

NEW CABINET MINISTER.

The Conservatives May Put up a Fight Against Mr. Oliver but with Poor Prospects of Success.

EDUCATIONAL CLAUSES OF THE AUTONOMY BILLS TO BE MADE THE ISSUE.

Opinions in Winnipeg and Edmonton on the Appointment.

Ottawa, April 9.—Edmonton's member, Mr. Frank Oliver, succeeds Mr. Clifford Sifton as minister of the Interior. He was sworn into that office at 10 o'clock on Saturday at Rideau Hall, in the presence of the Governor General and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Earl Grey had barely arrived from Kingston, when he was called upon to welcome an addition to the ranks of his advisers. Mr. Oliver is the first minister that Earl Grey has called to the government since his arrival in Canada, and on that account, perhaps, will hereafter be regarded with special interest by His Excellency.

Two hours and forty minutes after becoming a full-fledged cabinet minister, Mr. Oliver was speeding westward on a C. P. R. express bound for Edmonton, there to make arrangements for the campaign which will result from the vacation of his seat.

BYE-ELECTION WILL BE KEEN.

The opposition will oppose the new minister with all the strength they can, believing that his defeat would spell disaster for the government. But Mr. Oliver had a comfortable majority of over 2,000 at the last election, and is not much troubled by any misgivings over the probable result. It would be a great achievement on the part of the opposition to show from the first election since the introduction of the autonomy bills that the northwest is against the educational policy of the government, but here it is considered that they are far from the realization of any such hope.

A great many people were prepared to bet that Mr. Walter Scott would be the government's choice for minister of the interior, but Mr. Oliver had claims which could not be passed over. He is a veteran in the service of the Liberal party, and has done much to sustain and uphold its interests in the northwest. He is a forcible speaker, as well as writer, and the great west has in him an unwavering and loyal advocate. Mr. Scott's time will come later.

THE LAST ELECTION IN EDMONTON.

The vote at the last general election in Edmonton was: Oliver 3,555, Secord 1,526; majority for Oliver, 2,029. The contention that Edmonton is dominated by foreigners is not borne out by the facts. The constituency is located in northern Alberta, and, according to the census figures, the total population was 65,000, of which 51,000 were Canadians. The people of foreign birth numbered over 11,000, including some 5,000 old persons from the United States. Of half-breeds there were only 3,700. In the town of Edmonton the population numbered 2,600 in 1901, of whom about 218 were half-breeds. Since then the population has gained enormously, but additions have come, probably from the United States. Half-breeds would not gain numerically except by natural increase. Of natives of Austro-Hungary there were not much more than 3,000 in 1901, according to the census figures.

Hon. Mr. Oliver was born in Peel County, Ontario, in 1853, went to

the Northwest at an early period in his career, became a member of the Northwest Council in 1883, and was a member of the legislative assembly, which succeeded the council, from 1888 to 1896. In the latter year he was first elected to the House of Commons as an independent, and was re-elected as a Liberal in 1900 and at the last election. He resides at Edmonton and is the publisher of The Bulletin at that place.

PRE-EMINENTLY QUALIFIED.

Winnipeg, April 5.—The Free Press says:—"The west will regard with approval and satisfaction the succession of Mr. Frank Oliver to Mr. Sifton as western representative in the Dominion government. In thorough knowledge of western Canada, and requirements Mr. Oliver is pre-eminently qualified for the important post of minister of the interior. His knowledge and understanding of the west that comes of long experience of living and working in the west. No man could be in closer contact with the life and thought of the people of western Canada. His career in parliament has made him known to the whole Dominion as an energetic, outspoken representative of this great and important section of the Dominion, whose interests and whose developments will be in his special charge as minister of the interior. Mr. Sifton, as head of the great department which Mr. Oliver is called to the head of, has set a high standard of thoroughgoing administrative efficiency and of progressiveness based upon intimate knowledge of western needs. In Mr. Oliver he will have a worthy successor in whom the west has the fullest confidence. It is not to be doubted that Mr. Oliver, whose record of electoral triumphs attests the complete confidence in which he is held by the great constituency he so worthily represents, will be accorded now a crowning demonstration of that confidence."

EDMONTON IS PLEASED.

Edmonton, N. W. T., April 9.—News of the appointment of Edmonton's member to the vacant portfolio of the interior was posted early on Saturday night and spread rapidly. It was received with pleasure and gratification. Telegrams of congratulation were forwarded to the new minister and suggestions came from many that a public demonstration be held on Mr. Oliver's return to the city. The news was unexpected here, the general impression being that Mr. Sifton would re-enter the Cabinet and that Mr. Oliver, if he could be induced to leave the Dominion politics, might take the leadership of the Alberta Liberals and guide the new province through the initial stages of its journey.

The Liberals are naturally jubilant that the leader under whom they have won so often and so decisively has been called to the highest council of the nation. The old-timers are pleased that one who struggled with them in the old days has climbed well up the ladder, while the Conservatives express appreciation very freely of the honor done the city and district.

THIN BLOODED, TIRED, NERVOUS, UNHAPPY

I Was Sick, Broke n Down, No Appetite, No Strength, Couldn't Sleep

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THE LATEST TORY PLOT.

To Arouse the Race and Religious Passions of the Canadian People.

IN THAT UNWORTHY PERFORMANCE THE REJECTED OF N. B. PLAYS A PROMINENT PART.

Ottawa Free Press.—Mr. Borden apparently refuses to believe that, as Mr. Sbarretti says in the statement he made to the public, "the federal government had absolutely no knowledge" of his interview with Hon. Mr. Campbell, attorney general of Manitoba.

A man with any sense of justice must see that Sir Wilfrid could not be mixed up in this matter. The government of Manitoba is Conservative. Mr. Rogers is a political adventurer, a western Gamey, and as such he is known to the premier. He is an intimate friend of Mr. Borden; it has been known to Sir Wilfrid that for a year at least he and his party have been dickered with the arch-enemy of the Liberal party, Bishop Langvin and, to crown all, while in Ottawa he hobnobbed with the Conservative leaders and used famous Room Six for his correspondence, even sending the mysterious letter of December 23rd from that room to Sir Wilfrid's house. Some astounding revelations will most probably be made in this matter, and it will not be well for Mr. Roblin, and the members of the Roblin government when the people of Manitoba realize the plot they have entered into to have the fight of 1896 renewed.

Mr. Borden showed up to a very bad effect Friday; his childish quibbling, his juggling with words, his unfounded insinuations and assertions were utterly out of keeping with the whole character of the man. It is evident that he has become inculcated with the views of his desk mate. The roll of political ruffian ill becomes him and if he continues to play the part his name will, like that of his fellow leader and prompter, become a byword for political crookedness and inconsistency. The Siamese-twin leadership of the op-

position can only end in disaster to Mr. Borden who has so far been a model of courtesy.

Sir Wilfrid replied to Mr. Borden. It is not often that that great statesman shows heat, but on this occasion he displayed great indignation, and the energy of his words, as he once more denied that there was anything between the government and the Papal Delegate, roused his followers to an intense pitch of enthusiasm. He defied the opposition, said they could continue their nefarious plotting, but he had faith in the people of Canada, and was not afraid of the future.

Mr. Foster made one of his usual bitter speeches. He showed his character by his opening words when he accused the most fearless statesman of Canada of playing the "baby act." But George Eulas Foster's record is so well known; his political trickery, his disloyalty to his former leader, his overweening ambition to expect the public to trust him or put any reliance in his statements.

Foster received the castigation he deserved at the hands of Hon. Mr. Fisher and Mr. McDonald of Pictou. Mr. McDonald's address was one of the ablest delivered in this wordy war and his delineation of the Wandering Jew of the political world brought down the house.

Friday was a disgraceful day in the Commons. The business of the country was delayed by a useless discussion. Men were told that they were uttering malicious falsehoods, angry words were hurled from side to side. Race and creed prejudice were inflamed. Fortunately the fire was so hot that it soon burned itself out. The incendiaries of the opposition are starting so many conflagrations that the public will soon catch them torch in hand.

JUMPED OFF THE TERRACE.

New Hamburg Man Commits Suicide at Quebec.

Quebec, April 10.—Dr. F. Gilmour, surgeon dentist, of New Hamburg, Ont., jumped from Dufferin Terrace 150 feet to the rocks below Sunday morning and was dashed to instant death. Almost every bone in the suicide's body was broken. He had chosen the highest point, at the west end, and the bottom was covered with rocks. There were no eye-witnesses. The lifeless body was discovered about 8.30 o'clock.

Dr. Gilmour, who was about 35 years of age, came here about two months ago to work with Dr. Lantier dentist. Three days ago he gave up work, informing Dr. Lantier that he would take a rest. Since his arrival here he has been treated for nervous prostration.

Before leaving his boarding house on Saturday morning, deceased destroyed all his letters, photographs, etc. He was identified by means of two letters which were found in his coat pockets, and which had been addressed to him at New Hamburg by Dr. Lantier.

MAN AND THE HORSE.

Animal Conquest Marked One of the Epochs in Civilization.

The conquest of the horse by man and its final utilization for all purposes which are discharged by steam and electricity today marked one of the great turning points in the history of civilization. In the great earth and sand preglacial deposits of Europe the true wild horse is as widespread, though not as varied, as in America. It is not at this stage associated with the remains of man, because no preglacial man except the pithecanthropus or trill man of Java has been found. In the interglacial or postglacial period the remains of man and the horse are first found together. The first association occurs in the middle of the paleolithic or rough hplement period. The discovery of all the possible uses of the horse came very gradually, however, for there is abundant proof that man first hunted and ate, then drove and finally rode the animal.

The prevailing drawings of the paleolithic horse represent him as hog maned, with no forelock to conceal the low bred Roman nose. A second type in the Mouthe cave, a bearded horse with long, bristling mane, four ears and convex forehead, is regarded by M. Riviere as another species. But it is not clear to my mind that these drawings represent more than the summer and winter coats of the same animal. Besides these Roman nosed types, to which Ewart traces the modern cart horse, there are others with small heads and flat noses, which Ewart associates with the Celtic pony and possibly with the origin of the thoroughbred. Other cave drawings, reproduced by M. Capitan, leave little doubt that the ass was known in Europe. It is also certain from abundant evidence in the caves of France that there was a larger horse toward the south perhaps, while the smaller breeds may have frequented the colder northern regions.—Ewart.

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