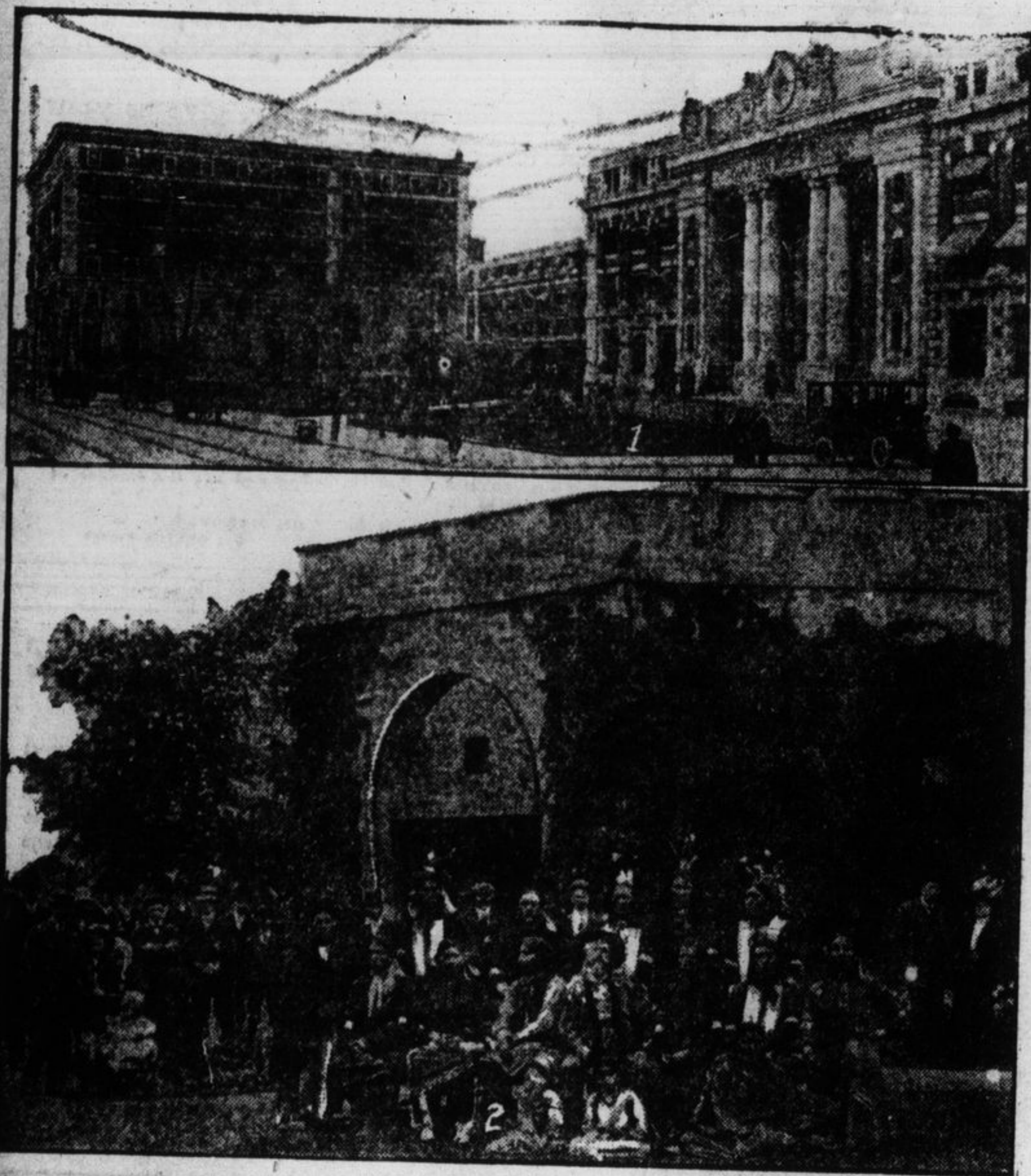


The Progress of Manitoba



(1) On the left the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, and on the right a portion of the C. P. R. Station Building. (2) Fort Garry, Winnipeg.—A plate on the wall, presented by Winnipeg Canadian Club, tells its story.

There is an Indian legend of a Red River territory, between the present international boundaries and Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis. This land he proceeded to colonize with settlers from the Scottish Highlands. The Colony grew and flourished. About 1839 the population of Red River was 1,500. In 1850 the Council of Assiniboia was organized to govern the colony and Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) was built.

From this time on the history of Manitoba is one of growing prosperity, broken only by the Riel rebellions of 1869 and 1885. To Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada in 1851, is due the fact that Manitoba was confederated into the Dominion. In 1869 the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he was a director, transferred back to England, in consideration of a sum of \$300,000, the lands which it had received from her some two hundred years before. England transferred the territories and the debt of \$16,000,000 to the young Dominion of Canada and on June 15th, 1870, Manitoba became a Province of that Dominion, taking her place among her sisters under the Lieutenant-Governorship of Adams G. Archibald. In 1871 she elected her first Premier, Hon. H. J. Clarke.

Manitoba has always been a great cattle raising province. But besides this she possesses many other sources of wealth. In the valuable area now known as Northern Manitoba she has mineral deposits of great value, water powers to develop immense power, fisheries capable of yielding large returns, fur-bearing animals innumerable and much good land available for the hardier crops. The climate in this northern part of Manitoba is extreme but healthy.

Up to 1870 the history of education

in Manitoba is largely written in the heroic efforts of the Church, both Catholic and Protestant. In the beginning of the Province there were 33 parish schools in operation, but in 1876 the number of schools had grown to 53. Last year there were 3,300 teachers and 116,000 pupils in the public and high schools of the Province.

It is a far cry from the old trading post of Fort Garry to the big, modern city of Winnipeg. Fifty years ago this city was a mere village of only a couple of hundred people. Main Street was only a prairie trail. There was no school, no railway or telegraph connection with the outer world; no banks, except that the Hudson's Bay Company accepted deposits and issued paper money of its own; and property owners paid no taxes. But after 1876 the place began to grow. Three years afterwards it had a population of over 2,000, and in 1874 it became an incorporated city, with F. R. Corziah, a lawyer, as first Mayor.

In 1880 the building of the C.P.R. began and in 1885 the first through train from Montreal arrived at Winnipeg. Now the C.P.R. freight yards at Winnipeg are the largest in the world. Winnipeg's growth became steady and solid. In the period just before the war Winnipeg's population had increased to 183,375 and her aggregate industrial production for the year 1918 was \$22,000,000. She is now the third city in Canada and the little colony, begun by Radisson and his fellow adventurers, is now a great and flourishing part of the wide Dominion, whose confines are known in all lands.—From the Manitoba Free Press.

Red River territory, between the present international boundaries and Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis. This land he proceeded to colonize with settlers from the Scottish Highlands. The Colony grew and flourished. About 1839 the population of Red River was 1,500. In 1850 the Council of Assiniboia was organized to govern the colony and Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) was built.

From this time on the history of Manitoba is one of growing prosperity, broken only by the Riel rebellions of 1869 and 1885. To Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada in 1851, is due the fact that Manitoba was confederated into the Dominion. In 1869 the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he was a director, transferred back to England, in consideration of a sum of \$300,000, the lands which it had received from her some two hundred years before. England transferred the territories and the debt of \$16,000,000 to the young Dominion of Canada and on June 15th, 1870, Manitoba became a Province of that Dominion, taking her place among her sisters under the Lieutenant-Governorship of Adams G. Archibald. In 1871 she elected her first Premier, Hon. H. J. Clarke.

Manitoba has always been a great cattle raising province. But besides this she possesses many other sources of wealth. In the valuable area now known as Northern Manitoba she has mineral deposits of great value, water powers to develop immense power, fisheries capable of yielding large returns, fur-bearing animals innumerable and much good land available for the hardier crops. The climate in this northern part of Manitoba is extreme but healthy.

Up to 1870 the history of education

HISTORY OF "O CANADA"

Phonetic Melody That Came Out of Province of Quebec.

The death of Hon. Judge A. B. Routhier may not make such a stir in remote parts of Canada as that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but there are millions of people in this country who only need to be reminded that it was he who very nearly achieved fame by writing the original words to "O Canada," unlike most great songs, was composed backward. The tune was made first. It was in 1880 at a great convention of St. Jean Baptiste in Quebec City when a call arose from the delegates for some sort of nationalizing hymn that should express the aspirations of the French-Canadian as a nation in Canada. A committee was struck, with Judge Routhier as chairman, for the purpose of getting a French-Canadian composer to do this on behalf of the nation. The only French-Canadian composer capable of such an inspiring task was Caliste Lavallee, a famous pianist from Quebec. So quickly was it all done, so much after the manner of an inspiration that the very next day the composer sent word that he was ready. When the committee called upon him they found that he had composed not one but four or five melodies, all of which he played on his piano. Unanimously they accepted the melody since become so famous as the voice of the French-Canadian race. Catching up the inspirational mood of the composer, Judge Routhier at once wrote the memorable verses to fit the tune, and before the convention broke up both words and music were enthusiastically acclaimed, adopted and sung. Within a few years thousands of French-Canadian had learned this majestic hymn, but it was almost twenty years before it got up as far as Ontario, where it was used first at military tattoos in Niagara Camp, later as a march-past in the reception accorded the present King, George V. in Toronto. Then A. S. Vogt, then conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir, asked a bandmaster, "What is the wonderful thing?" On being told, he made a note of it, and a few years later, much thanks to the admirable choral and orchestral setting and English translation, all made by Dr. T. B. Richardson, of Toronto, who had become familiar with the piece when an officer at Niagara Camp, the Mendelssohn Choir gave the first choral performance of "O Canada." Since that time, scores of Anglo-Saxons have written English versions, one of which is now in use in Ontario schools, and a dozen composers have written various arrangements for choirs, men's voices, quartets, etc. But the original Lavallee-Routhier setting survives as the greatest in their all, and by long odds one of the greatest national hymns ever known under any flag.

GANOQUE

Oct. 11.—The annual field day sports of the pupils of Ganoque High School were held on Friday afternoon at the market grounds and attracted a good attendance from the public as well as general enthusiasm on the part of the pupils. E. E. Kidd acted as starter and Rev. C. E. Kidd, Rev. Father Byrnes and T. D. O'Connor as judges.

On Thursday afternoon, at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. Daniel Mick united in marriage Miss Winifred Slack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Slack, King street, to Harold E. Dixon, Kingston, formerly of Montreal.

The Methodist congregational rally in Grace church on Thursday evening was an event long to be remembered in the annals of that church. The attendance was well above the average for such functions.

The industrial night classes in connection with Ganoque high school were opened last week, and so far there has been an enrollment of 60. During the same time last year, the enrollment was only thirty-two and this augurs well for a successful course. There are nine subjects, and a number of those enrolled are for two or three different classes.

The congregations of Grace and St. Andrew's churches, of this town, worshipped together at both morning and evening services yesterday in the latter church, with the pastor, Rev. C. E. Kidd in charge.

Rev. Daniel Mick and son Gerald, are enjoying a few holidays in Perth, and Mrs. Mick in Napanee.

The W. M. S. of St. Andrew's church held a successful afternoon tea on Thursday afternoon. During the evening, Mrs. McKerrill, Toronto, head of the W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church in Canada, gave an excellent illustrated address on the work of the W. M. S. at home and abroad.

Trenton High School Unveils Memorial Tablet

Trenton, Oct. 11.—A beautiful memorial tablet was unveiled in Trenton on Friday night. General Dr. T. B. Richardson, of Toronto, who had become familiar with the piece when an officer at Niagara Camp, the Mendelssohn Choir gave the first choral performance of "O Canada." Since that time, scores of Anglo-Saxons have written English versions, one of which is now in use in Ontario schools, and a dozen composers have written various arrangements for choirs, men's voices, quartets, etc. But the original Lavallee-Routhier setting survives as the greatest in their all, and by long odds one of the greatest national hymns ever known under any flag.

His Death in Toronto.

Gilbert Harkness, who for the greater part of his life, lived in Sheffield, near Tamworth, passed away at Toronto, at the age of 83 years. The late Mr. Harkness was well known in Tamworth, where he commanded the respect of all who knew him. Two years ago he moved to Toronto, and for many months suffered with heart trouble. This affliction brought about his death. Besides his beloved wife whom he leaves to mourn his loss, he leaves a family of four, two of whom live in Toronto and two in the West. His remains were interred at Toronto.

Scaffold Collapsed.

Thomas Somerville, foreman in charge of the erecting of five houses on Edgehill street, suffered a sprained arm Monday afternoon when a scaffold, fifteen feet high, collapsed. Three other workmen escaped injury. Mr. Somerville feels that he was very lucky in not being impaired to a great extent.

Lloyd Schafter, aged fifteen, Guelph, was killed accidentally by the discharge of his rifle when he tried to knock down with it an apple off a tree.

Fuel administrators are empowered to seize coal in cars remaining unloaded longer than eight days.

William McDonald, Beachville, near Ingersoll, was killed by a train. You get a quality tea when you buy Charm.

Theories Regarding the Moon.

A great many curious ideas exist in various parts of the world regarding the dark spots on the moon's disk. In Eastern Asia the spots are believed to be a rabbit or hare; the Chinese in particular look upon them as a hare sitting up and pounding rice in a mortar. Most of the Siamese take the same view.

Some few, however, see in the moon a man and woman working in a field. Curiously enough, the North American Indians have almost the same superstition as the Chinese, and on old monuments in Central America the moon appears as a jug or vessel, out of which an animal like a rabbit is jumping.

The South American Indians, on the other hand, believe that a girl who had fallen in love with the moon sprang upward toward it, was caught and kept by it, and that it is her figure which is seen on the moon's face.

The Samoa Islanders look on the spots as representing a woman carrying a child, and many other southern people have similar beliefs, the woman and child sometimes being altered into an old woman bearing a burden on her back.

The Eskimos have an original superstition. They say that one day Aniga, the moon, chased his sister, the Sun, in wrath. Just as he was about to catch her, however, she suddenly turned around and threw a great mass of soot in his face and thus obscured it to this day.

The people of Northwestern India, who account for the moon's monthly disappearance by declaring that she is burnt up regularly and replaced by a fresh moon, explain the dark spots by saying they are the ashes of the former moon.

Other nations explain its disappearance in various ways. The Dakota Indians have it that the moon is eaten up by mice; the Polynesian superstition is that the souls of the dead feed on it; according to the Hotentots, the moon suffers from headache, and when it gets very bad the moon hides its head with a hand and covers up the face from the gaze of the world; the Eskimos maintain that after shining for three weeks the moon gets tired and hungry and withdraws to take one enormous meal after their own fashion, and then re-appears and begins to shine again.

Hopeless Case.

The keeper of the insane asylum had taken his patients out for a walk when they ran across a pedestrian gazing perplexedly at the railroad tracks.

"Can you tell me where this railroad goes to?"

"You'd better come along quietly back inside with us," answered one of the patients soothingly. "That doesn't go anywhere. They just keep it there to run trains on."

Winnipeg's Twins.

Seventy-seven pairs of twins were born in Winnipeg in the past twelve months, according to department reports. The number of births recorded was 5,460. Seventy pairs of twins were born in 1918.

John McEwen, Delaware, president of the Byron Telephone company and a prominent farmer, dropped dead.

King Alexander of Greece has been suffering for several days from a monkey-bite.

At Havana, the International Bank of Cuba provisionally suspended payments.

HIRES
DELICIOUS WORLD FAMOUS ROOT BEER BEVERAGE IN BOTTLES FOR YOUR HOME.

AT— JAS. CRAWFORD, JAS. REDDEN & CO.
JAS. HENDERSON, W. V. WEBSTER.
JOHN GILBERT.

Nothing goes into Hires but the pure healthful juices of Roots, Herbs, Barks and Berries and Pure Cane Sugar.

Thompson Bottling Works
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS FOR KINGSTON DISTRICT.
TELEPHONE 304. OFFICE: 234 PRINCESS ST.

PUBLIC MEETING
International Joint Commission
to discuss the deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterways and the development of Water Power in this district.

City Hall, Kingston
MONDAY, OCTOBER 11th, at 2 p.m.

Sir Adam Beck and other prominent men will speak.
Because of the importance of this meeting all citizens are urged to attend.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
President of the Board of Trade.

Robertson's, Limited
We Are Showing the Latest Production of Ceramic Art, the New

ORIFLAMME WARE

Dazzlingly brilliant with color and fascinating with its opalescent reflections. It is the result of a new and wonderful discovery of an English potter.

Oriflamme ware fulfills the sound condition of the highest art. No two pieces are alike.

The old bronze and old gold effects produced with this dull metallic surface are at once artistic in the highest degree, the flame in the furnace transmits at will the modern creation.

CALL AND SEE THIS LINE

Robertson's, Limited
75-76 PRINCESS STREET

Many a man looks upon marriage as an institution this enables him to put his property in his wife's name. The trouble with the religious argument is that neither side can prove conclusively that it is right.

New England Mills Are Reducing Wages
Boston, Oct. 11.—A large number of mill operatives in New England will be idle for two days next week as a result of plans announced in various textile manufacturing centres. In many instances, it was explained that with Tuesday a holiday (Columbus Day) it was considered inadvisable to operate the mills on Monday, while in other cases mills shut down last night for a vacation until Wednesday.

In addition, a silk manufacturing

company at Central Falls, R.I., announced a fifteen per cent. reduction in wages. A hosiery and underwear mill at Lowell refused a proposition from its employees that a wage reduction be put into effect to avert a complete shutdown.

Peter Boussey, a farmer near Ruthven, has sold a five-acre gravel hill for \$40,000 cash, out of a 27-acre farm he bought last spring for \$12,000.

Anti-soviet peasants, led by white officers, have occupied Tornak, Siberia.

QUICK WORK.
I. C. S. Obtains Good Results from Whig Ad.
M. M. Sims, local manager of the International Correspondence Schools is delighted with the results of an advertisement placed in the Whig on Saturday last. The paper was issued at two o'clock, and at four, Mr. Sims already had received answers to the advertisement, three days before he expected any. Mr. Sims made it a point to express his appreciation of the value of the Whig's columns as an advertising medium as soon as he could do so. He also stated that he was very much pleased with the manner in which the advertisement was set up and arranged in the paper and thanked the Whig for the pains and trouble taken with his order.

Trades Disappearing
(Woodstock Sentinel-Review)
In the good old days there were plenty of barrels at twenty-five cents apiece. But in those good old days there were cooper shops in almost every town and village. Cooper shops are disappearing. Is anybody learning the coopering trade these days? The old-time shoemaker has practically disappeared. Where he survives at all it is as a cobbler. The old-time tailor is disappearing. Many of those who still keep up the struggle for existence earn more of their living from mending than from making. Tin-smiths and plumbers tell you it is almost impossible to get boys to learn the trade, when they can go into a factory and, in a few weeks, learn to run a machine sufficiently well to earn a man's wages. In a few years more, if conditions do not change, there will be nobody to put up our stoves or attend to plumbing. There will be nobody to do the odd jobs; everybody will be compelled to do his own housework.

A Province of Inherent Wealth
Saskatchewan has played an important part in gaining for Canada her place amongst the great wheat producing countries of the world. The value of the Province's 1929 wheat and oat crop alone is estimated at \$406,000,000.

We offer, in \$500 and \$1,000 denominations, Province of Saskatchewan 6% Gold Bonds at 96.62, yielding 6.30%.

Mail your order or telegraph at our expense for a descriptive circular.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Canadian Pacific Railway Bldg. Saskatoon New York London, Eng. Toronto

USED MOTOR CARS
COUNTRY CLUB—First class car in every way; wire wheels (a bargain).
CHEVROLET TOURING—very little used; good as new; sale or trade.

PALMER
COR. BAGOT AND QUEEN.

The meeting of the League of Nations has been postponed to Oct. 20th.

LINDSAY'S

The LINDSAY PLAYER PIANO will make you a great piano player—a master of the piano, able to play classical and popular music, accompanying other instruments or singing. In a word it gives you, in 10 minutes, the ability that a musician takes 15 years to acquire.

Come in for free demonstration. If you have a silent piano, we will accept it as part payment on the purchase of a Player. See us about it.

Q.R.S. Rolls—the latest always

LINDSAY'S
LINDSAY LIMITED
121 Princess Street - Kingston