WEEKLY LEADER

THE LEADER PUBLISING CO. LIMITED

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THE LEADER has undoubtedly a larger circulation than any other Saskatchewan newspaper, and is consequently the most valuable advertising medium.

ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE.—E. & J. Hardy & Co., 30 Fleet Street, London, E.C., England.

Vol. 24 - - - - - No. 17

Regina, Wednesday, June 5, 1907

THOSE EASTERN "WARNINGS"

Eastern bank presidents and general managers have a penchant for issuing grandfatherly advice to the people of Western Canada from time to time. There was a period in our development when these gentlemen used to frighten us a bit, but as the true inwardness of their unselfish zeal for our welfare became more apparent their cry of "wolf" fell on unheeding ears. We do not desire to be understood as saying that their advice should be altogether ignored, but we do say that a pronouncement by a bank president or general manager is not to be sacredly regarded and accepted as the words of an oracle. Too often the warning is uttered in such a supercilious, patronising manner as to make our Western ire to rise and our pride to rebel.

One of the latest of these "warnings" to us in the West to mind our ways comes from General Manager Wilkie of the Imperial Bank. He sees visions of great disaster to the West because, forsooth, we prefer to keep the franchises for our public utilities in our own hands rather than barter them away to Eastern capitalists. Mr. Wilkie thinks the determination of our Western towns and cities to carry out these great undertakings as municipal works rather than by granting franchises to private companies is a grave mistake. We are not surprised that Mr. Wilkie should express this view which is only the view held by most bank directors. These men having made huge sums of money by the exploitation of exclusive franchises for public utilities in the East have been able to buy bank stocks and become bank directors. The people of the West, profiting by the experience of the East, are determined not to allow a repetition of this here, and the moneyed men of the East do not like it. Hence their "warnings." Not only do they see opportunities for further exploitation in the West passing from their grasp, but they are far-seeing enough to realise that the success of municipal ownership and operation of waterworks, electric light and power, gas, and street car systems in the West will soon lead to agitation for municipal control in the East.

When Regina City purchased the old privately owned electric lighting plant here our citizens were paying 20 cents per 1,000 Watt hours for light; today they pay 12 cents and the city makes a profit at that figure. What force has a "warning" from Eastern capitalists for us in the light of such facts as these?

Of course there is reason in all things and no municipality is justified in plunging into expenditures and enterprises beyond their ability to successfully carry through. But taking Regina as an example is not the money we are spending as a city on our public utilities and public works netting us a handsome and profitable return? Would we have been better off, or as well off, to have refrained from undertaking them, or if we had handed them over to a company of Eastern capitalists to construct and operate for us and then make us pay them handsomely for it?

Would it not be rather gratuitous on our part to suggest to an Eastern bank manager that he was going altogether too far in the way of opening branches in small towns and villages, that a hamlet of less than 600 people was hardly large enough to warrant two and three banks establishing there, and yet we fail to see the difference between our issuing such a "warning" and those which emanate from the offices of certain Eastern bankers and capitalists.

If Eastern capitalists refuse to loan money for Western municipal development in the hope of forcing us to give away valuable franchises to them rather than go without much needed services, they can no doubt embarrass us for a while, but it would only be for a while. As one Western paper very tritely observes, the present Eastern "mutterings" are merely the last effort of the capitalist in a vain endeavor to kill the movement for popular control of public enterprises. When Eastern capitalists say that Western municipalities are extravagant, they mean that we are endeavoring to manage our own affairs and to save to the common people the profits which are now being earned in the East by the capitalist. If extravagance is confined to that there need be no great concern about extravagance.

THE POSITION SHOULD SEEK THE MAN.

As a result of the nomination proceedings at the city hall yesterday, eight men are now before the public as candidates for the position of High School Trustees. Among the eight men there is splendid material for an excellent Board, and it only remains for the individual ratepayers to choose the five who in their judgment are the best fitted to act as their trustees in the important work about to be undertaken. Of the men nominated, The Leader is convinced that most of them have not sought and are not seeking the position, but rather that ratepayers having a very live interest in the welfare of our educational institutions have sought them and urged them to offer their services. These are the stamp of men whose services our city needs. They will not be found canvassing for votes but will be ready to make sacrifices of time and business for the ratepayers if called upon to do so. We believe the men whose names were mentioned in this column yesterday have not sought nomination, and in some instances we know they had to be urged to stand for election. Such are the men who should receive the support of the ratepayers rather than those who, having personal ambitions to serve, conduct a personal canvass for votes.

THE ASSESSMENT

The assessment for the current year, completed yesterday, showing as it does a net increase over 1906 of $4,099,979 and reaching the substantial total of $12,290,461, is significant of the giant strides being made by Regina and the stability of the progress that has marked its history during the last twelve months. At a time when there is a certain tendency to inflate assessment rolls with a view to presenting an appearance of greater prosperity and growth than circumstances actually justify, it is satisfactory to know that the assessment committee responsible for this year's assessment have proceeded along safely conservative lines, so that, large as the total is, it may nevertheless be truthfully described as underestimating the material progress of the city. This is as it should be and will we think be generally considered as the proper policy to adopt. The city can well afford to minimise its resources and the fact that it does so will be found to strengthen rather than to impair its financial standing.

As the first assessment made under the new charter and the system of taxation by floor space instead of the old system of assessing stock, plant, etc., this year's assessment is of more than ordinary interest. Edmonton has found the new system to work on the whole most satisfactorily and we have little doubt but that the same will be true of this city. One or two details may have to be changed, but the principle is unquestionably sound and calculated to afford a more equitable assessment than the system now discarded.

The division of the city into wards discloses the fact that Ward 2, the business section of the city, is responsible for almost half of the taxes paid into the city treasury, disclosing one of the anomalies often urged against the ward system.

The apparent indifference of the average ratepayer to municipal affairs as shown by the votes recorded on city bylaws, appears to be widespread. The ratepayer who fails to grumble at the amount of his taxes is the exception, but very few of the same ratepayers take the trouble when called upon to do so of recording his vote for or against any bylaw which may be referred to the people.

That a citizen fails in his duty to himself and to his city when he fails to record his vote when called upon to do so, is unquestionable. A man has no right to depute to others his own responsibility. The individual who is too lazy or indifferent to occasionally vote upon questions affecting the welfare of the community is undeserving of the rights and privileges of citizenship.

The lack of civic interest of which we complain is by no means peculiar to our own city, indeed Regina would appear to compare favorably with many other places in this respect, which fact, however, is less creditable to Regina than it is discreditable to the other places. When certain bylaws were recently submitted to the ratepayers of Edmonton, out of a possible 2,000 votes, only 158 were recorded, less than one in ten. Yet the bylaws in question involved the expenditure of no less a sum than $250,000.

The ratepayers of Regina will this week be called upon to vote upon bylaws involving the expenditure of over $300,000, and it remains to be seen whether they will show as great an apathy as was shown by the citizens of the Alberta capital last week under similar circumstances.

The average ratepayer is apt to say that there is no need for him to vote, that the bylaws will carry without his troubling to go to the poll. But surely the moral effect of a heavy poll counts for something, not merely with our City Council, but with the outside world. A heavy poll is evidence of a keen and intelligent interest in civic matters and of a determination to control the municipal government.

Regina ratepayers on Thursday next may very well take to heart the following comment of the Edmonton Bulletin upon the polling in that city last week:

"The incident is of less consequence than the tendency it may indicate. Communities, like individuals, fall into habits, and into no habit more readily than that of "letting things go." And when the citizens of a rapidly growing city "let thing go" "things" in general are apt to "go" pretty badly. Normally a city is governed by officials along lines desired by the citizens, but when the citizens express no very clear opinion as to what they desire the officials are thrown upon their own resources. They must either exercise their own initiative or do nothing, and in either event the result is not likely to be satisfactory. The well-governed city is that whose citizens take a lively interest in municipal affairs, and no other city is likely to be well governed. It is to be hoped that the small vote of Monday was merely an incident, and not an indication of waning public interest in our city's business."

PAVING IN MONTREAL.

At a time when the question of pavements and pavement bases is the subject of considerable study in our own city, the experiences of other cities with various pavements are not without interest and importance. Referring recently to the matter of paving, the Montreal Witness dwelt strongly upon the fact that whatever the merits or demerits of different pavings, the all important thing to be considered is the durability of the base, the "honesty and permanence of the arch" from which the top dressing is placed. The Witness thus sums up the question so far as it relates to Montreal:

"The Road Committee proposes to give up asphalt as a pavement. It finds that it is not suited to our climate. Before accepting this theory, we should need better evidence than the fact that the Montreal record of asphalt is very bad indeed. Is there any engineering opinion to show that our climate is specially hard on asphalt; or, if so, harder than on other forms of paving? To ordinary observation it would seem that the special effect of our climate on pavements is to save them from tear and wear for a third of the year. Alderman O'Connell has been prying into this matter for himself, thereby showing himself a practical alderman. He found the asphalt skin on Toronto pavements from fifty to a hundred per cent. thicker than that on those in Montreal. That might be one part of our bad climate. Still more serious, however, is the fact that most of the flaws in our asphalt are due to subsidences, caused either by defects in the understratum or by interferences with it. When it comes to the question of endurance the skin of a pavement is the least important part of it. Everything depends on the honesty and permanence of the arch upon which that skin, whether it be asphalt, stone, wood or composition, is laid. Work that is to be covered up is seldom thoroughly done. And then we have an edifying habit of following up every paving job with a ceaseless number of cuts for all sorts of purposes, each of which leaves a weak place under it. When we are civilized we shall find some way of dealing with this, whether it be by subways, by movable sections of the pavement, or by some method of bridging excavations. Meantime there are many avoidable things which make our 'climate' bad for asphalt.

"We are not lauding asphalt. The clatter of it is abominable, and nothing could be better conceived to fill the air with unregenerate dust compared with which the generous and searching dust of the macadam is aseptic. But, to replace asphalt with stone blocks is to return to barbarism. Stone makes the most lasting pavements for the simple reason that it racks and smashes everything but itself. The cost of traction on it is almost doubled. The vibration of the traffic is destructive to vehicles, and all they contain. The horse, in addition to the added task, suffers alike from uncertainty of footing and from the hard concussion. Human nerves and intercourse, the most precious commodities of all, are utterly sacrificed, all to a pavement. Compositions are bad exactly to the extent to which they imitate granite. The best of all pavements so far are the wood block ones. They are worth any extra cost, if they do not need to be too often renewed. The greatest cities in the world find they can use wood on thoroughfares where the traffic is many times heavier than any of ours. It is being more and more used and more and more liked. We shall have to get to it some day."

RUSSIANS IN THE KLONDIKE

WORKED NORTHERN MINES A CENTURY AGO—HOW MINERS WERE FORGOTTEN.

SEATTLE, June 1—While the world is still wondering, after forty centuries, how such vast riches as the gold and diamond mines of Solomon and Hiram, King of Tyre, could become lost to the world, it forgets that in the great gold fields of Alaska there is a similar instance, confined entirely within the bounds of the nineteenth century.

There is ample evidence that the Klondike gold fields were discovered by Russians in the early 30's, last century, and worked by political slaves to a considerable extent, before being abandoned and forgotten. And it is now recalled apropos of the new branch of the Alaska Central Railway up the Yentna—recently described by Dr. F. A. Cook, the first mountaineer to ascend Mount McKinley, who took that route to the mountain—that in 1832 the Russians explored that district thoroughly, and mined thousands of dollars worth of gold on the Anauk River, in the Seward peninsula. In fact, the instruments which they used, and the chains with which the convicts were hobbled while they worked, will be a portion of the Russian occupation exhibit of Alaska at the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which will be held at Seattle in 1909.

Besides the industrial agricultural, and mineral exhibits at the exposition, much space will be devoted to displays dealing with the early history of Alaska and Yukon.

Dramatic Discovery.

The discovery in the Klondike was made in a dramatic way. A short distance above Discovery Claim, on Hunter Creek—chief tributary of the Klondike—a number of miners were working a "lay." That is, the ground belonged to someone else, and they worked it, agreeing to pay all expenses and to turn over a certain percentage of the gross output of the mine (usually 15 per cent.) to the owner of the ground.

When the ground was opened a couple of feet, the miners came across traces of an old tunnel. At first they paid little attention, as in the early days of the country, in 1897 and 1899, all kinds of tunnels were dug and then abandoned by a certain class of inexperienced newcomers, who expected to find gold in millions for a few days' labor. But as the miners went deeper, they saw that this tunnel could not be the work of miners digging at so recent a period. The timbers that shored the walls were old and rotted, the tunnel looked as if it had not been worked for a century.

Evidence of a Tragedy.

At the end there were evidences of a tragedy. The bones of a couple of men were found past a cave-in, which had evidently imprisoned them beyond all rescue, and on their legs there still clung the heavy manacles with which Russia in the old days hobbled her political prisoners. The men had died miserably because of the cave-in, and for some reason, never to be known, were not rescued. The irons on their legs had apparently hindered their movements, for the situation would not have been desperate to a modern miner, possessing full freedom of movement. Beside them were their century-old picks, heavy blunted, and inefficient instruments. The remains were respectfully buried, and the instruments and leg-irons were saved, and will be a portion of the Russian exhibit in the Alaska building of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

In 1832 a Russian dog mail on its way from the interior to Sitka, discovered traces of gold on the Anauk. An old trading post on the Koskokwim, the ruins of which are still to be seen, was the headquarters of Russian trade in that district. The Anauk River was known then as the Yellow River, and so appears today on the Russian maps. For years this discovery was worked, but the Russians, never good propectors at best, abandoned gold mining as soon as the deposits in the immediate vicinity of the original discovery were worked out.

Will Remain a Mystery.

Why the rich Hunker was abandoned will forever remain a mystery. It has been claimed that all along the Russian government had records of the vast gold deposits in the neighborhood of the Klondike, and had that portion of the country been Russian, and not British, the United States would never have had the opportunity to purchase Alaska. But that must remain a speculation, as Russian bureaucracy never gives up its secrets. One thing alone is certain, that the gold desposits of both Yukon and Alaska were worked half a century before Skookum Jim made his famous discovery on the afternoon of August 16, 1896, and opened up a new frontier kingdom for the troopers of the Lost Legion to conquer.

Musical Bullock.

LONDON, June 2—A bullock which was being taken home by its purchaser from the St. Albans cattle market yesterday leaped through the plateglass window of Messrs. Elliott's music warehouse. It floundered about among several pianos which were displayed in the window, and wrecked two of them.

TO FARMERS

Registered Clydesdale Stallion

"Sandy McTavish"

Also Registered Bull

"King Improver" (3090)

Will stand for service at my barn, corner Cameron and 9th avenue.

GEO. MOLLARD, Regina.

13-4t-w.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, Friday, the 21st June, 1907, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, once per week each way, between proposed Post Office at Bonnalie, Sec. 12, Tp. 8, Range 23 W2, and Lang, via proposed post office at Denison, Sec. 6, Tp. 9, Range 19, W2, each way, to commence at the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of proposed Bonnalie, proposed Denison and Lang and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

W. W. McLEOD.
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 10th May, 1907. 14-3w

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Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of proposed Krauss, Buffin and Milestone and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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W. W. McLEOD.
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 10th May, 1907. 14-3w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The S.W. qr. 26-21-19, w. 2. One of the best hay sections in the Qu'Appelle Valley. Over 200 tons of hay have been cut on this quarter section. Small house; stable; excellent well. Church and post office 1 mile; school two miles. Price $1,700; $500 cash; balance two equal annual instalments at 7 per cent. Apply to owner, J. R. Motion, Alberni, B.C., or to Robt. Mollard, Fairy Hill, Sask. 17-tfw

FOR SALE—A few choice quarter or one-half sections of best of land in the Moose Mountain District in Saskatchewan. Enquire of The Canadian-British Land Co., Limited, St. Thomas, Ont. 13-4d

FOR SALE—¾ Sec. improved farm, first class buildings and water, in the famous Loon Creek district. Wheat 45 bushels per acre. $27.00 acre, $20.00 cash. E. H. Tompkins.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A nine-roomed house, suitable for dwelling or boarding house. Easy terms. Apply to Mrs. A. Murdoch, Girvin, Sask. 15-4-w.

FOR SALE—Haydrucal well drilling machine, new, only run one season. The latest and best improved machine made in America. As the owner is too old and failed in health will sell. Apply to F. H. Schmidt, Wapella, Sask. 15-4-w.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

If the label on your paper reads 1908 is an acknowledgment your subscription is paid for in advance. The management of this paper would appreciate if all delinquent subscribers would pay up promptly. Remember a pretty picture will be mailed to new subscribers or those renewing their subscriptions.

THE LEADER PUBLISHING CO.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA.

IN THE MATTER OF the Estate of Earl Delance Bishop, Deceased, and of the partnership of Bishop & Redden.

Pursuant to the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands, dated the 18th day of May, A.D. 1907.

TAKE NOTICE that the Creditors of the above named partnership are required to send in to Norman Mackenzie, Barrister, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 15th day of July, A.D., 1907, their claims against the above partnership, together with a statement of the security, if any held by them, such statement and claim to verified by Statutory Declaration.

Dated at Regina, this 18th day of May, 1907.

NORMAN MACKENZIE,
Adminstrator of the Estate of Earl Delance Bishop, Deceased. 15-3-w.

TEACHERS wishing to secure yearly schools in Alberta and Saskatchewan should register with us immediately. Our Vacancy Register contains appointments at $75 to $200 in excess of what you really expect. Ten direct applications positively guaranteed to each registered teacher. Call and secure our terms. Western Teachers' Bureau. Private Box 421. Darke Block, Scarth Street, Regina.

WANTED—Teachers holding first or second class Professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries 950 per month. Write Edmonton ers' Agency, Edmonton, Alta 32-1yr-w

AUCTION SALE.

I will offer for sale by public auction on Saturday, June 8th, at Beach & Hunter's stables, Lorne street, three head of work horses ranging from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 1.30 p. m.

17-1w GEORGE MOLLARD.

AUCTION.

Sale of Valuable Properties in the City of Moose Jaw.

Pursuant to instructions, from Harold Jagger, Esquire, Administrator of the Estate of the late Octavius Field, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction on Wednesday the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1907, at the hour of 10 O'Clock a.m. at the City Hall in the City of Moose Jaw, the Real Estate which comprises some of the most valuable business and residential sites in the city.

Catalogues describing the several parcels and the terms of sale can be had on application to the Administrator or his Solicitors, and the Auctioneer.

Dated at the City of Moose Jaw this 27th day of May, A.D. 1907.

HAROLD JAGGER,
Administrator,
By his Advocates
GRAYSON & ARMSTRONG.

O. B. FYSH,
Auctioneer. 16-6w.

STRAYED.

Dark bay mare; weight about 1,400; five years old; white face and white hind legs, from barn of Arnold Hunter, one mile north of Balgonie. Information to Arnold Hunter, Balgonie P. O., or H. H. McPhee's sales barn, Regina. 17-3w

STRAYED

STRAYED from (18-19-16 W2) a white gelding pony about 14 hands high, aged, also with it a black mare yearling colt about the same height. Both are branded in the right hoof with an "S."

$10 reward for information leading to the discovery of the above horses. S. Wood, Edenwald, Sask.

STRAYED.—From Section 34, T. 21, R. 19, W2nd, 3 dark bay work horsees, with halters on when last seen, all about 1,300 pounds, one clipped. Any information given which will lead to their recovery will be rewarded. Apply to Geo. Mollard, Regina, or Robt. Mollard, Fairy Hill. 13-4wdp.

STRAYED—From Balgonie, (Sec. 3-Tp. 18-Rg. 17-w. 2nd) on the 9th of May 1907: One gray mare, in foal, branded S. D. on left hip, four years old, had new halter and halter shank. Finder please notify the owner, Jacob Biechel, Balgonie, Sask. 15-3.w.

J. A. Armstrong. J. A. Munn.

ARMSTRONG & MUNN'S

Veternary Stables, Lorne Street, opposite Wilson's Feed Stables. Horses treated on the premises and specially cared for by an experienced attendant. If your horse is sick, phone 195 and we will do the rest.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised . $5,000,000
Capital Paid Up . . $4,700,0
Rest $4,700,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, President.
HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice President.

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Deposits received and farming and general business transacted.

Savings Department.

Interest allowed on Deposits from date of opening of account and compounded quarterly.

J. A. WETMORE Manager Regina Branch

MEDICAL.

D. LOW, M.D., C.M., McGill University. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office—Scarth St., 2nd door south Post Office. Office hours—From 9 to 10 a.m. 2 to 3 and to 8 p.m.

W. A. THOMSON, M.D., C.M., Fellow Trinity College. Office and residence next door to City Hall, Scarth Street.

W. R. COLES, M.D., C.M. Post Graduate Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. Special attention given to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office and Residence: Three doors north of Lands Office.

DRS. SEYMOUR & NYBLETT, Offices Strathcona Block, Regina. DR. M. M. Seymour, late House Surgeon the Chicago Hospital, and Assistant to Dr. A. H Ferguson. Dr. H. G. Nyblett, Physician Accoucheur, etc.

DR. JAMES McLEOD, Practice limited to Diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12; 2 to 5; 7 to 8. OFFICE: Ehman Block (next Windsor Hotel) Regina, Sask.

LEGAL.

BALFOUR & MARTIN, Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries Public. MONEY TO LOAN. OFFICE:—Michaelis Block, Regina, Sask. JAS. BALFOUR. W. M. MARTIN, B.A.

ROSS & BIGELOW Barristers, Advocates, &c. Offices: Corner South Ry. and Rose Street, Regina. ALEX. ROSS H. V. BIGELOW, M.A., L.L.B.

MACKENZIE, BROWN & THOM, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Etc. Office in Regina Trading Company Block, Regina, Sask. NORMAN MACKENZIE. GEO. W. BROWN. DOUGLAS J. THOM.

HAULTAIN & CROSS, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Office in Western Hardware Co. Block, South Railway Street, Regina, Sask. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, K.C. A. CROSS

WATKINS, CARMAN & EMBURY, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Offices:—Glasgow House Block, Regina. Branch office at Lumsden. J. F. L. EMBURY. WM. B. WATKINS. R. A. CARMAN.

REGINALD RIMMER, Barrister, Advocate, Notary Public, formerly legal adviser to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W.T., and of the Department of Indian Affairs. Strathcona Block, Scarth St., Regina.

JOHN C. SECORD, BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, ETC. MONEY TO LOAN. Smith and Fergusson Block Regina, Sask.

C. E. D. WOOD M. McCAUSLAND. WOOD AND McCAUSLAND. Strathcona Block Regina, Sask

J. A. ALLAN LL.B.

Barrister, Advocate, &c.

Offices—Strathcona Block, Scarth-st

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BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, ETC.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Wm. E. Knowles A. G. Farrell

DENTAL.

DR. L. D. STEELE, Dentist. Successor to Dr. Pollard. Gold and porcelain crown and bridge work a specialty. Office over Pettingell & Van Valkenburg's Drug Store.

DR. C. C. ROWE, L.D.S., D.D.S., SURGEON DENTIST. By his Advocates. Specialties:—Preservation of natural teeth. Crown and Bridge work. Special rates to students. Office: Scarth St.

VETERINARY.

J. C. FYFE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ontario Veterinary College. Office: Grassick's Stables, Scarth St. Regina. Phone No. 8

FINANCIAL.

E. & J. HARDY & CO., Company, Financial Press and Advertising Agents. 30 Fleet Street, London, E.C., England. Canadian business a specialty.

ARCHITECTS

C. CARON, ARCHITECT, Wolseley.

W. M. DODD, ARCHITECT. CALGARY, REGINA and EDMONTON. Regina Office.—ERNEST E. CARVER, Mem Birm. Arch. Assoc., Manager.

MUSIC

MISS C. W. WOODWARD, Pupil of Prof. Albert Reakes, Guildhall School of Music London, England. Teacher of Singing and Pianoforte. Lorne Street.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Capital City Lodge No. 3 meets first and third Thursday in each month at Masonic Hall. Eight o'clock sharp. Visiting Knights welcome. W. F. McGregor, K.R.S.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen

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