

K MEN



us resolves the personal... are then prescribed... are selected to cure the... We have treated patients... of Men and Women.

KENNEDY

Canada must be addressed... Correspondence and... letters as follows:

Food & Co.

Do not miss this... District at \$13.00 per acre.

4 miles. Cheap... Good buying.

Street, Regina

DAL

becomes glowing hot... little paper and a... dustproof bag.

Street, Regina

TO, LIMITED

It was clearly... the defendant had not... of the lease, but the... that the lease was not... the Dominion Lands Act... er can legally lease a... e receives his patent... s given for the defen... ennox for plaintiff G. H... ndant.

ss the Channel.

nce, May 21.—Count De... French aviator, started... k this afternoon on a... across the English Chan... ched the English shore... and was expected to re...

The weather was mag... the aeroplane rose from... r its trip, heretofore ac... r by Louis Berliot. Ris... took his machine in a... ver the cliffs, and then... ht for Dover. In fifteen... had disappeared from... pedo boat destroyer fol... of the aeroplane. De... d a fifty horse power... lled Scarabe. He as... the point at which Biero... s cross channel flight... rose gradually to an al... feet, at which height... lling when lost from

Growers Object.

May 17.—At a meeting... ve of the Saskatchewan... s' Association held to... on Bay Railway question... and the following reso... "That while in the face... of the Hon. Mr. M... ster of Railways, given... of parliament some short... at our last executive... if our duty to express... the declaration of the... ment as to the speedy... of the H. B. railway... nents in the form of... quate appropriation for... the work make it neces... on behalf of the many... bers of our association... most vigorously against... breach of faith in a... ally affecting the welfare... population of Western... that a copy of this resolu... ed to the Dominion av... the press."

Port Arthur, May 19.—The finding... of an overturned canoe with a small... amount of personal effects leads to the... belief that six men have been drowned... on Lake Nipigon, though the facts... cannot be clearly established until the... conclusion of the investigation being... made by search parties which left Nipigon... this afternoon on receipt of news... brought by an Indian who found the canoe.

Those reported drowned are Roy... McGillivray, George Grant, fire rangers... in the employ of the Ontario gov... ernment, and four woodsmen of whom... the only name so far obtainable is... that of Johnson.

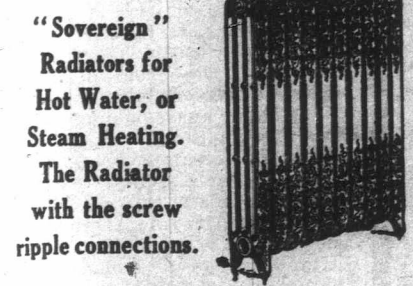
The two fire rangers, who were... working on the shores of Nipigon... lake, are said to have consented to... use their canoe to transport the four... woodsmen across the lake from Point... Alexander, a distance of 12 miles, so... they could come out. The finding of... the canoe is the only evidence of... what may have happened on the trip... McGillivray is said to have been sub... jected to epileptic fits and may have

THE "WESTERN JR."

Will make a Good job of your New House.



Made for small houses—houses of the average size and for large houses. In each size a "Western Jr." boiler will out-last, out-work and burn less coal than any other heating apparatus sold in Canada.



Before finally closing your heating arrangements, write for "The Dictionary of Heating."

AGENTS: Vulcan Iron Works, Winnipeg Barnes Co., Limited, Calgary

BAD FIRE AT CARLETON PLACE.

Ontario Town Almost Destroyed by Bad Fire in Business Section.

Carleton Place, Ont., May 18.—Fire, which started in McGonigle's butcher shop, Bridge street, shortly after midnight from a cause unknown and was fanned by a strong southwesterly wind, rapidly spread and at the time writing was still burning fiercely and had done damage estimated at fully \$200,000. The best-business section of the town is in ashes and the finest residential district has been gutted and the handsome new Presbyterian church, recently renovated at a cost of \$20,000 is burned to the ground. Shortly after the fire started it was seen that the local fire brigade were unable to cope with the flames so a call for help was sent to Almonte, which responded by sending down their fire engine manned by a competent crew. These, in addition to the two local engines, did their best to stop the spread but to no avail, a high wind carrying cinders and burning embers in all directions. Starting in McGonigle's, the flames destroyed the adjoining store belonging to J. Fraser, and the Singleton Block. The wind then swept the course of the fire along Bridge street towards the C. P. R. tracks. Zion church was one of the first buildings on this street to catch, and the magnificent edifice was soon the prey of the all-devouring flames. Its value was estimated at about \$40,000 and nothing now remains but the ruins. From the church the fire leaped to the Masonic Hall, a flimsy structure, which soon destroyed. The new beautiful residence of the late Jas Gills, valued at \$15,000, then caught and was soon destroyed. In the rear of Zion church the manse was on fire several times, but hopes are entertained that it may be saved. The roller rink next followed with the adjoining curling rink. Both were frame buildings and burned quickly. The residence of Jno. F. Gram, F. McEwen, John McDonald, two belonging to E. Wilkie, one to J. MacLeod, and St. Andrew's Presbyterian manse on this street were also destroyed.

The fire was under control at five a. m.

SIX DROWNED.

Bad Boating Accident on Lake Nipigon.

Port Arthur, May 19.—The finding of an overturned canoe with a small amount of personal effects leads to the belief that six men have been drowned on Lake Nipigon, though the facts cannot be clearly established until the conclusion of the investigation being made by search parties which left Nipigon this afternoon on receipt of news brought by an Indian who found the canoe.

Those reported drowned are Roy McGillivray, George Grant, fire rangers in the employ of the Ontario government, and four woodsmen of whom the only name so far obtainable is that of Johnson.

The two fire rangers, who were working on the shores of Nipigon lake, are said to have consented to use their canoe to transport the four woodsmen across the lake from Point Alexander, a distance of 12 miles, so they could come out. The finding of the canoe is the only evidence of what may have happened on the trip. McGillivray is said to have been subjected to epileptic fits and may have

been overcome by one, thus causing the canoe to over-turn. He is 19 years of age and his home is in Port Arthur, where he has two married sisters. Geo. Grant lived two years in Port Arthur, coming here from Soo Ste. Marie, where his family lives. He was 21 years of age and for two years was a member of the Port Arthur hockey team. H. Servais, who has a brother fire rangers in that neighborhood, but who was not reported as in the neighborhood, left tonight for Nipigon.

Port Arthur, May 19.—(Later)—Word received here late tonight from Nipigon confirmed the earlier rumor as to the losing of six lives through the upsetting of a fire rangers' canoe.

HOUSES AS AEROPLANES.

Cyclone Plays Havoc With Houses in American City.

Carlo, Ill., May 22.—Four houses were demolished and several others badly damaged, a number of barns were wrecked and many trees torn up by the roots by a cyclone which struck the northern part of the city shortly before seven o'clock tonight. The storm came from the southeast and seemed to be about a hundred feet wide.

The home of Henry Smith, a lumberman, was picked up from the foundation and carried about 50 feet northward and landed bottom side up. Mrs. Smith, who was in the house with her children, was severely injured and one of the children had an arm broken. The storm next picked up the cottage of Arthur Landquist, carried it a hundred feet from its foundation and landed it right side up, but twisted out of shape. Landquist and his family were in the house and they were badly shaken up.

The entire upper section of the house of William Wise was cut off about three feet from the ground and carried away by the storm. Wise and his family were at supper and they were left sitting at the table surrounded only by the shattered walls. The sidewalks and porches of several houses were carried away. A number of barns were wrecked and many large trees were torn up by the roots.

BLOOD SACRIFICE.

A Band of Fanatics in Oklahoma Stopped From Terrible Crime.

Alone, Okla., May 18.—Miss Jane Warfield, 16 years old, was today rescued from a band of fanatics twenty-five miles south of this place. She was about to be offered up as a sacrifice to make blood atonement that the sins of the world might be forgiven.

The sheriff of Dewey County had been informed that the band of religious enthusiasts known as "the select followers" had driven out with their leader, Henry Heineman. He had a revelation from God that the world was to end today, and the heavens would be rolled up like a scroll following the contact of the fall of the comet, that the only thing that would avert the disaster was a blood sacrifice. In order to save the world a sacrifice had been planned, and the lot had fallen to Jane Warfield.

Sheriff Hughes placed the girl in the hands of safe parties today and Heineman will be held to await the action of the investigating officers. Heineman is said to be from Leesburg, Ohio, and a graduate of some Ohio university.

How Farmers Can Practice Conservation.

Canada, being a nation of farmers, has to pay a very large seed bill every year. Last year our crops called for 33,000,000 bushels of seed grain—wheat, oats and barley, and we are constantly increasing our agricultural acreage. This being so, the economy of sowing good clean seed is at once apparent. The advantages to be derived from it are like the proceeds of a sum of money laid out at compound interest—they are cumulative in their effect and grow in ever increasing ratio. Some years ago a competition was carried on in some 450 places in Canada to see just what the actual results of using clean, pure seed would be. If we reason from the results obtained from it, we find that our grain yield last year would have been increased by 100,000,000 bushels had clean vigorous seed been sowed on every acre under cultivation. Now, 100,000,000 bushels of grain would fill 1,500 miles of railway cars. It is such a large amount that it is hard for the mind to comprehend, but, at any rate, it goes to show that it would pay our farmers to be particular about the kind of seed they sow.

The King's Last Words.

London, May 23.—It is stated there is an important error in the correct version of King Edward's words on the morning of his death when it was reported he said on recognizing the gravities of his peril that he was not afraid to die, that he had done his best. According to inside stories his real words, spoken with an air of tired resignation were: "I have done my bit."

The copper production of the United States last year, according to Geological Survey figures, reached the record breaking total of 1,117,800,000 lbs.

THE STORAGE BUSINESS.

Prominent Miller and Elevator Man Claims That Storage Will Not Pay—Expects Many Mills in this Province.

Moose Jaw, May 23.—The first series of sittings of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission closed here tonight, and the commissioners leave the city tomorrow to resume their enquiry into the grain problem of the province at the town of Weyburn on Wednesday afternoon.

The Moose Jaw meetings have proved intensely interesting and instructive and businesslike. The methods of Professor McGill and his fellow commissioners in extracting useful and telling facts in the form of evidence from voluntary witnesses has very much impressed the local public. Four witnesses in all were heard today, but the evidence of C. E. Austin, manager of the Saskatchewan Flour Mills, was the feature of the session.

Enlarging on his evidence of Saturday, Mr. Austin said that if the elevator of the Saskatchewan mills was used for storage purposes only and not in connection with the mill it would not pay. Mr. Austin undertook to put figures illustrating his point before the commission. Answering Professor McGill on the prospects of the growth of the milling industry, Mr. Austin considered there would be a gradual growth of the industry in the province for a limited time and then he would expect to see a decrease. That was the experience of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, where a number of local mills were going out of existence. In a measure the same was true of Manitoba.

He expected to see an increase in moderate sized mills in Saskatchewan during the next twenty-five years in order to take care of the western trade, but these would not compete with eastern or foreign markets because of power and cost of labor and of the heavy freight rates. The disadvantages of the establishment of a milling industry in the province were these three causes, allied to an inability to draw from the terminal market.

The advantages were, on the other hand, the ability to supply the western market and to select wheat at first hand from the farmers.

In the locating of the mill terminal storage is largely a factor and terminal storage within the province would lead to a larger milling industry in the province.

Answering further questions of Prof. McGill relative to a sample market, Mr. Austin said that wherever there is a large milling industry the market is bound to develop into a sample market in effect, whether it is one in name or not. He quoted Minneapolis and Winnipeg as examples of his statement.

There is nothing to the statement, that farmers could get better treated and that the grading system was abolished and a sample market introduced. The farmer submits his wheat to the disinterested party, it is graded and he gets for it what it is worth. The millers in Winnipeg select the best of the wheat which passes through there. Theoretically then, that which is exported is not the best of Canadian wheat, but the amount absorbed by milling companies west of Fort William is very small and has little or no effect upon the standard grade.

Mr. Austin stated further that he prefers federal grading to local because that would put all grading on a uniform basis. In reply to a question of Prof. McGill as to how the best of Saskatchewan wheat compares with the best of Minnesota, he said that from the millers' standpoint Minnesota wheat was superior for milling purposes and would command higher prices than Saskatchewan. To the eye and it weighs more per bushel, but when put through the milling test it's inferior. They are dissimilar wheat and command entirely different trades.

An exporter would realize that Minnesota wheat had better qualities than Saskatchewan wheat and that he would purchase it for different purposes, difference was due to climate conditions. If an absolutely pure sample of Canadian Red Fife could be secured the difference between it and Minnesota No. 1 would not be so pronounced but if the same wheat were grown in the same countries altogether different types would be produced.

A government system of elevators would not in his opinion, pay at 1% cents, and if competitive elevators were retained there would be a tendency on the part of companies to cut rates for the time, eventually returning to a reasonable charge when unable to hold out longer.

Further questions were asked by Messrs. Langley and Green as to dockage, etc., in course of which Mr. Austin declared that Saskatchewan is likely to have the trade name attached. Even now, he said, in Europe and in the eastern provinces dealers were charging more for Saskatchewan flour and oats because they were products of Saskatchewan.

J. B. Green and Mr. Gallagher, of Borham, and H. N. Morrison, also gave evidence.

A fine, shell-like surface is given to earthenware by exposing it when newly made to direct contact with flames from a fire bed with salt.

PRESIDENT'S INVITATION.

To Discuss Better Trade Relations Is Answered—Canada Cannot Consider Matter for Some Time—Good Feeling in United States.

Ottawa, May 24.—A courteous reply has been sent to Washington by the Canadian Government in response to President Taft's invitation for the opening up of tariff negotiations between Canada and the United States looking to the mutual lowering of trade barriers between the two countries.

While expressing willingness to enter into negotiations for better trade conditions, the Canadian Government points out that owing to the engagements of the Prime Minister, Hon. Mr. Fielding and other members of the cabinet who are absent from Ottawa during the greater part of the summer, there will be little opportunity for the Government to take up the question in any active and detailed way until September next.

It is therefore suggested that the matter be left in abeyance until then. Meanwhile it is believed that the present gathering movement in the United States looking to a lowering of protective duties on many items entering into the cost of living to the advantage of Canada in any future tariff bargaining.

Meanwhile, also, it is possible that reciprocal trade arrangements will be made by Canada with Belgium and Italy. Negotiations to this end are now under way in accordance with the announcement made in Parliament last session by the Hon. Mr. Fielding. These two countries are in particular the same position as France with regard to Canadian trade.

By the conclusion of the treaty with France last session the way is clear to negotiate similar favored nations terms with them. Negotiations looking to the placing of Belgium and Italy on the Canadian favored nation list in return from them of the lowest tariff rates against Canadian products are now in progress through the medium of the Belgian and Italian Consuls-General at Montreal. Any tariff reductions that may ensue as a result of professional treatment accorded to either Belgium or Italy will practically be in the nature of reduced customs taxation to the Canadian consumer as in the case of the treaty with France no home industry need suffer while at the same time Canada has the opportunity of getting across to the important markets of these two countries on the best terms open to any country.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

To the People in Dominion Beyond the Seas.

London, May 23.—The King has issued the following message to His people beyond the seas:

"The innumerable messages of kindness from my loyal subjects beyond the seas have deeply touched my heart and have assured me I have in full measure their sympathy in the great trial which has befallen me and them, and my sorrow is there sorrow and we share in a common love. The hap-

piness of all his people throughout his dominions was dear to the heart of my beloved father; for them he lived and worked, and in their service he died. I cannot doubt they will hold his name in grateful remembrance.

"I am now called to follow in his footsteps and carry on the work which prospered in his hands. As a sailor I have been brought in constant contact with the overseas dominions of the Crown. I have personally realized the affectionate loyalty which holds together many lands and diverse people in one glorious fellowship. Nine years ago I travelled through the Empire accompanied by my dear wife, and had the late King lived we should together, at his expressed wish, have visited United South Africa, the latest and greatest evidence of that peace and harmony which my father loved to promote.

"It will be my earnest endeavor to uphold constitutional government; to safeguard in all their fullness the liberties which are enjoyed throughout my dominions and under the good guidance of the Ruler of all men I will maintain the foundation of freedom, justice and peace, the great heritage of this United Empire."

Keep Cans Clean.

The practice of mixing warm fresh cream with the cream of previous skimmings, which has been cooled, is one of the greatest causes of poor quality of hand separated cream. The cold cream is warmed up and it soon sours. By the time it has been warmed in this way half a dozen times it becomes very undrinkable. When the day before shipping arrives, stir the cream thoroughly and pour it into the shipping cans. Rinse the shipping cans with warm milk. Use as little milk for rinsing as possible, as a large quantity would not only make the cream very thin, but would tend to raise the temperature to such an extent that the cream would reach the factory in poor condition. When the empty shipping can returns retrace the cover and invert the can in pure air and sunlight until it is again wanted for the next shipment. Before the can is used again rinse with fresh cold water to remove any dust that may have been lodged in the inside. A stiff brush, washing powder and hot water should be used for washing all dairy utensils as undesirable flavors in butter are often traced to wash cloths and greasy soap. Milk pails, strainers and separators should be washed each time they are used and rinsed with fresh cold water before they are again used. Keep in the sun as much as possible when not in use.

Our Wheat Production.

Ottawa, May 24.—A statement prepared by the census and statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture shows that among the wheat-producing countries of the world Canada now ranks fifth. In 1908 Canada ranked tenth, the total production of wheat in Canada last year is given as 166,744,000 bushels as compared with 112,434,000 bushels in 1908. Last year the wheat production by countries was as follows: 788,473,383 bushels; United States, 713,286,923 bushels; France, 361,050,000 bushels; British India, 253,592,377 bushels; Canada, 166,744,000 bushels; Italy, 155,711,230 bushels; Spain, 144,511,581 bushels; Germany, 133,399,277 bushels; Argentina, 132,551,000 bushels; Hungary, 125,363,287 bushels; Australia, 82,328,514 bushels; Great Britain and Ireland, 64,525,212 bushels.

CARNWALL AND CROSS.

Carnwall Was Client of Attorney-General—Contradicts Premier Rutherford—Infinite Bonds Not Yet Signed.

Edmonton, May 23.—The Royal Commission on the Alberta and Great Waterways deal resumed their sitting this morning, when the Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General, was on the stand. The taking of his evidence will probably occupy two days at least. W. L. Walsh, K.C., chief counsel for the Commission is conducting the examination.

Mr. Cross was induced to tell, step by step, from the first, his knowledge of the Athabasca charter. He said he had assisted his client, J. K. Cornwall, had made Attorney-General. After that his office did the work and he knew nothing.

All morning the Hon. C. W. Cross was on the stand and though no startling evidence was drawn from him, yet there was some interesting statements made. He declared he never knew of Clarke's interest with the Athabasca Syndicate until everything was over and he declared he never knew of Cornwall's connection with the Premier. The statement of the Premier that Hon. W. H. Cushing was present at the meeting on November 14th, when the A. & G. W. papers were signed and when the guarantee was agreed on, and he said that John Stocks, Deputy Minister of Public Works, told him the sum of \$20,000 a mile was reasonable for the road.

He also stated that there was a Liberal campaign fund, which all Liberal members of the Legislature and Government subscribed to and he declared that never to his knowledge had W. R. Clarke or any of the A. & G. W. people subscribed any money for campaign purposes.

Mr. Cross contradicted the Premier's evidence that he had given no indication to the Attorney-General that he wanted to meet Minty in Winnipeg. A wire had been produced from Cross to Minty to this effect and the Attorney-General said the Premier must be mistaken in this regard as he would not have sent such a message without consultation with the Premier. The Premier telling him to do so. The desire to see Minty was to hasten the construction of the railway which was being delayed more than the government had been led to expect.

A number of telegrams were produced from C.P.R. files which were exchanged between Cross and Clarke and which were not on former files. The Attorney-General explained that these were sent owing to the desire to see Clarke and that Clarke should come to Edmonton because of his desire to see the railway started so that he could keep his pre-election promises. Some he sent from the telegraph office in person so there were no copies and clerks had done the same with others, although he knew of absolutely no reason why they were not filed. When the files were taken to his house he had forgotten about them or he should have mentioned them.

Mr. Cross said he was interested in some school lands in the territory tributary to the country through which

the A. & G. W. would run. He bought them last fall at public auction. They are about fifty miles north of Edmonton and are held in the name of a man named Hopkins who bought them for the Attorney-General when the latter was out of the city.

Mr. Bernet brought out the most interesting fact of the day just before the Commission arose. Mr. Cross told him that the infinite bonds for the A. & G. W. were not yet signed four days ago and the Morgan people are getting anxious to get them. Last week Mr. Fisher, their solicitor, was here an endeavor to get them signed, and that the money was originally realized from the Morgans on a single bond for \$7,400,000, made so in order to facilitate matters. This bond was to be replaced with regular \$1,000 bonds, 7,400 in number, and then the Morgan people would be able to distribute among the bond purchasers the bonds equivalent to the amount each invested. Apparently the bond purchasers are getting impatient and are getting after the Morgans to give them something for the money put in and the Morgans in turn are getting after the Province. The bonds are to be signed by the provincial treasurer, Premier Rutherford. Mr. Cross will be on the stand all day tomorrow.

Disinfecting a Poultry Run.

The first thing to do will be to well lime the whole, say two inches thick. Let the lime be as newly-burned as can be procured. Dig as deeply as possible. If what is termed "double" digging—i.e., two spadings deep—be practised, it will be all the better. If any portion of the main run or a separate one is grassed this should, after receiving a coat of an inch of lime, be watered with a disinfectant to wash in the lime and help to sweeten the ground. For this purpose a very good plan is to mix some carbolic acid with water at the rate of about three ounces of the acid to four gallons of water, or even one ounce to one gallon would not hurt. Some of this might also be sprinkled over the other portion after digging, using a water-pot for the purpose, and again forking over the soil after it has lain a few days. Let the run remain empty as long as possible.

Navigation of Saskatchewan.

Ottawa, May 24.—A survey is to be immediately commenced to ascertain the possibility of making a navigable route between Edmonton and Winnipeg by way of the North Saskatchewan river and Lake Winnipeg. Explorers have reported that a six or eight foot waterway can be established on route at comparatively low cost with a few locks as the river has a deep and a broad channel for nearly the whole distance. A vote of ten thousand dollars was made by the Parliament last session to defray the cost of the survey. The survey will be made under the direction of L. R. Boinney, who was one of the sub-committees on the Georgian Bay Canal survey. Five parties will go in and carry on surveying operations on as many sections of the route. It is expected that the work will be finished this summer.

Cattle Sale.

The Sixth Annual Cattle Sale of the Manitoba Breeders' Association will be held in Brandon on June 1. Many of the best herds in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be represented at the sale. P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwald, Sask., will contribute four Shorthorns to the list to be sold.