

Saskalta

REDUCES THOSE KING HOURS!

Why have an oven efficient only for three hours when "Sask-alta" range oven will take for pies and other cooking? The more cooking space you have the less work you do about the main items on. "Sask-alta" you.

Mary's

...hat trimmed with pink roses carried a bouquet of pink. The groom was attended by V. A. Duff. Mrs. Lyall jr. wore a beautiful Directoire gown of pale crepe de chine inset with gold lace, the underskirt being of pink silk; her hat was of pink with plumes. Mrs. Lyall of real, wore a handsome gown of silk with bonnet of the same. Mr. and Mrs. Leck left on train for Regina, the bride riding in a very smart suit of black and blue with green velvet collar and cuffs, the coat opening a pretty blouse of cluny lace, a touch of gold; her hat was of velvet with crown of brown and brown and green pheasants.—Winnipeg Free Press.

...had been aimed at Roosevelt. This afternoon a detective arrested a man carrying an empty revolver. He seemed to be an ordinary man, and described himself as Patrick. The prisoner was arrested before Mr. Justice Franklin, charged with carrying firearms.

REPT FOR ANY OR GUN MADE

anged, Bought or Sold

ver or Gold Plating

ll Machine Work Done

Proprietor

Mickleborough's Phone 404

ern Railway

T LINE

EDMONTON

st Rates

Single Fare	\$16.30
30 Day Return Fare	\$26.50

na and Warman.

and Dining Cars

and Edmonton.

on and Time Tables from

J. HURKETT,

Agent Can. Nor. Ry., Regina.

THE POST OF YEARS AGO

How Mail Was Sent Three Hundred Years Ago—Delivery Was Slow and the Postage High.

The post office is now about three hundred years old. Although pack horses plied regularly at the period of the Wars of the Roses, it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century, says the London Daily Mail, that government posts were firmly established.

As late as the year 1621 there were only four posts in the United Kingdom, which started from wherever the court happened to be, and carried letters for the continent, and to the royal dock yard at Plymouth.

We are apt to think that they were hard riders in those days, but as a matter of fact the post boys were the scum of the people and their horses veritable crooks. Three or four miles an hour was the average speed. The post took fifty-seven hours to go from London to Plymouth, and three days from York to Edinburgh.

By the year 1640 the post became an established government institution and in the year 1685 it yielded a profit of £265,000 which was set- tled on the King.

For a hundred years longer the same mode of conveyance, by post boys on horseback, continued, but in 1784 John Palmer, a theatrical manager, proposed to carry the mails in coaches, with armed guards to protect them. "Quite impracticable," said the officials, "and a danger to commerce and the revenue." Palmer's plan was adopted, however, and the speed raised from three and a half to six miles an hour and later on to ten miles and the revenue multiplied many times.

Mail coaches became so popular that they were established all over the kingdom. Twenty-eight of them, doing a total distance of 5,500 miles arrived in London every morning and left every evening.

And a picturesque sight it must have been—noblemen frequently as drivers, guards dressed in royal liver, the cars decorated with ribbons and flowers on the occasion of great victories in the wars then going on.

But on the whole business of the post office remained in a woeful condition. The collection and delivery were slow, the charges so exorbitant that the business of the country was hampered.

Postage was charged according to distance at the following rates:

- Under 15 miles, 4d.
- 15 to 20 miles, 5d.
- 20 to 30 miles, 6d.
- 30 to 50 miles, 7d.
- 170 to 230 miles, 11d.
- 230 to 300 miles, 13d.

and a penny additional for every one hundred miles thereafter.

Thus a letter from London to Glasgow cost 1s 4d., the lowest to Ireland was 1s 2d., to Paris 8d. But this was a single letter, that is; one sheet, on which both communication and address were written.

If two sheets or any kind of cover however small, were used the postage became doubled; if three sheets, trebled. And if any letter single or otherwise, weighed more than one ounce a fourfold postage had to be paid, with an additional postage for each succeeding quarter ounce.

We can understand what this meant by a comparison with the present arrangement. One may now send a letter anywhere inland for a penny. Prior to 1840 such a letter would have cost 16s 8d to Brighton, 21s 1d to Glasgow.

Postage was seldom prepaid. The writer left it to the recipient to accept the letter and pay for it, or to reject it. The consequences were remarkable. Sir John Burgoyne complained that a wealthy letter sent to him to Dublin was charged with a postage of 11s.

A London resident received a letter from Deal weighing sixty ounces on which he was asked to pay fifteen pounds. When people sent payment of debt by post they begged that no acknowledgment should be made, to save postage.

By various ways of writing the address correspondents arranged a code and communication free of postage was carried on in this way.

Coloridge, the poet, seeing a girl hand a letter back to the postman, saying that she could not afford the shilling gallantly insisted on paying.

When the postman had gone she explained that there was no letter. Her brother who was away had sent a blank letter to inform her of his safe arrival. In most towns, however, there was a penny post within the limits of the town or to villages close by.

In London two pence carried a letter to anywhere within three miles of the general post office, thence to any place within a circle of 12 miles. Every traveler from town to town had his pockets stuffed with letters which he forwarded by these cheap posts.

Every parcel of goods when opened disclosed a bundle of letters which the recipient delivered or sent by the

cheap post as a matter of course. Great numbers of carriers travelled from town to town collecting and delivering letters for a penny each in spite of the law.

To poor people the postal system involved great suffering. Stories are told of mothers pawnning their clothing to pay for letters from absent children. The postmasters sometimes gave the letters on credit, taking payment in installments. One woman offered her only silver spoon for a letter from her son.

And the post was as slow as dear. Only one delivery took place in London and one dispatch daily.

If one posted a letter at Uxbridge late on Friday evening it did not reach Gravesend, forty miles away until Tuesday morning.

When Rowland Hill, a schoolmaster from Kidderminster, aided by the Mr. Heniker Heston of those days, Mr. Wallace, the member for Greenock, proposed that letters should be sent any distance for a postage of one penny for each half ounce and that prepayment should be made by means of stamps, he met with most determined opposition. Lord Litchfield, the post master general, said with regard to the plan set forth by Mr. Hill, of all the wild and visionary schemes he had ever read or heard of it was the most extraordinary. Correspondence would so increase, argued Lord Litchfield, that it could not be dealt with; it would burst the walls of the post office. When the inevitable reform came there was of course a slight deficit at first, and then very quickly an abundant profit.

Fielding, Sask., Sept. 1.—Wm. J. Smith and Herbert W. Paten have returned from Rosthern, where they consulted Hon. Walter Scott in regard to the Ferry across the Saskatchewan river at this point. They reported that Mr. Scott has promised that the proposed ferry will be installed at an early date, and that men will be in Fielding in a few days to choose the location. The ferry will open up the south section across the river and will be a source of revenue to the people.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co., Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face and I tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles, it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON,
Belleville Station, King's Co., N. B.
Sept. 17, 1904.

BRYAN ON THE TARIFF

Tariff for Revenue Only--Tariff is the Mother of Trusts--Why Workmen Receive Higher Wages Than In England.

In the course of a recent speech at Des Moines, in discussing the United States tariff question, Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for the presidency said:

"Let me show you how the tariff operates. I have here a statement made by E. H. Miles, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and head of the agricultural implement trust. The statement appears in the American Industries of Nov. 15th, 1907, a paper which is now supporting the Republican ticket and making a special fight against the labor plank of the Democratic platform. Here is what Mr. Miles says:

"I have made more money every year out of the tariff graft. Not much but still a little. The tariff barons raised their price \$50,000 to me. I made a charge against the jobber of \$80,000, and I know that he charged more than \$70,000 for the \$50,000 he paid me. Before reaching the consumer the \$50,000 charge became about \$100,000 to be paid by the agricultural consumer."

The manufacturer who would prosper must make a double profit, one by the shrewd management of his business and another by a still shrewder manipulation at Washington.

We have no great difficulty in shopping abroad, for we could get as high prices as at home. We are so held up, however, by our supply people, that to most of us there is very scant profit in foreign business.

When congress gave us 45 per cent we needed only 20 per cent, they gave us a congressional permit, if not an invitation to consolidate, and that having been given the tariff on the theory that it is needed, the manufacturers naturally assume that it is intended that they shall take advantage of it, even if they have to combine to do so.

The democratic party, if entrusted with power, can and will reduce the tariff. The democratic platform not only demands a reduction of the tariff, but it plainly outlines the course to be pursued in securing the reduction. It begins by proposing that articles which come into competition

with articles controlled by a trust be placed on the free list. What better place to begin? Years ago, Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust, said that the tariff was the mother of trusts—and her children are many. If the democrats secure control of both the house and the senate they are pledged to legislation which will make a private monopoly impossible.

"The second step in the reduction of the tariff is a material reduction upon the necessities of life, especially upon the goods competing with such American manufacturers as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home. At present the articles used by the poor bear a higher rate, as valorem, than the articles used by the rich.

The statement can be verified by an examination of any of the schedules. A tax upon consumption, even when laid with absolute impartiality, bears heaviest upon the poor, because our necessities are much more uniform than our possessions. People do not eat in proportion to their income; they do not wear clothing in proportion to their income; they do not use taxed goods in proportion to their income.

"Is it right to tax all the people for the benefit of the few? Where a community has attempted to collect taxes for the aid of an industry, even when the industry was to be located in the community, the highest United States court in the land has declared such a tax to be larceny in the form of law. If a city government cannot rightfully tax all the people to bring an industry into the city, where such benefits as are conferred are more easily seen, and more universally enjoyed, why will say that a farmer in the Missouri valley can be rightfully taxed to support an industry in a distant state?

But the whole system is vicious. Business should not be built upon legislation; it should stand upon its own merits, and when it does stand upon its own merit we shall have purer politics, and we shall have less fluctuation in business conditions and a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil.

For twenty-five years the American workman has been told that he receives higher wages than the English workman solely because of protection, but our wage earners now know that this cannot be due to protection; because the English workman receives higher wages than the German workman, although the German tariff is higher than the tariff of Great Britain.

"Protection does not make good wages. Our better wages are due to the greater skill and intelligence of our workmen, to the greater hope

which free institutions give them, to improved machinery, to the better conditions that surround them and to the organizations that have been formed among the wage earners.

"But we believe that the experience the people have had with protection for protection's sake" has led them to favor a restoration of the tariff by gradual steps to a revenue basis, and we are convinced that the advantages following each step will be so pronounced and that the benefits will be so universally enjoyed that there will be no cessation in the progress toward a system under which the tariff will be levied for the purpose of revenue and limited to the needs of the government.

Death from Chloroform

Miss Kate Urquhart, a well known young woman, died from the effects of chloroform at 5.30 o'clock yesterday in the dental surgery of Dr. Harwood, says Thursday's Moose Jaw News:

Miss Urquhart went to the surgery at the corner of Main and Cordova streets shortly before 2 o'clock, to have some teeth extracted. It was considered advisable that she should be placed under the influence of chloroform, which was administered by Dr. Radcliffe. The young lady enjoying excellent health, the heart being in good condition, no serious results were anticipated. All went apparently well, the operation having been performed successfully. But the patient not rallying from the effects of the anaesthetic the attendants became alarmed, and other medical assistance was called. Dr. Leask and Dr. McCulloch responded, and two trained nurses were also on hand.

Every effort was made to revive the patient, but without avail, for in about four hours she passed away. Paralysis of the respiratory organs seems to have intervened.

Miss Urquhart, whose parents reside in Winnipeg, came to the city from Nova Scotia. She was book-keeper for F. W. Rutherford, grocer, and resided with her cousin, Mrs. W. Armstrong, of 83 River street. Her parents have been communicated with but it is not known where burial will take place. She was an adherent of St. Andrew's church, being well and favorably known among the young people of that congregation.

THE SUCCESSFUL SUITOR

He laid his heart at her feet. His rival better planned. Who laid, with shrewdness hard to beat, His check-book in her hand.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WILL NOT STEP OUT

Sir Richard Cartwright Will Not Step Out To Make Way For Clifford Sifton—Will Be Poured Out If Laurier Wins.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—There are no immediate changes in the cabinet. That is quite true, and it may be given on the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier today. Last week Sir Wilfrid would not have made such a statement, for the reason that his sunniest smiles and most plausible ways were at work, but could not convince old Sir Richard Cartwright that he is, in the eyes of practical politicians a "has been."

There is no use denying what every person here knows. The intention was to gracefully shelve Sir Richard and replace him by Hon. Clifford Sifton. When the aged politician heard the news he resented the move. He would not have cared so much had the successor been to his liking, but to make way for Sifton, with whose name is linked much of the scandal, was too much for him, and he kicked, and said things which only fall from his lips when he is angry.

Sir Richard will stay in the cabinet until after the elections. Ontario is hopelessly lost to the government, and the fear is that the rest of English speaking Canada will follow suit. "If Sir Wilfrid is sustained" as he might be, by a huge majority in Quebec, Sir Richard will walk the plank before Christmas.

The aged gentleman occupies a strange position anyway, and his term in office has been one of the sorrows of his life. He has seen the abandonment of every plank of the old platform, and has not had the courage of his convictions to step out and denounce Laurier, as has often been his desire. Privately he curses the new Liberalism and the reign of the practical politician. He is no longer a power with the old Liberals of Ontario. His weakness is regarded by many as a shocking betrayal of the old policy of which he was so staunch an advocate.

Wadena, Sask., Sept. 4.—M. Hofar, of this district was found dead in his shack on Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock by some friends who went to visit his house. Mr. Hofar had just come up from Yorkton on Saturday morning's train and seemed to be in perfect health then. Death was due to heart failure.

The West Company, Limited

EVERY Farmer should have his own Letterheads and Envelopes printed, but only a few of them have. In order to induce every farmer to make a beginning along this line, we have decided to make a

Special Offer To Hold Good Until Nov. 1

We will supply any farmer during this time with 500 Envelopes and 500 Sheets of Paper, printed in one color, for \$3.50.

This offer will only hold good until that date.

SPECIAL OFFER TO FARMERS

ELECTIONS are the order of the day, and we give the news in concise form for the busy readers. From now until January 1, 1909, we will send

THE WEST to any reader in the Province of Saskatchewan

For 25 Cents

Send in your money now and be among the first to take advantage of this offer.

Printers and Publishers, Box 394, Regina, Sask.