LD

...sieur Leblanc laughed.
...u are too impatient. He is not to ...and at present, though I believe ...ill be in about a month. He has ... ordered away for his health ...g the long vacation."
...he long vacation!" echoed St. ...tin in dismay. "That isn't over ...the third week in October! Must ...it all that time before I see ..."
...m afraid so," said Monsieur Le...c, smiling at his impatience. ...wever, perhaps you can manage ...l up the time pleasantly. We shall ...ys be delighted to see you, Mr. ...Quintin, and so, I think, will my ...e."
...hen am I to understand that you ...e no objection to my suit; that I ...e your full permission to pay my ...resses to Miss Densley?"
...ertainly. Subject to that fact, that ...e is another man's permission to ...btained, I should be much pleased ...regard you in the light of a pre...ter for my niece's hand."
...is seemed satisfactory enough, but ...Quintin hesitated.
...here's just one thing I should like ...ave cleared up, Monsieur Leblanc," ...he, "In accepting me as a suitor, ...ou intend to discourage the atten...s of the other men who are now ...e same position?"
...e gentle Frenchman shrugged his ...lders with mild deprecation.
...h!" he said, "I cannot do that al...ether. As I have told you, I am ... until my fellow-guardian returns. ...In the meantime all I can do is to ...te my own selection, subject to my ...e's inclination, which, I think, co...des with mine."
...nd he smiled encouragingly at the ...ng man.
...Do you mean that you think she ...s me, and that you approve of me ...re than of the others?" said St. ...ntin, persisting until he should get ...straightforward and satisfactory ...wer.
...With the single exception of Mon...r Marbeau, who is a very gener... suitor, there is no one I should ...on the same level with yourself, ... St. Quintin."
...he young man raised his eyebrows ...t confidence.
... know Miss Densley doesn't like ...rbeau," said he, with decision. "She ...d so."
...Ah! But as a husband he is not to ...despised. Did I not show you the ...t he sent me for her?"
...That miserable bracelet!" retorted ... Quintin, hotly. "Oh, I saw that, of ...rse. But I can give Marie some...ng much handsomer than that."
...Miss Densley's uncle looked politely ...redulous. St. Quintin went on:
...You will see. I'll bring something ...wn for her the next time I come, and ...u shall judge whether her English ...er is less generous than the French ...e."
...Oh, it is not a question of gifts only, ... St. Quintin, I assure you. I have to ...y the best I can for Marbeau, who is ...very old friend of ours. But if Ma...'s heart should speak for one nearer ...r own age, and her own country...an, why, as I have already said, I ...ould be prepared to indorse her ...oice."
"You have made me very happy, Mon...sieur Leblanc," said St. Quintin.
"And I am sure you would make her ...appy," responded the Frenchman ...uickly, as, having strolled as far as the ...rawing-room window, he made way for ...is guest to pass into the room.

CHAPTER VIII

NOW, although Monsieur Leblanc had thus given St. Quintin some reason for looking upon himself as provisionally accepted as Miss Densley's favored lover, the young man found himself prevented from exchanging any more words with her until the moment came to say good-bye. Even then he could not utter a word unheard by the rest, as he shook hands with her in the presence of her governess, her uncle and her aunt.

"Good-bye, Miss Densley. I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you again very soon," were the only words he was suffered to utter before Monsieur Leblanc slipped a hand within his arm and insisted on seeing him on his way down the garden.

As he sat back in the train on his way to town, St. Quintin thought over all that had taken place, and, while he felt more sure than ever, not only that Marie Densley was the sweetest and most straightforward of girls, but that she liked him more than she liked her other admirers, he was troubled by consideration of her uncle and aunt and their policy toward their niece's suitors.

Reflecting upon the remarks made by Monsieur Leblanc about Marbeau and his generosity, on the fact that he had been shown the bracelet which was Monsieur Marbeau's gift, and that he had been spurred up himself to make the promise of bringing a gift still handsomer to lay at Marie's feet, St. Quintin could not but feel that Monsieur Leblanc's tactics with regard to his pretty niece savored rather too much of putting her up to auction to the highest bidder.

One man having offered a diamond bracelet, the next was encouraged to offer something still more magnificent.

The young man did not like the method, and felt sure Miss Densley herself knew nothing about this sordid sort of rivalry which her uncle encouraged.

However, he was bound to keep his promise, and on the following day he bought at a shop in Bond street an exquisite diamond-backed watch, pendant from a brooch in the form of a bird set with diamonds. It was a beautiful jewel, and he opened the case when he got to his rooms, and set it in the rays of the electric light, admiring it and flattering himself that, even if the diamond bracelet of Monsieur Marbeau's choice were intrinsically more valuable—of which he was not sure—yet the artistic beauty of the little watch and the brooch attached would appeal to her taste far more surely.

While he was leaning back in his chair, smoking a cigarette and thinking of Marie, the door opened and James Ince came in.

Surprised at his entrance, St. Quintin, whose thoughts had been far away from him, jumped up, and stretching out his hand for the watch in its little case, welcomed him with some appearance of momentary embarrassment, which the older man was quick to notice.

"Hello!" he cried, "what's that? Something pretty? Not quite in your line, though, is it, St. Quintin?"

"Oh, it's for—for somebody else, of course," said St. Quintin, smiling rather foolishly, and hoping James Ince would not pursue the subject.

But he did.

(CONTINUED NEXT

Why the Hudson Bay Railway Has Not Been Built

Parliament has just witnessed a demonstration in favor of the Hudson Bay railway by the western members who support the government. These gentlemen describe the routes by the northern sea as perfectly feasible, and add that if built the line will assure the western farmer reduced rates on his cattle and grain. The road is so excellent a proposition that it is difficult to understand why it was not built years ago. How does it come that the government which these politicians support has not taken the first step towards the providing of this boon?

On this point Mr. M. S. McCarthy the member for Calgary, throws light. It appears that when the Laurier administration took office it found the machinery at hand for the building of the road. The question of the navigability of the Hudson's Bay had been settled by an expedition which had made an examination of the route, and a company had been chartered, and a land grant offered. In 1895 the subsidy for the road was actually defined. The allowance was 6,400 acres per mile within Manitoba and 12,800 a mile in the Territories. After the Laurier administration came in, and Mr. Sifton was placed in charge of the Interior Department, the policy on this question was changed. Instead of pressing for the construction of the Hudson Bay road, the government bent its effort towards the construction of a line to Prince Albert by a route which is noted for what is termed "subsidy curves" or elongations of the line to increase the land grant. The road authorised by Clifford Sifton is an important railway; but it is not the Hudson Bay road. Yet it is to land subsidy voted for the Hudson Bay line was turned over. Of the grant made towards the building of the road to Hudson's Bay no less than 2,180,928 acres were diverted to the line to Prince Albert, which was built by the Canadian Northern. It is sometimes said that the present government never gave land to a railway. In this case it not only gave land to a railway, but gave it to a railway to which it had not been intended, thus interfering with the Hudson's Bay project. If the people of the west want to know why the Hudson Bay railway is not built the explanation is within their reach. The land grant was given to another proposition instead.

Why did the western Liberals who make speeches and propound resolutions once a year in favor of the Hudson's Bay scheme, permit this diversion of the land grant to take place? Why did they sit idly by while the Hudson's Bay project was being slaughtered? Why again do they permit the resources of the country to be wasted on such projects as the second Intercolonial from Quebec to Moncton? If the land belonging to the country were not wastefully distributed, and if the money of the country were not thrown away in graft, or in the duplication of public services that ought not to be so treated, or in the putting up of bridges and towers that fall down, the Hudson Bay railway would not be difficult to build.—Mail and Empire.

PROTECT SELLERS

Wheat Buyers Fined for not Having a License or Being Bonded.

Saskatoon, April 26.—A case of far-reaching importance occupied the attention of Magistrate Turner at the police Court last Friday. This was a complaint by Matthew Snow, assistant warehouse commissioner, against W. G. Hitchug of Saskatoon The information laid was to the effect that on or about October 30th last the defendant did unlawfully carry on the business of track buyer without first having obtained a license to do so from the commissioner and also without entering the necessary bond. Mr. Hitching is also charged with buying a carload of wheat from G. Krumpleman without paying to the latter the full purchase price.

Hitching admitted the offence, but sought to make some explanatory statement.

The case was called at 10 o'clock but was adjourned to enable the parties interested to come to a settlement if possible. This, however, Hitching announced had not been done. Hitching on the stand admitted that he had neither license or bond. He likewise admitted to owing Krumpleman $215 on a car of wheat, but announced that he had not the money to pay for it. F. McDermid appeared for Krumpleman, and in view of the unsatisfactory position taken by Hitching, asked the magistrate to impose the full penalty of the law. Mr. Turner read the section, which provides for a penalty from $10 to a $1000, or imprisonment for not less than one month or not more than one year for transgressions of this nature. He added that the offence was a very serious one and called for severe punishment.

Mr. Snow stated that the men and farmers should be protected. Hitching had been given an opportunity to settle the matter but had not done so. Hitching pleaded for a chance, and stated that his farm would enable him to make everything good if allowed to work it. He also stated that he has a wife and family to support. The magistrate imposed a fine of $50 and costs or one month in jail, the money to be paid over by Monday noon. In addition the defendant must also make good the $215 to Krumpleman.

TO PREVENT A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills When the First Symptoms Are Noticed and Save Yourself Much Suffering.

Are you troubled with pallor, loss of spirits, waves of heat passing over the body, shortness of breath after slight exertion, a peculiar skipping of the heart's beat, poor digestion, cold hands or feet, or a feeling of weight and fulness? Do not make the mistake of thinking that these are diseases in themselves and be satisfied with relief for the time being.

This is the way that the nerves give warning that they are breaking down. It means that blood has become impure and thin and cannot carry enough nourishment to the nerves to keep them healthy and able to do their work.

There is only one way to prevent the final breakdown of the nerves and the more serious diseases which follow. The blood must be made, rich, red and pure, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this promptly and effectively. Every dose of this medicine helps make new blood and strengthens the weak and worn out nerves.

Mrs. David J. Tapley, Fredericton, N.B., was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after suffering from nervous breakdown, which resulted in partial paralysis of the face. She says: "The trouble came on quite gradually, and at the outset I did not pay much attention to it. Then it grew more serious, and there was a general breakdown of the nerves, which was followed by partial paralysis of the face, one side being completely drawn out of shape. I was under a doctor's care for a couple of months, and one treatment was tried after another without any benefit. By this time I was confined to my room, and the doctor told me he could not cure me. Almost in despair I was pursuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The improvement was slow, but the building up of a run down nervous system naturally is slow. Slowly but surely this medicine did its work, and after a time I was able to again come down stairs. From that on the improvement was much more rapid and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. My friends look upon my cure as almost miraculous. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me what the best medical treatment failed to do—they brought me back good health."

It is the blood building nerve restoring power in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that enable them to cure such troubles as anaemia, rheumatism, the after effects of la grippe, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis and the secret ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Saskatchewan Fairs

Following is a list of fairs and dates arranged for the coming summer and fall. Keep this list for reference:

Regina	July 21—24
Moose Jaw	July 28—29
South Qu'Appelle	July 30—31
Sintaluta	July 31
Moosomin	August 4— 5
Wolseley	August 6
Wapella	August 7
Grenfell	August 11
Fairmede	August 12
Indian Head	August 13—14
Broadview	August 14
Oxbow	August 4— 5
Gainsboro	August 6
Carnduff	August 7
Alameda	August 10
Carlyle	August 11
Stoughton	August 12
Arcola	August 13
Creelman	August 14
Francis	August 18
Milestone	August 20
Yorkton	July 6— 8
Churchbridge	July 23
Saltcoats	July 24
Strassburg	July 30—31
Lipton	August 4
Fort Qu'Appelle	August 5
Dubuc	August 6
Abernethy	August 7
Mortlach	July 24
Bladworth	July 28
Craik	July 29
Langham	July 31
Hanley	August 1
Davidson	August 4— 5
Saskatoon	August 5— 8
Rosthern	August 10—11
Prince Albert	August 13—14
Battleford	August 11—14
Maple Creek	September 22—23
Estevan	September 25
Whitewood	September 29
Stockholm	September 30
Quill Lake	October 2
Togo	October 6
Wadena	October 7
Watson	October 8
Chellwood	September 29
Duck Lake	September 30
Radisson	October 2
N. Battleford	October 6— 7
Lloydminster	October 7— 8
Lashburn	October 9
Kinistino	
Tisdale	
Melfort	

S. O. E. BANQUET

St. George's Day Fittingly Celebrated in Regina-Grand Dinner and Lengthy Toast List.

The Englishmen of Regina were strikingly in evidence last Thursday, as April 23rd is the day of their patron saint, St. George. A number of flags were flying in the city in honor of the day and a number of the sons of Merrie England were to be seen around the city wearing red and white roses.

The occasion of the day, however, was the banquet in the evening, at which about four hundred of the Sons of England, their wives and invited guests sat down to a splendid dinner.

The following was the menu:

Spring Canope a la St. George
Roast Beef Boiled Ham Ox Tongue
Boiled Round of Beef
Roast Turkey Cranberry Jelly
Potato Salad
English Pork Pies
Lobster Salad in Mayonnaise
Assorted Cakes
Lemon Jelly Strawberry Jelly
Orange Jelly with Whipped Cream
Mince Pies Apple Pies Raisin Pies
Crackers and Cheese
Celery in Branches
Assorted Mixed Fruits Mixed Nuts
Tea Coffee Lemonade

There were five large tables at the centre of which presided Mr. A. E. Chivers, president of the local lodge S.O.E.

Those who presided at the other tables were H. W. Laird, S. S. Scott, Dr. H. M. Stevens and C. H. Wakefield.

At intervals during the evening the Regina Excelsior Band supplied excellent music. Other musical items were supplied by Mrs. Perring Taylor, Miss Munro, and Messrs. G. Dunstan, Westley, Batten, Cowell, Hole and Dry, while Mrs. Willoughby Gilbert presided at the piano.

The toast list was as follows:

The King, proposed by the president.

St. George and Merrie England,—Proposed by Bro. S. S. Scott.

Canada and Our Province. Proposed by H. W. Laird, responded to by Hon. Walter Scott, and Hon. F. W. G. Haultain.

Regina, Our Canadian Home. Proposed by Bro. Dr. H. M. Stevens, responded to by His Worship the Mayor

Our Guests. Proposed by Bro. C. H. W. Wakefield, responded to by J. F. Bole, M.L.A., G. E. Langley, M.L.A., and J. K. McInnis.

Our Army and Navy. Proposed by Bro. A. McDonald, responded to by Bro. H. Richards.

The Learned Professions. Proposed by Bro. P. Shelton, responded to by Rev. G. C. Hill, W. M. Martin, Bro. Dr. W. R. Coles.

Our Sister Societies. Proposed by Bro. A. Bannister, responded to by P. McAra, Esq., Pres. Sons of Scotland; J. McCarthy, Esq., Pres. Irish Association.

Labor. Proposed by Bro. F. Bland, responded to by Bro. Hugh Peat, secretary Trades and Labor Council.

The Ladies. Proposed by Bro. A. Haight, responded to by Bro. A. Shradick.

Churchill Defeated

Manchester, Eng., April 24.—The Northwest division of Manchester by the heaviest poll cast in twenty years, today reversed its verdict of 1906 by a majority of 429 votes and unseated as its member of parliament Winston Spencer Churchill, who has just been made president of the board of trade in the new Asquith cabinet and who that year so brilliantly wrung the seat from Johnson-Hicks, unionist, his chief opponent of today.

Three candidates stood for election and the result was as follows: W. Johnson Hicks, unionist, 5,417; Winston Spencer Churchill, 4,988, Mr. Irving, Socialist 276. The defeat of Mr. Churchill is a crushing blow to the prestige of the government and the young and confident minister, which is bound to have a marked influence in several other impending by-elections.

There will be oo difficulty in finding for Mr. Churchill a safe seat elsewhere.

WESTERN WINNERS

Kingston, Ont., April 26.—The western students winning degrees at Queen's university are: Degree of B. A., M. R. Bow, Regina; T. E. Fear, Brandon; F. C. Kennedy, Winnipeg; Edna Miller, Calgary; H. R. Parker, Calgary; S. D. Skeene, Grand Coulee; Eleanor Simpson, Regina; Andrew Weaver, Buchanan, Sask. Degree of B.Sc.: Civil Engineering, A. Cumming, Fernie; A. Findlay, Winnipeg: electrical engineering, J. Stott Sapperton, B.C. Medical degrees of M.D. and C.M., J. A. P. Clancy, of Lumsden, Sask., H. A. Connelly, B. A., Vancouver, B.C.; N. A. L. Connelly, Vancouver; M. C. Costello, Calgary; A. MacDonald, Regina; F. B. McIntosh, Edmonton; J. E. R. Randholm, New Amsterdam, B.C., T. R. Ross, Abernethy, Sask.

P. O. DEPT. DISCUSSED

Member for East Lambton Criticises Record and Advocates Rural Free Delivery.

Ottawa, Ont., April 27.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux's department was the subject of severe criticism at the hands of J. E. Armstrong (East Lambton) on motion to go into committee of supply. Mr. Armstrong made his first point in the present position of the post office department with regard to the weekly papers of the Dominion. The minister, he said, had been forced to back down in the case of daily papers at a cost to the country of many thousands of dollars, and now he appeared to be backing down in relation to the weeklies.

"What the minister should do," said Mr. Armstrong, "is to come out manfully and acknowledge that he has made a serious blunder."

The purchase of the steamer "Lady Evelyn" for transferring the coming mails from Atlantic liners to Rimouski was strongly criticised by Mr. Armstrong. The steamer he said, cost sixty thousand dollars, and entails an annual expenditure of thirty thousand dollars to do the work, which heretofore, under private contract cost but four thousand dollars per year. It was further alleged that the minister and a party of his friends had used the steamer for a pleasure cruise before it was started at its work.

Mr. Armstrong asked if the weighing of mails was under proper supervision. One million six hundred thousand dollars was paid the Canadian railways yearly for this service. In the United States charges had recently been made that seventy million dollars had been wasted by false weighing. He criticised what he described as the dilatory attitude of the government in regard to the one cent rate for drop letters in cities, and the still greater delay in providing the towns with cheaper mail service. Mail delivery in towns was also touched on. When the United States granted this in towns of ten thousand population, or where the revenue amounted to ten thousand, Canada still insisted on a twelve thousand population, or twenty thousand revenue.

Mr. Armstrong closed with brief reference to the rural free mail delivery which he declared would be found the producer of a revenue and not a deficit.

Mr. Lemieux, in reply, said that the changed postal rates had been found effective in keeping out undesirable publications from the United States.

Mr. Bennett—"What about that great family journal, the Calgary Eye-Opener?"

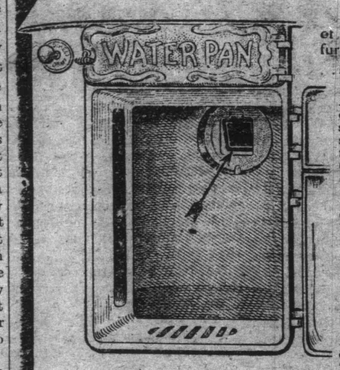
Mr. Lemieux—"I never read undesirables, and I hope my friend never will again."

Referring to the carriage of mails, the minister explained that the payment to railways in Canada is based on mileage, not upon weight. The one cent drop letter rate for cities was under consideration, and, personally, his sympathies were strongly in favor of it. The policy of the department he declared, was one of expansion, and he had reduced the distances required between post offices. The purchase of "Lady Evelyn" was in response to representations made by the board of trade and shipping federation of Montreal, and Canada, he declared, now had the finest mail tender on the continent. He denied that "Lady Evelyn" had been used for any pleasure trips.

Dealing with the rural free mail delivery, Mr. Lemieux said that comparisons between Canada and the United States were hardly fair, Canada having a population of 7,000,000 and a postal revenue of $9,000,000, and the United States having 92,000,000 people and a postal revenue of $180,000,000. He declared himself anxious to give a rural free delivery to the country, but he was sure that the western farmers would never be convinced that they should pay for something that only the farmers of the east could enjoy. He pointed out that the annual expenditure of the United States for this purpose had increased from a [illegible] $37,000,000 [illegible] thousand dollars [illegible] last year. It was found to be a [illegible] revenue produce[illegible] not true, but in many cases the o[illegible]

...off a Risk

— Gas is liable to puff out ... door of any ...



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"Sunshine" Furnace has Automatic Gas Damper directly connected with smoke-pipe. Gas pressure sways damper sufficiently for it to escape up chimney (see illustration), but heat doesn't escape.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" Furnace? Means protection to the furnace parts against evil effects of gas.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" householder? Means furnace can be operated without fear as to "puffing" gas; furnace can be left without doubt as to whereabouts of gas.

What does "Sunshine" Gas Damper mean to "Sunshine" coal account? It means, instead of owner with "ordinary furnace" fear having to keep check-draft indefinitely closed to "let off" gas—when there's two-thirds parts of heat-energy to one part of gas passing up chimney—draft can with all safety be opened, and coal saved for another day's duty. 4

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$35.00 Reward.

Strayed from the premises of M. H. Lowe (W½24-16-20W2) Regina, since December 20th, 1907: Dark Brown Mare, white face, about eight years old, weight about 1400 pounds; Bay Mare, Grey Gelding, seven years old, weight about 800 pounds; Brown Mare, three years old, weight about 1050 pounds; also one Colt rising three years old and two Colts rising two years old. All branded [illegible] on the nigh thigh with the [illegible]on of one colt. Any information leading to the recovery or return of the above mentioned horses will receive above mentioned reward.

M. H. LOWE, Regina, P. O.

49tf

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"A Kingly Gift"

EARL GREY'S APPEAL

On behalf of Needy Consumptives

Strong words of Canada's Governor-General

At the official opening of the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, near Toronto, His Excellency delivered an address that must have an important bearing on the future of the sanatorium movement in Canada. We quote:—

"The proceedings this afternoon commenced with a beautiful and reverent prayer from your old friend, Dr. Potts. He prayed that the light of the Lord might shine upon us. That prayer is abundantly answered. He also prayed that the White Plague might be removed. Well, whether that prayer will be answered or not depends upon yourselves."

"Is it not a standing shame and reproach to the governments and individuals that there is not more care taken by the people of Canada to protect themselves against the curse of consumption?"

On his way out to the King Edward Sanatorium,—so named by permission of His Majesty King Edward VII—the Governor-General's car was stopped in its progress outside the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. by a large crowd of its employees. A contribution of one hundred dollars was handed the Governor-General, a donation to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

"'*Twas a kingly gift*" said His Excellency in making acknowledgment. "*I will tell the King.*"

Addressing the large audience that attended these opening exercises, referring to this event, Earl Grey said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, when the workingmen of Canada are setting an example of this character, I hope you will not be slow to follow, and I trust that the example of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. may be followed, as I am sure it will, in every factory and manufacturing industry throughout the land."

We carry these words to the people of Canada in our appeal to-day on behalf of the

Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

An institution that has never refused a single applicant admission, because of his or her inability to pay.

Seventy-five patients can be cared for to-day. Accommodation could be provided for three hundred if the required money were forthcoming.

To make this possible, our appeal is for $50,000, to be used in extension of buildings and maintenance of patients.

Where will your money do more good? Every community and every individual is interested.

His Excellency Earl Grey has shown his interest and sympathy in the work at Muskoka for needy consumptives, by accepting the position of Honorary President of the National Sanitarium Association.

Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 84 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Sec'y-Treas., National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.