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STRAYED.
On my premises, S.E. 1/4, 32-18-
16, W. 2nd, one young mare; bay
with star on forehead; no brand.
Owner is requested to prove prop-
erty, pay expenses and remove same.
E. C. SHAW,
McLean, Sask.

PATENTS

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**CONSERVATIVES WILL
CONTINUE GOOD WORK**

Investigation Into Grafting in Ottawa Departments
Will Be Continued--Laurier's Reduced Majority--
Better Terms for the G.T.P.--Canada's Finan-
cial Troubles.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—With four deferred elections and several recounts to be heard from, the government's majority in parliament seems to be 49, as against 66 in the last house. The Conservatives have carried Ontario and Manitoba; and if they win one of the British Columbia bye-elections will have a majority in that province also. They have already ten more members than they had in the last parliament, and it is likely to be eleven or twelve. Therefore, it may be supposed that the sturdy fight put up by the opposition in the last four years will not be abated. If some good campaigners are gone there are some able men among the new members, and the government also has met with some heavy losses.

Investigation will proceed. There is no reason to hope that the efforts of the "Dark Lantern" brigade, to suppress information, will be less effective than of yore. Johnston, Copp, Pindlayson and Roche of Nova Scotia; Hughes of P.E. Island; McCarthy of Ontario; Burrows, Jackson and Adamson of Manitoba; McPherson of British Columbia, who were among the obstructors, are no longer in parliament. On the other hand Foster, Monk, Ames, Barker, Haggart, Taylor, Sproule, Northup, Reid, Crockett, Lennox, Perley, Blain, Boyce, Bristol and others, who have pressed inquiries in the public accounts committee, are prepared to resume business at the old stand.

Additional Advantages. The work of investigation may be resumed under better conditions than before. Conditions revealed by the royal civil service commission, and by Judge Cassels, make it simply impossible for ministers to "keep the lid down." After these disclosures the country will not submit to suppression of facts, the refusal of public documents, and the exclusion of useful evidence. Light has already been poured on the Marine Department. It is only necessary that the other spending departments shall be overhauled in the same way. This thing will be done. Even the Liberal press has, since the election, called for inquiry into matters which have hitherto been kept dark.

The Timber Deals. Before the election Mr. Sifton, Brother-in-law Burrows, Mr. Adamson and others connected with the timber deals, with their friends in the house, invited Mr. Ames to go with his lantern slides and his exposures to the west where the facts were known and the deals lived. Mr. Ames went east and west; he laid the facts and the evidence before the people. Some things have happened. Mr. Ames is in parliament with an increased majority; Mr. Burrows is not there. Mr. Sifton is returned by an insignificant majority; if he is elected at all. Mr. Adamson retired from the election. Mr. Fraser, the agent at Ottawa of the "Big Four," was forced to withdraw after he had been nominated. Except Mr. Sifton, himself, not a single Manitoba member who justified these deals has been returned. Not one of the western members of the last house who attacked these deals has lost his seat. Here is plainly an invitation to continue the campaign in defence of the public interest in the public domain.

Not a Vote of Confidence. It is an independent French Canadian authority which makes the statement that the Laurier government has been sustained by the French-Canadian vote; and that this vote was cast for the premier because of his race, and not on the merits of his government. The declaration is made by Le Nationaliste of Montreal, which is not a Conservative paper, and which is certainly not anti-French. The organ of the National party shows that out of the government majority of about fifty, no less than 43 is furnished by Quebec. It was pointed out that five of the Quebec counties which elected Conservatives have a large English vote, so that the majority in French speaking Quebec is larger than the above figures. Le Nationaliste points out that there are twelve Ontario constituencies having a large French vote, and that these all elected government supporters. This list includes Ottawa, which returns two members, and also Nipissing and East Algoma, which as it now appears, have elected Conservatives, so that the score is eleven to two. The National organ gives a list of twelve counties in the Maritime provinces having a considerable French vote, and shows that every one of them, but Digby, N.S., elected a government supporter.

Thus the French Canadian paper makes it appear that the French-Canadian vote retains Sir Wilfrid in office. Had the vote been equally divided in these provinces, defeat of the government was assured.

Personal Only. No fair or patriotic Canadian would suggest that the French speak-

ing voters had not a perfect right to support the government individually or as a body if they deemed the administration worthy. Least of all would this view be taken by a journal, which supports the rights and privileges of the French race? But Le Nationaliste declares that its compatriots did not support the government because they believed it worthy. It asserts that had the premier been named Smith or Johnson, the French vote would have been about equally divided, and the government would have been defeated. The premier himself appealed to his compatriots as one of themselves. His supporters went so far as to circulate with careful discrimination in the English provinces pamphlets hostile to the French race, and then throw the odium of it in Quebec on the Conservatives! This sort of campaign has, according to Le Nationaliste, "so fascinated the French-Canadians that they have voted en bloc for Laurier, simply because he is a French-Canadian, without considering whether it was in the interests of the country as a whole."

Such is the testimony of a French-Canadian Liberal. If it is true then the government record has not been endorsed by the Canadian electorate. Financial Troubles. Cabinet meetings in these times are anxious affairs. October returns show a decrease of \$13,558 in customs revenue compared with August 1907. From April to November the customs shortage is now \$9,183,575. Intercolonial deficits are fully \$100,000 a month, and inland revenues are also decreasing. There is no doubt that the revenue for the full year will be from fifteen to twenty million less than that of last year.

The obvious conclusion from all this is that the expenditure must be cut down. But at that moment expenditures are piling up larger than ever, and ministers are called to make up their estimates for the coming session. Every minister has on his hands election promises made by himself and his friends. Mr. Fielding has promised as much as any of them. Yet Mr. Fielding is now ob-

liged to issue an order to cut down the appropriations. The promises must be broken, and even then the bills will be \$20,000,000 larger than last year.

Many Warnings. The manager of the Bank of Montreal has seriously laid the case before the premier, who says that he will keep down expenses as far as possible. But Sir Wilfrid has no kind of idea how it is to be done. The one thing possible is to repudiate all the election promises and to cut down estimates at the next session to the smallest point. Then we shall see how Laurier finishes his work.

Meanwhile the recent Fielding loan does not appear to have been a success. It was mostly taken by large underwriters, as a matter of necessity, because investors did not bid for it.

Better Terms for G.T.P. The report that the Grand Trunk and G. T. Pacific companies are to ask for a new deal is evidently well based. In what form the relief may be required is not known, but the company is face to face with the fact that the eastern section will cost three times the amount first estimated by the government. If the Winnipeg-Moncton section costs \$150,000,000, the annual rental payable to the government will be nearly three times the sum expected when the cost was placed at \$50,000,000. Where is the additional \$30,000,000 a year to come from? No Canadian railway running through a well settled country has a surplus large enough to pay the rental of \$2,500 per mile, and the Transcontinental must depend wholly upon through traffic. It is absolutely certain that the traffic will not pay the rental. But the G.T.P. company has no other income, and the old Grand Trunk company will not put up the money. There is no one to fill the gap but the Canadian taxpayer.

It is useless to say that the company will be bound by the contract, but broke it in 1904 and got a new one, adding many millions to the government's guarantee and giving up the government's first mortgage on the road.

If the company shall now demand a new deal it has pulled enough to get it, especially when the company proves that a large part of the extra cost is due to take-off by contractors, and by persons who have sold land and supplies to the government.

Five Per Cent. Take-Off. On the first day's inquiry by Judge Cassels at Quebec, a large contractor

testified that he paid five per cent. commission to the local agent of the marine department on sales made to the government. J. J. Murphy received from the government in five years ending in 1908, \$48,400. He paid the government agent in all \$3,308.98, which is considerably more than five per cent. on the sales. The contractor admitted that he came out of the affair very well, as he sold to the government at something higher than retail prices. He also paid \$845 to the government yard foreman, who took delivery of the brick, cement, lumber and other supplies furnished by Murphy. W. R. Blakiston, sail maker, who receives about \$3,000 a year for services and supplies to the Marine Department, swore that he regularly paid five per cent. commission to government agents. So it would appear to be the custom of the port.

The Defence. At Quebec, Senator Choquette, the government campaign organizer for the district, appeared as counsel for the Marine Department agent, Gregory. He admitted the receipt of commission, but contended that the agent paid the contractors money down, and waited sometimes thirty or more days for the government to send the cheque. The commission was simply an interest charge for money advanced. It is pointed out that banks would discount a claim on the government at the rate of six per cent. a year, and that therefore, five per cent. per month was rather high. An accepted claim on the government ought to be worth more than 95 cents on the dollar. Judge Cassels declared that the whole proceeding was inexcusable. But the commissioner has long since got past being surprised at evidence of rackets.

A Comparison. Premier Whitney, speaking at St. John of some of these matters, recalled the remark of Lord Olive, that when he remembered the opportunities he had of getting plunder in India, he was "surprised at his own moderation." That must be the feeling of the Quebec agent when he reads of the ten per cent. take-off at St. John on \$360,000 worth of dredging, all in less than two years, by a middleman who paid no money and made no advances.

A young Iowa doctor has made the discovery that the ankle is placed between the foot and the knee in order to keep the calf away from the corn. Looks reasonable, don't it?

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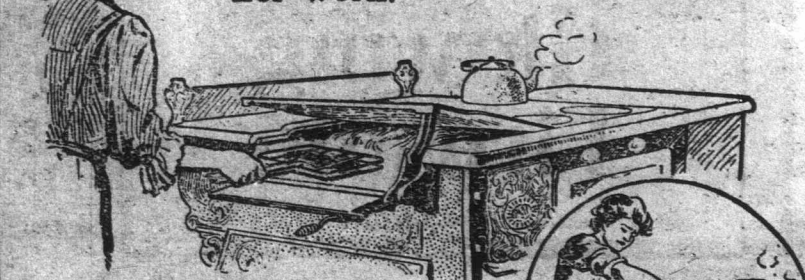
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The "Sask-alta" Way

Another way produces unevenly broiled meat and taxes the patience of the housewife. This way is represented by most Ranges. The reason: Some Ranges have "only" a Broiler Door, others have a contrivance like that illustrated in top small drawing; both of which enjoy the distinction of tiring the arm that holds the broiler and tiring the eye that directs the arm.



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**McGILLICUDDY
IS GUILTY**

Not Justified in Libelling Rob. Edwards—Fined \$100 or Two Months in Gaol—Eye-Opener Articles Not All They Should Be.

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 11.—The jury in the Edwards-McGillicuddy case was out for nearly four hours and gave the following verdict:

"1. We find the accused guilty of libel."

"2. We find the plea of justification not sustained."

The following rider was added:

"We believe the contents of the letter published in the News too drastic to meet the requirements of the case, but as citizens of Calgary, we desire to place on record our disapproval of the obscene and suggestive articles and illustrations which appear in the Eye-Opener, and we respectfully request your lordship to caution the prosecutor against publishing any more such articles, and if persisted in it should be suppressed."

Judge Beck sentenced the accused to a fine of \$100 or in default two months' hard labor. The execution of the judgment was stayed until Dec. 15 for the court en banc sittings.

Meantime Mr. McGillicuddy is out on \$200 bail on his own recognizance. Each side is to pay its own costs.

The judge in giving judgment said it often of great value, but that it had exercised a demoralizing influence on the public. The editor was worthy of very little consideration. He said it was only fair to say that counsel for the defendant agreed that it was not the intention to charge Edwards with the abominable crimes suggested. In the afternoon, P. J. Nolan, counsel for the private prosecutor, Edwards, delivered a powerful and logical address to the jury, occupying an hour. He delivered a scathing and clever arraignment of the defendant and the libellous article. Judge Beck's address to the jury occupied 40 minutes. He told the jury that they must find McGillicuddy guilty of the whole charge if he was guilty of libel in any part, but he added that they could find McGillicuddy justified if they thought so. The jury went out at 4.10.

McGILLICUDDY'S SATISFACTION

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 12.—The News editorially tonight publishes its plea of justification and says: "The verdict of the jury is, to say the least, somewhat peculiar, and as it has been appealed to the higher court, we will not comment on it, but merely reproduce the verdict."

"If nothing further has been accomplished by the Daily News, the work done and the money expended were good investments. The jury's

recommendation along this line does them credit, and obliterates any feeling of resentment that might exist in the mind of the defendant against the verdict."

"It is something to know that in Calgary at least six good men and true, most of whom personally knew the prosecutor, sworn 'to do what they believed was right, place on record their disapproval of the obscene literature and illustrations' which have from time to time appeared in the Eye-Opener, and asks the judge to caution the publisher against further publication of the same, and failing this, the paper be suppressed."

"The time was that if anybody dared to speak about the Eye-Opener in tones of censure it was done with hatred breath. Today all of that is past, and a public body in the public interest and in their capacity as citizens of Calgary do not hesitate to put the bar sinister upon the scutcheon of the paper in question."

"This is not all. Mr. Justice Beck has something to say on the subject and fails not where his duty to the public is involved. In referring to the Eye-Opener, he says: 'It, however, in my opinion, and I fancy in the opinion of most others—certainly they have said so—is a paper which has been exercising a debasing and corrupting and demoralizing influence on the community, and the publisher of it, in my opinion, entitled to very little consideration.'"

"All of which goes to show that the Daily News was right in the main when it attacked, as the learned judge says 'a paper which has been exercising a debasing, corrupting and demoralizing influence on the community, and the publisher of which is entitled to very little consideration.'"

"A feather pillow encounter was out of the question, and the Daily News chose the weapons that would make the most impression and prove most effective. The snake has been scotched if not killed, and no decent person in Alberta will fail to be duly thankful."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd. Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day life and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, St. Roch, St. Andre Kamouraska.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—A settlement has been reached in the suit of W. J. Conroy of Altona, against A. Fraser for an interest in certain timber limits. While the details have not been given out it is understood that Fraser agreed to allow Conroy \$5,000 as his interest in the property.

**RANCHING
IN CAN**

Ranchers Being Driven
Farmers Into Out of
Parts—Some of the
ing Characters Disa

An interesting article in western Canada, from Peregrine P. Acland appears in the issue of the Toronto

Through all Alberta are cries: "Hail to the farmer, quite as cheerful tone, 'the cowboy.' Turn to the west and you read ever of ing cow-puncher, and 'ranges.' Almost everybody included, has come to conclusion that the days of the numbered, that the hoofed galloping, cow-puncher on prairie and the shrill of cow-punchers driving hunched cattle before them, have been heard for the last time."

"We learned the word said a doleful old cowboy, won't be able to get away back in the early days were \$65 a month. Now more than \$40, and some \$35 for a cow puncher. That ought, but to top it all, a not get a job unless he's on the jump, 'specially Indian heaves and the Indians and trappers who once lived where now stand cities and comfortable steads? Is there no middle between the cattle ranch stock 10,000, 20,000 or 30,000 head, roaming uncared for drought stricken or snowed and the stock farm where 100 head or so of fat calves?"

and old clamor for it. States can no longer be great beef producer. It can do to supply her own. Australia and south Africa in the antipodes and away in the tropics and the place especially cattle to devastating diseases a countries they die from. There are two other countries left, the rolling Argentine and the rolling western Canada. But time is already stocked. Any increase possible in there will not be much sufficient to satisfy the home population.

The world wants beef and has the grass, short grass, which by the middle of the century, and as men say, has a "bottom" soon lays the tallow on the fire, and therefore surpasses the native range varieties in nourishment. keeps the cattle alive, but it may be. The show fall is unusually light, and muching the snow to get are saved a trip to the net for water.

But sometimes in winter for not more than a fortnight heavy on the ground the weaker cattle die who lack of food.

This may not happen once in a dozen years, when such a spell does ranchers are almost, many wholly ruined.

Cannot some compromise whereby the natural of the country may be utmost but preparation against the natural disaster winter especially? Let roam unmolested during and during the winter while they give them at least to keep life in their bodies buffalo grass is buried couple of feet of ice-crust.

How Capital is Wiped

The only way by which can be made to survive is it sufficiently profitable to attract investments. In the past the source of the 25 to 30 per cent. being realized every year by can in their investments. But ten years or so came a which wiped all the good natural resources of the previous years. The winter of '07 is an instance. Many completely wiped out. A lot of the others lost their stock. The only men well were those who had for their animals.

One cowboy of my acquaintance just started for himself a bunch of cattle previous year, found the following not one of his beasts. Another who in the summer owned 200 head, found his spring of 1907 with but 50