

Comic and Serious

is for those who know

respect the dead, but they do business with the living.

people are so constituted would be odd if they were fig to be even.

ere any arbutus around here? hin' but rheumatics. We're healthy 'this spring."—Hampson.

I want to know how people you behind your back, listen reckless manner in which they to others?

cannot learn anything more you know without venturing ing that you have not tried.— Ferguson.

ous.—Bertie: "Hello, old chap. 'd you know?" Reginald: "ng, bah! love! Not a thing, a word."—Puck.

ow did Mrs. Peterkin come to love with her chauffeur? "Oh naturally. They were forced to long walks together."—Judge.

"Chollie looks worried." "Yes, if one didn't know him l one might think he had some on his mind."—Philadelphia Re-

Petect: How do I look in this

er Brother: Under it don't you sis? You look pretty small. ago Tribune.

t remember my dear, that you are one." She looked at him fully. "One!" she echoed. "Non- We are 10, I'm the one and re the cipher."—Cleveland Plain

s," said young Blowitz. "I can my decent back 400 years." ed!" rejoined Miss Cutting. "I o idea you had been on the ward path so long."—Chicago

low: "Yes, I'm trying to raise stache, and I'm wondering what it will be when it comes out." s Peppery: "Gray, I should say e rate it appears to be grow- —The Wasp.

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MR. R. L. BORDEN.

The Liberal-Conservative Platform

As Enunciated at Halifax and Other Places by Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of His Majesty's Royal Opposition in the House of Commons.

1. Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest.
2. Appointment of public officials under consideration of capacity and personal character and not of party sympathy alone.
3. More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure through publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer to enforce the laws so amended.
4. A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.
5. Such reform in the selecting of members of the senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative body.
6. A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system, except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers.
7. The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great national franchises) for the public benefit and under such conditions that a respectable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.
8. The operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission, free from partizan control or interference.
9. Development and improvement of our national waterways, the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and subsequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and market, whether at home or abroad, and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.
10. The re-organization of the present railway commission as a public utilities commission with wider power and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with a franchise of a national character.
11. The establishment after due investigation of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.
12. The improvement of existing postal facilities, especially in newly developed portions of the country, and inauguration, after proper enquiry as to cost of a system of free rural mail delivery.
13. A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles that can be advantageously manufactured from or by means of our natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage-earning population.
14. The promotion by negotiation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the empire.
15. The restoration of the public lands to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.
16. The unimpairment maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the provinces of Canada under the constitution.

G. T. P. OPENS NEW LINE

On September 21, Accommodation Trains Will be Running From Winnipeg to Wainwright.

The G.T.P. officials after being over the constructed part of the line have decided to start some trains running for the accommodation of the settlers who are near the line. The regular trains will not be put on until the traffic department take the road over from the construction department which will not be until some time next summer. The trains are to be run between Winnipeg, on the east and Wainwright, Sask., on the west. The date set for starting this service is Sept. 21st.

The first service will consist of a mixed train three times a week to Waterous, Sask., and another train twice a week from Waterous to Wainwright. The train will leave Winnipeg, Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week and will reach Winnipeg from the west on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The object of the service is mainly to accommodate the settlers who are stationed along the line of route, and who have asked to have railway connection at the very earliest date.

Many improvements will be made from time to time so that in a few months a first class service will be established from Winnipeg to the western terminus, but for the present special attention is being given to the settlers along the line. Mail and express service will also be furnished within a short time, possibly concurrent with the opening. The express-traffic will be taken over by the Canadian Express Co.

The opening of the new service will also see the opening of a telegraph service as far as the trains run. The construction of telegraphs has been followed up as fast as the steel has been laid down, and when the first train leaves Winnipeg for Wainwright wire connection may be had with that point.

Wainwright is 666 miles west of Winnipeg, and is one of the divisional centres of the new road. It is 256 miles north-west of Waterous. This latter is the section upon which a train will be run twice a week. The divisional points west of Winnipeg are Rivers, Melville, Waterous, Scott and Wainwright.

The full list of stations according to the last revision and between which tickets will be sold when the service is inaugurated is as follows: Portage la Prairie, Arona, Barr, Caye, Deer, Exira, Fitadale, Gregg, Harte, Ingelow, Justice, Knox, Levine, Rivers.

Rivers, Myra, Norman, Oakner, Pope, Quadra, Rae, Uno, Treat, Lazear, Victor, Weby, Spy Hill, Gerald Cutarm, Yarbo, Zenata, Atwater, Bangor, Waldron, Cana, Melville, Melville, Birmingham, Fenwood, Goodeve, Hubbard, Iluna, Jasmina, Kellher, Leross, Mostyn, Touchwood, Funnichy, Quinton, Raymore, Semons, Tafe, Nokomis, Urdora, Venn, Waterous.

Waterous, Xena, Young, Zelma, Alan, Bradwell, Clavet, Daro, Earl, Farley, Grandora, Hawoods, Iwana, Juniata, Kinley, Leney, Mead, Neola, Biggar, Oban, Palo, Landis, Coblenz, Redford, Scott, Tako, Unity, Vera, Winter, Youker, Zumbro, Artland, Butze, Chauvib, Dunn, Edgeron, Heath, Greenshields, Wainwright.

Between Winnipeg and Saskatoon there are six large sections of trestle work. The first of these is at Pine Creek, 93 miles from Winnipeg, and is 2,220 feet in length. A mile beyond this there is the Mule Creek trestle 730 feet in length, and this is followed by the Little Saskatchewan River bridge, 2,400 feet in length. The other three are: the Minnewaska Creek bridge, 1,575 feet long; "555 N" bridge, 816 feet long; and the Big Cutarm bridge 1,095 feet in length.

Scramble for Land.

The scenes of last year when a jostling, crushing, shoving, panting mass of men daily lined up in front of the land office in an endeavor to get through and secure a choice quarter section of land for a homestead were enacted over again this week on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings when all the odd-numbered sections of land in the Yorkton land district not otherwise disposed of were thrown open for homestead entry at the lands office here, says the Yorkton Enterprise. Only a few quarter sections were in the immediate vicinity of Yorkton, but about 350 sections in all were thrown open and some of it is very valuable as it lies within a few miles of such coming industrial centres as Springdale, Theodora, Canora and Buchanan.

Needless to state there was a great scramble for these lands for the first two days and about three hundred applications had been granted on Tuesday night. About thirty or forty anxious land seekers remained as near the door as possible all Monday night in order to get in early and secure their choice and several of them fainted when the rush occurred in the morning, the long night vigil and the strain being too much for them.

Sensational Escape of Riel's Captives

In a recent article in the Calgary Herald a statement was made regarding the escape of Chas. Mair from the rebels at Fort Garry, but the Herald is informed that it was not in exact accord with the facts. The following article, contributed by the author himself, will explain just how the escape was made, and will prove, from a historical point of view, a very interesting essay dealing with the time when this west was given over to rapine and murder and coming as it does, from such an eminent authority as Mr. Mair, may be taken as being a true representation of the facts connected with one of the deplorable incidents of the history of Canada.

THE CORRECTION

Mr. Mair's escape was due entirely to himself, conjointly with his fellow prisoners. A few evenings before Riel ordered him out and told him, in the most brutal manner, that he was to be shot. On his return Mr. Mair called together a number of his fellow prisoners in his cell, and pointing out that his murder would assuredly not be the only one, it was decided there and then to effect an escape, if possible. They all had been confined at first inside the walls of Fort Garry, but owing to lack of accommodation there a considerable number were removed to the old Assiniboia court house gaol, which consisted of eight cells, four on each side, lit by narrow lancet windows, each with an iron bar in the centre. The first cell to the left was occupied by Mr. Mair, Mr. Archibald, representative of the first governor of Manitoba; a Mr. Miller, from B.C.; and the unfortunate Thomas Scott. The cell immediately opposite was occupied by Peter Macarthur and three others, and as this cell faced the eastern stockade, in which a post was missing, leaving a gap through which a man could pass, it was decided to make the escape from it. A file had been conveyed in, and Mr. Macarthur had secretly cut his bar from its holdings, so that it could be taken out when required. Even then the opening was so narrow that probably one prisoner would have had to remain, as those who escaped had to be shoved through by main force and lit on their heads on the stone outside, some without their coats.

The night chosen was a very dark and bitterly cold one, in January, 1870, and the time chosen was the changing of the guards at midnight. Those who had been on sentry were warming themselves at the guard room stove, while the relief were reluctantly dressing to go out, and this psychological moment was taken advantage of by the prisoners. No details can be given here, but it may be mentioned that the guard room was in the south end of the court house, and the cells in the north, and the windows were obscured by thick frost.

Each prisoner on getting out of the stockade took the direction that pleased him, numbers of them heading for the woods on the Assiniboine river. Very soon, however, owing to the excitement and noise which arose in the prison, the guards caught on to the escape, and the building (subsequently destroyed by fire) being situated close to the north-west angle of the fort, Riel's whole force was soon in pursuit, and the poor fellows blundering in the dark were nearly all recaptured and brought back to Fort Garry, most of them badly frost bitten, and there subject to the most cruel abuse.

FRIEND IN NEED

Mr. Mair was the third to get out, and without coat or cap, after an instant's reflection, started down what is now Main street, then a cart track leading from the fort to the little village of Winnipeg, consisting at that time of some twenty houses. His objective point was the house of a loyalist, Wm. Drever, brother-in-law of the bishop of the diocese; a scheme which, seemingly reckless, was greatly favored by the bitterly cold and dark night, which combined to keep Riel's guards in the village under shelter. Here he was supplied by Mr. Drever with a half-breed capote, cap, and mittens; and, above all, with a smart pony and sled. Mrs. Mair, after being a prisoner in the fort had shortly before been allowed to domicile at the home of Mr. Drever's father, and after a moment's interview with her, for the lights were now all dancing around Fort Garry, Mr. Mair set off for the loyal settlement of Portage la Prairie, which he reached after a variety of dangerous adventures.

There he helped, with men of that parish, in conjunction with the people of High Bluff and Poplar Point, to organize the party headed by the late Col. Boulton, their object being to take Fort Garry by surprise, release the prisoners, who were now being very badly treated. The party, which was well armed and furnished with ladders and torches, would in all likelihood have captured the fort without much bloodshed, as all within it were celebrating Riel's election as "president," and were mainly drunk.

FRIGHTFUL BLIZZARD

This well considered scheme, however, was frustrated by one of the sudden and frightful blizzards of that winter and stumbling by accident on the Headingly mission church the party was held there by the storm for three days.

But this determined party of British natives and Canadians had not come so far for nothing and an emissary was dispatched in the storm in the shape of one of the most intrepid of men, Murdoch Macdonald of Edmonton—to visit the parishes below Fort Garry and sound the people there as to their intentions. He returned with the word that these parishes would join the Portage men in a demand for the relief of the prisoners, failing which they would unite in an attack upon the fort. Instantly the whole party got under way, and marching past Fort Garry during the night, reached Kildonan in the morning, and were there joined the same day by some 700 well armed loyalists, with a cannon, and headed by the late Lieut.-governor, then Dr. Schultz. An instant demand was made upon Riel for the release of the prisoners, which was acceded to with very little delay, for Riel was now thoroughly alarmed, and his men reported to be insubordinate. The "Portage party" as it was called, and many others, now decided upon attacking the fort, and restoring British authority and the British flag. There was a difference of opinion, however, with regard to this, particularly in Kildonan, where the whole force were quartered, and just at this juncture the capture of the spy Parisien, who, in endeavoring to make his escape, murdered young Sutherland, of that parish, brought matters to a crisis, so that by nightfall, through the entreaty of terrified women, the whole of the Portage party solus and over 60 miles from home. These found their way to Redwood, the residence of William Inkster, now Drewey's brewery, at dusk, and were joined there shortly afterwards by Mr. Mair. Mr. Setter, a brother-in-law of the late Premier Norquay; and Mr. Ogletree, of the Portage; and Wm. B. Hall and Mr. Macdonald of Headingly.

WERE UNMOLESTED

These found on their arrival at Redwood, that the party had been negotiating through a very doubtful wail of the time, known as "Flatboat McLane," for an unmolested pass past Fort Garry to the Portage which had been promised they said, by Riel. Rightly mistrusting any such promise, the party argued the party of whom Thos. Scott was one, to strike out at once on foot to their homes.

They were done out, however, ever, and saying that they would simply have a nap and then follow on, those mentioned left and struck several miles out on the prairie north of the Fort, and passed it in the dark; each in turn breaking the path for they had no snowshoes. Messrs. Mair and Setter separated from the others at St. James; the latter following the river, and after a very narrow escape in hiding at Headingly, and getting snowshoes, they went ten miles back on the prairie, reaching the Portage in safety, as did also Mr. Ogletree.

Instead of waking at midnight, the party at Redwood slept till morning and following the already broken trail, were intercepted by an armed band headed by O'Donahue, who said they had been sent out to ask them to come over to the Fort for a quiet talk and some hospitality. This base deceit, unfortunately prevailed, and upon entering the fort the whole were of course immediately disarmed and imprisoned. Boulton was condemned to death, then reprieved; and Scott was condemned and most brutally and barbarously murdered.

WOLSELEY EXPEDITION

The province of Ontario was deeply moved by the rebel outrages at Red River and the death of Scott. Messrs. Mair and Schultz addressed immense audiences in that province. The excitement and indignation swelled into a furor and wrought into such salient shape throughout the country that an expedition was decided upon by the general government. This, of course, was the expedition so successfully led by Col. (now Lord) Wolseley which brought relief to the oppressed loyalists of Red River and defeated the purposes of Fenianism and rebellion. It was in fact the second great and essential step towards the preservation of the country to Canada and the opening up of its illimitable possibilities to her people. It has been much and justly praised, and certainly it was a work well and thoroughly done.

But whilst full justice has been done to this expedition, the credit due to a preceding and much more perilous movement in Red River itself has been most strangely overlooked. Indeed the Wolseley expedition was but the corollary of this movement; of the determined stand made by the handful of Canadians and loyal natives of Red River. Cut off on all sides by a wilderness of hundreds of miles, in the midst of famine, in the midst of Fenians and rebellion, these noble and self-sacrificing men—and women too—rallied together in the little village of Winnipeg to withstand sedition and uphold the honor of the flag. Not a shadow of fear crossed their minds, not an unworthy thought of their deplorable situation or the hopelessness of relief. These were overborne by a higher instinct, by a devotion which furnishes to the Canadians of today an historic and patriotic epi-

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The "Sask-alta" Way
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of which they may well be proud. An instinctive idea, an obscure one, perhaps, not naturally lay beneath the insurrectionary movement, that armed opposition would terrify Canadian settlement; and had not this unexpected opposition been met this might have been one of its results. The conduct of the "Canadian party" in Red River was also instinctive, but it was governed by a higher motive, a motive which can be best interpreted at this hour by the impressive word—Circumspice! The foregoing is, of course, but the barest and briefest synopsis of some of the occurrences in Red River itself.

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