefits of the federal administration.

Foster the Real Leader.

Mr. Tolford, in whom the Liberal hopes of the constituency are so abundantly centered, admitted that he had not spoken in parliament as much as Mr. Foster, for instance. In this connection he mentioned that the real leader of the Conservative party and the best man in the cabinet was Mr. Borden.

Hon. Mr. Fielding once more made the ringing statement: "We have in our twelve years of good government not just a government, not an angelic government, but just good human government." He occupied some time in refuting the scandal talk, showing how no charges had been made against any member of the present cabinet. All the scandal talk, he said, when aggregated together, did not amount to a hair's breadth when viewed in its proper proportion. The Conservatives took their place in the government and manufactured it into the proverbial "hot air" balloon, yet he thought the general public reviewed things in their proper proportion.

Conservative Deficits.

To the applause of the entire audience Mr. Fielding told of the Conservative deficits and Liberal surpluses during the last session. He showed that the rate of taxation had been reduced two dollars on every dollar of the Liberal's. Comparing the Conservative deficit with the Liberal's he said the Liberals had saved \$4,000,000 to the people of Canada by this decrease in the rate of taxation. He said that the Conservative deficit had increased. He said that the Conservative deficit had increased. He said that the Conservative deficit had increased.

Danger of Floating Ice.

"The only trouble in the summer months that might occur in the winter icebergs that drift down the coast of the north shore of Hudson Bay," said Mr. McKenney, "but these are not to be feared. In winter the bay is kept open by the ebb and flow of the tide and the white water of the Atlantic. During the winter there is only the shore ice to contend with."

Mr. McKenney recalled an incident of an engineer who had been sent to Hudson Bay evidently with instructions to report unfavorably but who had returned with a report that there was no question but that the Hudson Bay railway was a matter of time. He then suggested that the Hudson Bay railway be built by the Hudson Bay company, and that the Hudson Bay company be given the right to build the Hudson Bay railway.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

Parallels to Hudson Bay.

An excellent parallel to the Hudson Bay is to be found in the Baltic sea at the north of Europe. The Baltic is a closed sea, much less influenced by the white water of the Atlantic than Hudson Bay, but still there are upon the shores of the Baltic such cities as Helsinki, the New York of the Baltic, and the port of the Baltic.

