

Terrible Eczema  
Prevent Scratching  
Failed to Believe, But  
Worked a Cure.

...of Prescott, North  
...She says: "My baby's  
...was one complete mass  
...and the little one's  
...would be eaten off  
...her hands tied for  
...her rubbing and  
...in vain, until we had  
...They all agreed it  
...of eczema, but  
...id any permanent good  
...we were advised  
...The first box did so  
...we felt sure we were  
...the right direction,  
...with the treatment un-  
...written boxes, and at  
...I effected a complete  
...ruptions, rashes, tetter,  
...and similar skin dis-  
...without equal. It  
...burns, scalds, piles,  
...inflammation, itching,  
...and suggests and stores at  
...or post free for price  
...Co., Toronto, Ontario.

PTACKS NAVY BILL  
...Should Have Been  
...People Before Pas-  
...Reciprocity.

...Ques., Sept. 4.—Hear-  
...former electors have  
...a crowd of 2,000  
...aims and objects of  
...The Liberal adminis-  
...of corruption and  
...of alleged scandals.  
...the Liberal affairs re-  
...ular attention.  
...attacked as an ill-con-  
...which had been  
...without any attempt  
...attitude of the electors  
...they came out with his  
...against reciprocity  
...a minor issue,  
...the people of Canada  
...in good.

Rose Flour  
...Goes Further!  
...the essential qual-  
...of good bread bak-  
...in Edmonton by  
...OUR MILLS,  
...ELL & OTTOWELL.

GENTLEMEN  
...VISITING CARDS  
...of Case Postal No. 27, at  
...Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE ORIGINAL  
...ONLY  
...GENUINE  
...BEWARE  
...OF  
...IMITATIONS  
...SOLD  
...ON THE  
...MERIT  
...OF  
...MINARD'S  
...LINTMENT

At eight o'clock last night, half an hour before the opening of the meeting every chair in the hall was occupied and the gallery in the rear well filled. Those who came later had to find standing space in the rear of the hall. The chair was taken by ex-Mayor Lee and with him on the platform besides the two speakers were a number of prominent Liberals of Edmonton and members of the provincial legislature. Premier Sifton, who spoke first, had finished his address by nine o'clock.

Attempt to Disturb  
The attempt to disturb the meeting was disclosed as soon as Mr. Oliver rose to speak. The early hour members of the audience scattered here and there through the hall, not to begin to take their departure. Under this interruption Mr. Oliver was compelled to speak for a quarter of an hour, but annoying as it was, it did not succeed in its purpose of distracting the attention of the audience by the time the minister of the interior came to the more important part of his address, the interruption had entirely ceased.

When Mr. Oliver had finished his forceful argument on the reciprocity agreement, establishing beyond question that it was in the best interests of Canada as a whole, and also in the interests of the Empire, he turned his attention to the personal insinuations and local questions which have been imported into the campaign by his opponents in the hope of doing harm to the institutions of peace and craft. Defining "boodles" as the appropriation to one's own campaign funds, Mr. Oliver issued a challenge which electrified the audience. He said:

THROWS OUT CHALLENGE  
"I want any one of all this audience of four thousand persons to stand up here tonight and say which, or where, or how, I caused to be paid or authorized to be paid to any one of them any consideration except for legitimate and honest services."

Dead silence for the space of some seconds greeted this ringing challenge. The silence was broken by a great outburst of cheering.

"I want any man in this country from Red River to the Rocky Mountains," continued Mr. Oliver, "to say now if he ever got from me a favor, or promise, or threat of withholding favor, or right, because of his vote or influence."

Complaint Answered.  
At this point an individual arose from the audience and walked forward to the platform with a written complaint. It was a story of two men who worked three years ago at the time of the general election in a construction camp on the little river near Leamer, Slave Lake. The complaint

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# Four Thousand People Hear Premier Sifton

## Reciprocity and Wider Markets Makes New Converts by The Able Presentation of Issue—Challenge of Minister of the Interior to Name any Corrupt Act of His Greeted with Tumultuous Applause—Straightforward Statement of His Views on Northern Development Meets With Approval.

Before an audience of four thousand persons, completely filling the great auditorium of the Thistle Rink, the Hon. Frank Sifton, Minister of the Interior, on Wednesday evening, September 5th, delivered one of the most notable addresses of his long public career. In the face of an organized attempt to disturb the meeting, he held the almost unbroken attention of the immense audience for nearly two hours, while he gave a state-of-the-art exposition of the policy of the Liberal government in regard to reciprocity, disposed in a thoroughly satisfactory manner of the insinuations of boodles and graft which have been made against him, and discussed, as a private citizen, the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway scheme, pointing out its deficiencies and outlining plans for the development of northern Alberta by railroad construction of a more reasonable character. In his speech he touched upon all the main questions of the campaign, and with telling effect took up by one the various allegations which have been made against him by his opponents and did not leave them until the great audience gave evidence of satisfaction with his answers by tremendous and prolonged cheering. It was a great personal triumph for the Minister of the Interior. A better expression of confidence or more marked display of loyalty from his constituents could not have been desired by any member of any representative body in a democratic country.

The noteworthyness of the occasion was added to by an eloquent address on the reciprocity question by the Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta. Premier Sifton advanced most convincing arguments in support of the agreement for free trade in natural products with the United States. He also in his address dealt effectively, though at less length, with the navy question, and the control by Alberta and Saskatchewan of their natural resources as promised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The addresses of both the Hon. Frank Oliver and Premier Sifton were characterized by expressions of the highest regard for the welfare of the British Empire. The dual alliance of Borden and Bourassa to effect, by fair means or foul, the overthrow of Laurier received from both speakers the most scathing denunciation. That Borden should campaign Ontario with the cry that Laurier was disloyal, and should at the same time work hand in hand with Bourassa, who was seeking to inflame the mind of French Canada with the cry that Laurier was a traitor, was held up as a concrete example of political hypocrisy of the worst kind. In their mad effort to destroy the Laurier government they were ready to see race against race and to disrupt Canada by enkindling among the fires of old dissensions. They, and not the Liberal party who sought to build the Empire by strengthening Canada in material wealth through increase of trade, were guilty of the treason against Canada and the Empire which they accused their opponents.

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When Mr. Oliver had finished his forceful argument on the reciprocity agreement, establishing beyond question that it was in the best interests of Canada as a whole, and also in the interests of the Empire, he turned his attention to the personal insinuations and local questions which have been imported into the campaign by his opponents in the hope of doing harm to the institutions of peace and craft. Defining "boodles" as the appropriation to one's own campaign funds, Mr. Oliver issued a challenge which electrified the audience. He said:

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need of a railway to the Peace River country, where hundreds of settlers were already established, than to the Fort McMurray country where there was scarcely a settler and not ten acres of ground under cultivation. A railway was more needed to the east, north of the Saskatchewan river to St. Paul de Metis than to Fort McMurray.

Other Railways First.  
A railway would be built to Fort McMurray some day, but these others should come first. Edmonton in securing from the government a line to Fort McMurray, guaranteed to the extent of \$370,000 per annum in the payment of five per cent interest on nearly \$5,000,000 of bonds, would be receiving her share of railroad expenditure for a long time to come. When a line was badly wanted to the Peace River country or elsewhere, she would have to wait her turn again. Then the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway had been guaranteed to the extent of \$20,000,000 a mile for 250 miles. Other railways were being built in Alberta on a guarantee of \$13,000 per mile and interest at four per cent. At this ordinary rate of \$13,000 and four per cent, a railway 700 miles in length could have been built. At this rate, no doubt, the required arrangements could have been made with the G.T.P. or C.N.R. and in addition 300 miles of railroad to Fort McMurray, 100 miles to St. Paul de Metis, 100 to Assiniboine, and 100 to Whitecourt, leaving an additional 100 miles for whatever other section of the country most needed it.

PREMIER SIFTON  
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what do the railways depend? Upon what do the banking institutions and commercial interests depend? Do not they all absolutely and unquestionably depend upon the profits of the farmers? And if under reciprocity the profits of the farmer are increased is it not certain that the production will correspondingly increase? And is it not also certain that such an increase of the profits of the farmer will have more business; that the banks will have more business; that the commercial houses will have more business? And last, but not least, our manufacturing enterprises will benefit as greatly and as certainly by the conditions which benefit the farmer. (Cheers.)

Provincial Rights.  
People of the west should support the Laurier government because it had given assurance that the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan would be placed on the same footing as the natural resources. There was no difference of opinion as to the benefit of this fuller control of natural resources, but because the government arraigned it, it was worthy of support.

Defence of the Empire.  
The Liberal government, Premier Sifton declared, was the first ever to send a man or spend a dollar in the defence of the Empire. It had started to build a navy for the country because Canada had arrived at the stage of national development when it was obliged to defend its territory and to perform its part in maintaining the integrity of the Empire.

MR. OLIVER'S SPEECH  
Mr. Oliver spoke at 10:30 o'clock, addressing an audience in this hall on the subject of reciprocity. Since that time the people have been discussing the question to the people for a long time.

Free and Larger Markets.  
The great advantages of reciprocity were the opening up of freer and larger markets. With these markets a population of millions instead of hundreds of thousands. The markets of Great Britain, which were now open to Canada and would still be under the reciprocity agreement.

Reciprocity and Wider Markets Makes New Converts by The Able Presentation of Issue—Challenge of Minister of the Interior to Name any Corrupt Act of His Greeted with Tumultuous Applause—Straightforward Statement of His Views on Northern Development Meets With Approval.

try, from the date of Confederation until 1896, was divided into two sections, English and French. And is it not a fact that in 1895 this country was on the verge of civil war between these two sections of the population? Same Policy as 15 Years Ago.

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(Continued on Page Six.)



DISTRICT NEWS

WETASKIWIN. Bulletin News Service. At the meeting of the city fathers held on Tuesday evening...

The town Sunday school picnic, which was held at Ponoka on Labor Day was a grand success in every way...

Dr. and Miss Lackner of Didsbury have been in the city this week on their annual vacation...

A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted in the city on Tuesday...

Princess Edward Island. Her. Will address the annual meeting of the Liberal Association...

N.B., Sept. 6.—Despite a fall a large crowd attended the annual meeting of the Liberal Association...

Manufactory. Always and gumm. indicate Avenue 12. Edmonton

Prairie. being made. For all mesteads in Peace River Office: transportation Co. Edmonton.

CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY ATTEMPTS INTIMIDATION

President of E. B. Eddy Co., Orders Branch Managers Throughout Dominion to Oppose Reciprocity—Great Meeting at Winnipeg.

OTAWA, Ont., Sept. 8.—The first case of attempted intimidation by a "captain of industry" has been reported. W. B. Rowley, president of E. B. Eddy Co. of Hull, issued an address to his branch managers and agents...

W. H. Rowley is president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Old Time Enthusiasm at Winnipeg Meeting.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 8.—Enthusiasm for the reciprocity agreement was the principal feature of the first meeting of the "captain of industry" in the city of Winnipeg...

Conservatives Everywhere Are Placing Country Before Party

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 8.—Another Conservative warring of the Dominion has left his party leader and avowed his intention to stump for Laurier and reciprocity...

James Johnson, president of the Fruit Growers' Association of Norfolk County, Conservative, is out strongly in favor of reciprocity.

Thomas Hamilton, Conservative of South Simcoe, has consented to be a reciprocity candidate in opposition to Hamilton, Lennox, the nominee of the Conservative party.

Alfred W. G. Stevenson, Conservative, graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and ex-secretary of the West Wellington Farmers' Institute, supports reciprocity.

Winnipeg, Sept. 7.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Liberal Association in Winnipeg, Premier Borden stated that the Liberal party was in a position to take the country...

Message to the People

The premier appealed for support in Northern Ontario. "My message to you is this: If Ontario gives us no more than she gave us in 1908, and I believe she will do more; if Quebec gives us as much, and she will do it, if the Maritime Provinces join the procession, and they will do so, and better; and if the West, but there is no doubt about that since Confederation...

Why did they not let the present government give it a trial? The present issue is a fight for larger opportunities for both sides of the line. As far as he had seen the land was in many cases better on this side than on the other.

It was 11 o'clock Wednesday night before he parted from the cheering crowd at Bay land on his way to Sudbury and on his arrival set off forthwith for Copper Cliff, where he spent the night in the mines and chatted with the miners. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, apparently untroubled by the problems with which he was dressing an enthusiastic open air meeting of 5,000 gathered on the exhibition grounds...

At 5 o'clock Mayor W. C. West made an address of welcome and also spoke in eulogistic terms of the great good the clergy did in giving up their positions and aspirations for the good of the people. He also enumerated the various ministers that had been in the cabinet...

Local sportsmen are preparing for the fall. The poor ducks will suffer from frost. Fire broke out about four o'clock Monday afternoon in the house of Mr. D. White, near the beginning of the street...

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A Striking Example of the Inconsistency of the Conservative Loyalty Cry

Toronto Globe.—The Conservative leaders have abandoned the economic argument. They are going to give Canada a three weeks' exhibition of flag-waving. On every platform they tell us that reciprocity is a national issue...

What does this mean? Mr. George with \$100 of stock in his own business, while an American Trust company has \$250,000 out of a total of \$500,000? You may well ask what it means...

Let us leave them there in the front row at Massey hall, applauding the attacks upon themselves, a spectacle for the people of Canada of how good men blinded by selfishness can mistake the love of money for the love of country...

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# EDMONTON JOURNAL IS NOT THE ORGAN OF TORY PARTY

## H. A. Mackie Declares Grit Faction Controls its Policy.

## Joint Meeting At Riviere Qui Barre

## Journal's Earlier Support of Reciprocity Provokes Confession.

Riviere Qui Barre, Sept. 6.—Elections in this district last night heard the Hon. Frank Oliver and Major W. A. Griesbach debate the reciprocity agreement, and gave no uncertain indication of their attitude towards both the question and the candidates. The arguments advanced by the Minister of the Interior in support of reciprocity were received with great favor evidenced by spontaneous and hearty applause; those urged by Major W. A. Griesbach against the agreement were listened in dubious silence and provided no response from the audience.

The meeting was held in Flynn's hall, which was lavishly decorated for the occasion with evergreen, red, white and blue bunting and flags. The audience crowded the landing and stairs outside where they could hear, if they could not see, the speakers. P. J. Monaghan was chairman.

**Conservative Leaders Appear.**—Opposition speakers had been invited to the meeting, but it was not expected that the Conservative candidate and his chief advisers would be present as they were believed to address a meeting at Morinville, twelve miles away, that evening. But the meeting at Morinville was postponed owing to small attendance and shortly after nine o'clock, while the Minister of the Interior was speaking, Major Griesbach, H. A. Mackie, H. E. Landry and several other Conservative leaders arrived at the meeting.

Major Griesbach, H. A. Mackie, H. E. Landry and several other Conservative leaders arrived at the meeting, and invited to take seats upon the platform. Lucien Boudreau, M.P.P., was the first speaker. He was followed by Mr. Oliver, Mr. Griesbach spoke next, then Mr. Mackie, then Mr. Gariepy, and the meeting continued with Mr. Oliver's reply to Mr. Griesbach's anti-reciprocity argument. So effective were the answers given by Mr. Oliver to the chief arguments advanced against reciprocity by Mr. Griesbach that the "building" shook with the thunders of applause from the big audience. It was undoubtedly a great triumph for Laurier, Oliver and Reciprocity.

**Cheers for Laurier and Oliver.**—At the close of the meeting cheers were given for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Frank Oliver, but none, not even the demonstrative partisans accompanying the Conservative candidate, had the temerity to call for cheers for Major Griesbach. His cause was too evidently unpopular. At the close of the meeting, old and young men gathered about the speaker to shake hands with the Interior minister. He was detained in the hall for half an hour after the meeting was over. The Conservative candidate and his anything but "mild" men made their way out of the hall, almost unnoticed and as quickly as they could. They might have been further ahead if they had held a caucus among themselves in the empty hall where their meeting was to have been held at Morinville.

**Who Was For Mr. Oliver?**—The Minister of the Interior was invited to shake hands with the Interior minister. He was detained in the hall for half an hour after the meeting was over. The Conservative candidate and his anything but "mild" men made their way out of the hall, almost unnoticed and as quickly as they could. They might have been further ahead if they had held a caucus among themselves in the empty hall where their meeting was to have been held at Morinville.

**Conservative Candidate's Reply.**—Major Griesbach opened his reply by stating that if he could agree with the conclusions at which the minister of the interior had arrived, neither he nor the Conservative party would be opposed to reciprocity. He sought at first to minimize the importance of reciprocity, which he later declared would lead to the ruin and desolation of Canada, by asserting that 90 per cent. of farm products which the Canadian farmer produced were consumed in this country and 20 per cent. exported abroad. Reciprocity had, therefore, to do with just the 20 per cent. exported or exportable. He could not see where free trade or lower taxes with which free traders liked to regale audiences like the one before him would bring any profit at all. Thirty million American farmers produced in a more favorable climate than was Canada's the same things that Canada produced and exported. They were the competitors then rather than the customers of Canada. They would be ready to sell to Canada but could not be expected to buy from her.

**Reciprocity Would Open the Home Market to the American Farmer,** and when prices were low, they would trade the Canadian market. There were three things, however, which were admitted to be permanently higher in price in the United States than in Canada, hay, barley and wheat. As for hay, Major Griesbach declared that the price of this commodity in Alberta was higher than in any other Canadian province, and exceeded in only three of the States of the American Union. The cost of transportation to these States was such that the advance in price was destroyed by the freight rates. As for barley, Canadian barley was being sold to the United States at a higher price than was received in Canada. As for wheat, Canadian wheat was being sold to the United States at a higher price than was received in Canada.

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being done by the farmers on the advice of the department of agriculture, but advised any reference to the extreme difference in barley prices in Canada and the United States, and did not discuss whether it would be as profitable now to raise barley fed hogs when a price of from twenty to thirty cents more per bushel could be obtained on the removal of the present duty of thirty cents a bushel. The difference in the price of wheat in the two countries he attributed to the milling privilege exercised in the United States.

He was surprised to hear the minister of the interior say that it would not injure Canada were the reciprocity agreement cut off at the end of eight or ten years. Where would Canadians find substitute customers?

**Admits Canada's Prosperity.**—"There is not a more prosperous people in the world," declared Major Griesbach, "than here in Canada, nor in Canada than here in Alberta. We have done well in the past. Why take this great risk now? After thus obliging Canadians under liberal rule, Mr. Oliver went on to argue on the hypothesis that the great trade with the United States, as exercised by Mr. Oliver was actually built up. Assuming this it would mean the diversion of trade into north and south channels instead of east and west. It would mean new railroads from north to south. It would subordinate the fiscal system of Canada to that of the United States. It would absolutely preclude Canada from entering the British market by a preferential tariff for all time. As a final calamity the United States would deplete Canada's natural resources, for in that country the people had depleted their natural resources and forests and their natural gas."

**Am satisfied that our opponents by their presentation of their arguments tonight, have secured our success at this point at least on September 21st,"** said Mr. Oliver, in opening his reply.

He then showed the inherent contradictions in Mr. Griesbach's argument that the United States could not provide a market for our natural resources, and that Canada stood in danger of being robbed of her timber, coal and iron. He pointed out that the United States would set these things without paying for them, then he was mighty mistaken.

As for the argument that Canadian railroads would be operated by the board of trade and that the profit would be carried east and west, Griesbach said that the Canadian railroads would be operated by the board of trade and that the profit would be carried east and west.

**Wide Difference in Price of Cattle.**—In the price of cattle, the difference between what was paid per hundred weight for prime stock at Winnipeg and at Chicago, allowing one dollar per hundred weight for transportation would have meant in 1907 \$18 more on a 1,200 pound steer. In 1908, \$24.50 cents more. The increased price of cattle in Canada this year was due to a decrease in the supply which had failed to keep pace with the growing demand owing to low prices paid in the past.

Mr. Oliver declared that if there were anything in the agreement which provided for wider markets, that was injurious to the country, he had yet to hear of it. He was freely admitted that if under the terms of the agreement Canada derived a great and important benefit, its abrogation would be an injury to the country, that meant that the existence was a corresponding great benefit to the country.

Major Griesbach had declared at Edmonton that Canada suffered severely from the duties on wool. Reciprocity was being argued, but he didn't say that that was a reason why there should have been no treaty. Canada with twelve prosperous years of trade from '94 to '06 placed in a position to withstand adversity which she might not otherwise have been in.

Given better prices than they could get now, Canadians could take their chances on the abrogation of the agreement or on the prices in the two countries approximately each other carried no conviction with it. He did not seem to be thoroughly convinced himself of the dangers which he argued would follow in the wake of reciprocity and spoke apathetically in telling argument of the Minister of the Interior. Mr. Mackie took the audience somewhat by surprise by disowning the Edmonton Journal as the organ of the Conservative party.

**Who Was For Mr. Oliver?**—The Minister of the Interior was invited to shake hands with the Interior minister. He was detained in the hall for half an hour after the meeting was over. The Conservative candidate and his anything but "mild" men made their way out of the hall, almost unnoticed and as quickly as they could. They might have been further ahead if they had held a caucus among themselves in the empty hall where their meeting was to have been held at Morinville.

**Conservative Candidate's Reply.**—Major Griesbach opened his reply by stating that if he could agree with the conclusions at which the minister of the interior had arrived, neither he nor the Conservative party would be opposed to reciprocity. He sought at first to minimize the importance of reciprocity, which he later declared would lead to the ruin and desolation of Canada, by asserting that 90 per cent. of farm products which the Canadian farmer produced were consumed in this country and 20 per cent. exported abroad. Reciprocity had, therefore, to do with just the 20 per cent. exported or exportable. He could not see where free trade or lower taxes with which free traders liked to regale audiences like the one before him would bring any profit at all.

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Some of the oldest men on the service are in this division, and it would mean moving them to take the place of employees elsewhere on the road and eventually some men would be knocked out of jobs altogether. The meeting was unanimous in passing the resolutions which have been telegraphed to Ottawa.

**That the minister of customs and the minister of labor be apprised of the contemplated action of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways, and that they be called upon to instruct their officials at the port not to put into strict operation the laws of the country for the protection of Canadian laborers by the prohibiting of the operation of foreign trains north of the Canadian boundary line by alien labor."**

**Wheat Handled in Montreal.**—Montreal, Sept. 6.—The figures furnished today by the harbor commissioners show that from the opening of navigation until August 31, the commissioners elevator handled 8,578,911 bushels of wheat. During the corresponding period of last year the wheat handled amounted to 7,972,712 bushels.

**TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HAY.**—Tenders for the supplying of all or any part of one thousand tons of baled timothy hay and five hundred tons of baled upland hay to the Twin Cities Teamsters Association, will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock, September 11, 1911. Prices quoted must be f. o. b. Edmonton, the hay to be delivered as required between the 1st of October, 1911, and 30th September, 1912. Hay must be in first class condition and free from weeds and stubble. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit one hundred dollars with the Association, which will be forfeited if he fails to live up to his contract.

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### GRAIN GROWERS

AFTER the crop has been harvested, the next consideration for you is the satisfactory disposal of same.

Since 1853 we have been engaged in the Canadian grain trade. Our Eastern and Western branches and connections keep us in close touch with all current demands and fluctuations. We therefore claim our facilities for securing you the highest possible returns for every grade.

We pay special attention to the grading of all cars consigned to us, and the samples of same are carefully checked by our experts. Our Option Department is prepared to handle with care and dispatch all trading in futures entrust to it. Reference: Any Financial Agency.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TO

**JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LIMITED**  
GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG  
GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY

### EMERSON PEOPLE MAKE AN EMPHATIC PROTEST

Against Proposal of Great Northern and Northern Pacific to Run American Crews Through on Trains into Canada.

Emerson, Man., Sept. 6.—The proposal of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads to run United States train crews through to Winnipeg was the subject of discussion at a large meeting which was called by the board of trade and took place here last night. The meeting was most emphatic in its protest against the proposal.

### Wheat Handled in Montreal

Montreal, Sept. 6.—The figures furnished today by the harbor commissioners show that from the opening of navigation until August 31, the commissioners elevator handled 8,578,911 bushels of wheat. During the corresponding period of last year the wheat handled amounted to 7,972,712 bushels.

### Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil

Neuralgia and inflammatory-stiff and swollen joints, pain in the back, etc., promptly relieved. This potent, penetrating oil goes straight to the seat of the trouble, drives out the disease and establishes a normal condition. The standard remedy for rheumatism for a generation.

### Delalande & Amphlett

LLOYDMINSTER

for particulars of this unique opportunity

### FARM LOANS

We have a large amount of both Company and private funds to loan on improved lands at current rates.

A limited amount of private money to loan on unimproved lands.

Mortgages and agreements for sale purchased. Correspondence invited.

### The Capital Loan Co. l.t.d.

124 McDougall Ave., Gariepy Block, Edmonton, Alta. Phone 4642

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

SHORT, CROSS, BIGGAR & O'NEILL, Advocates, Notaries, Etc. Wm. Short, Hen. U. W. Cross, O. M. Biggar, Hector O'Neill. Office over Merchants Bank, 1124 St. James Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

### C. H. WEBER, Auctioneer.

Form Sale & specialty. Belmont Alberta. P.O. Address: Box 545, Edmonton.

### H. W. MILLS, Real Estate and Employment Office.

370 Jasper St., Edmonton, Phone 4180.

### FOR SALE—British Columbia Fruit Lands.

No irrigation required; terms: Fifteen acres adjoining public road, non-irrigated; five hundred dollars; terms: George Packhan, Enderby, Okanagan Valley.

### Wm. W. Howe Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

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### THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA.

Send for booklet "Victoria, British Columbia." Unimproved, alluvial, at reasonable price; immediate sale. Write for name and address of the firm and sons, or communicate with J. A. McCartney, Tyrol, Alta.

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**at Herald**—The Liberals now at day lost whose "slow-down" does not seem to mean anything reciprocally at a Liberal.

**Standard (Con.)**—It is arguable the fact, and it is to be gained from a Conservative by endeavoring to do the veto by President Taft of our free list bill in clear proof.

**Star**—Extract from address of Fred B. Lovelock, former president of the Toronto Conservative Association, now supporting the candidate and reciprocity: "Mr. Mackie is wrong for you to sell markets where you get the best for the money."

**Globe**—The Calgary Herald the slogan of the Liberal party is "everything Canadian and everything American."

**E. Foster** told his electors Toronto that what Canada is more reciprocity between nations. "Has he ever lifted a word to persuade Premier McBride, to relieve Canadian trader and importer of the tax which is imposed on by the Conservative Revolution."

**British Columbia**—An effective in checking business customs tariff.

**Herald**—Like the candidate of Macleod, the whole pro-Saskatchewan as, according to date, nothing with reason and both the pro and anti-reciprocity.

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