

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Estevan flour mills have been sold to A. Evenden.

Wadena citizens have subscribed \$4,500 toward a flour mill.

The Carleton place voted down the proposition to establish a municipality.

The street railway by-law in Moose Jaw was carried by an overwhelming majority.

F. M. Tennant, Brampton, proposes to establish a sewer pipe plant in Estevan.

Moose Jaw will likely adopt first time from April 1st to October 1st in each year.

W. Brown has been elected by acclamation to fill a vacancy in the Balgonie council.

Professor Marshall, formerly of Queen's University, is now principal of Weyburn High School.

Battleford farmers are experimenting with sugar beets. If successful, a Chicago firm will establish a factory.

The Department of Agriculture is calling the attention of Local Improvement and Municipal Councils to the fact that weed inspectors should be appointed at once.

Peter Erickson, living about ten miles south of Halibute, was suffocated by coal gas from a stove on Monday. His brother is in a serious condition and will likely die.

The C.P.R. are anxious to retain a telegraph line to Prince Albert and on the expiration of their control of the present line, they may ask permission to string wires on the government line.

A. K. Grayson Killed  
News reached Moose Jaw on Saturday of the death of A. K. Grayson, one of the old timers of that district. He was killed at Williams' ranch by an unmanageable team. The deceased was a brother of Wm. Grayson, of Moose Jaw and was one of the most popular of the old timers in that city.

Horses Burned  
Redvers, Sask., April 22—Yesterday a bad prairie fire started fifteen miles south, backed by a strong wind, and by evening was within four miles of town. Constable Gales of the R. N. W. M. P., with about 30 men and plows and teams went out and soon had the fire under control, but it required several hours' hard fighting and four horses attached to a plow were burned, the driver having to flee for life.

Nearly Drowned  
Last week an employee in the C.P.R. survey staff on the Bulawa extension rowed across the lake from Siltton to Lumsden Beach. The craft was a frail one, and only fit for use along shore. He made the trip across through the floating ice. Returning, a fellow employee accompanied him. When about midway the craft filled with water, and the occupants were compelled to take to the water, clinging to the partly submerged vessel. By paddling and kicking one of them reached the shore on his hands and knees; the other chap was much more exhausted, and was brought ashore by those standing about. It was a close call for both.

Saved The Child  
With a rope tied about his feet, Kate Anderson, of Kenmare, jumped head first into a well on his farm near Estevan to rescue his two year old son Walter from death. Hanging with his head just over the water, Anderson managed to secure the child in his arms and in that position he remained for twenty minutes while his wife went to get assistance to pull both out of the well. Upon the arrival of help from the neighboring fields it was necessary to force a larger opening at the top of the well before Anderson could be pulled out with the child in his arms. Mrs. Anderson became frantic with fear while her husband and child remained in their perilous position in the deep well.

Body Found.  
Prince Albert, Sask., April 19.—Jas. Murray reported to the police that he came upon the skeleton of a man in the bush near the city. The police will search tomorrow for the skeleton. It is supposed to be the remains of William Wilkinson, who disappeared from here last May.

Wilkinson, a homesteader, disappeared last spring and his brother reported his disappearance, stating he went out with a gun one Sunday morning and had not been seen after. Later, the brother's wife died, but before her death, she is said to have stated that the two brothers had gone out together, but her husband had returned alone. Later the widowed brother contracted typhoid fever and died in the Victoria hospital here and yet later the only child of this unhappy union died, the four deaths all happening within a year. Another brother lives in the Battleford district. Prairie fires so altered the scene that Murray was unable to immediately locate the spot where he saw the remains.

Orange Celebrations  
County Master R. J. Rutledge and County Secretary W. J. Graham, of Youngs County, paid Carnduff L.O.L. a visit on Tuesday night in the capacity of their offices with a view of meeting with the officers of this (Souris) County, and arranging if possible with Souris, Youngs and Turtle

Mountain counties for co-operation in holding the next three annual 12th of July celebrations. After considerable discussion by the members present it was decided that the idea was a good one, considering the fact that these three counties lay on the one line of railway thus affording the best means of train service for co-operation which would mean greater financial success on such occasions. Upon motion of Bro. C. C. Smith, County Master N. Spencer was to do all in his power to assist in bringing about such an arrangement by accompanying County Master Rutledge to Killarney where they would meet the officers of Turtle Mountain County and endeavor to complete the arrangements on the following conditions: first, to celebrate in Youngs County in 1910; second, to celebrate in Souris County in 1911; third, to celebrate in Turtle Mountain County in 1912.—Gazette.

Telephone Extension.  
The Department of Railways and Telephones have just awarded contracts for a considerable mileage of new long distance telephone lines in the province. The lines are: Moose Jaw to Outlook, contract awarded to Martinson & McCutcheon, Elbow, Sask. Saskatoon to Humboldt, contract awarded to Simpson & Craig, Virden, Man.

Stoughton to Weyburn, contract awarded to Simpson & Craig, Virden, Man.

Wapella, to Carleton, contract awarded to Martin Mistrer, Alameda, Sask. Abernethy to Esterhazy, with a branch to Melville, contract awarded to R. and D. McLeod, Winnipeg.

All these lines are to be built with No. 12 copper wire. It is expected that construction work on all the lines will be commenced by May 1st, and completed within from two to three months.

The stringing of the new wire between Regina and Indian Head has just recently been completed. It was rendered necessary owing to the heavy volume of business offering. It will be largely used for local business between points west of Indian Head and thus relieve the existing lines for messages from points west of Indian Head to points east thereof.

## NO JOKE

A Maple Creek Farmer in Trouble At Medicine Hat

Maple Creek, April 22—Two weeks ago a man was found lying unconscious in the hall grounds at Medicine Hat, and was removed to the hospital. When he revived he stated he was a land-seeker, and had gone for a walk with a couple of strangers during the night. He had taken a drink or so from a bottle which they carried and the effect was such that he remembered nothing more until he found himself in the hospital with his pockets emptied of several hundred dollars. He gave his name as Geo. Johnston of Minot, N.D. The statement that there were men in the city of the character described put Chief McEljohn on his mettle, as such gentry are a dangerous element in a community. The investigations which were set on foot, however, turned out somewhat different to what might have been expected. The sick man, it transpired, wasn't Johnston, of Dakota, at all, but W. A. Engleke of Maple Creek who had come up to the Hat for a bit of a time and had become paralyzed—not with knock out drops but with ordinary tanglefoot.

When the facts of the case were brought home to him, he thought he had "put one over" on the police and hospital authorities by playing possum until he got over the effects of the joke, however, and when Engleke came before Magistrate Kealey he found a bill for \$21.75 facing him for doctor's, ambulance and hospital fees and other incidentals. A telegram to the Creek for funds brought no response and the prisoner, who owns land there was allowed until Saturday to go down and get the money.

## CANNIBALS.

British Troops Besieged by Cannibal Natives in Africa.

London, April 25.—From Chudu, on the border of Munich county, in southern Nigeria, came news of a siege there of five Englishmen and a few native troops by cannibal hordes.

The Munichians are almost the only Nigerian tribe not subdued by the British advance. They are tall, powerful and savage, and fight with poisoned arrows, a long knife sword and a kind of chisel strapped to the back of the right hand. The besieged Englishmen are District Commissioner Weld, Dr. McKinnon, Capt. Lang, Lieut. Graham and Col. Sergt. Henderson. They have with them a company of southern Nigeria Rifles and two Maxim guns.

The Munichians have been attacking them systematically for three months past. Recently the British were reinforced by another company of native troops. One of the severest attacks was made on the morning of Feb. 1, when the cannibals tried to rush the station, but were finally beaten off at night-fall on Feb. 15. During 14 days the troops had practically no rest. Three-quarters of the company were on outpost duty round the station, and the whole company were under arms every day from 3.30 a.m. till one hour after dark. One officer sat up every night and the rest slept in their clothes.

A Pennsylvanian has applied the vacuum principle to a street cleaning wagon principle enough to pick up pieces of rubbish equal in size and weight to halves of bricks.

## NORTHERN TRAGEDY

A Prince Albert Family Almost Wiped Out—Discovery of Body of Missing Brother.

Prince Albert, Sask., April 20.—It looks very much as though another had been added to the list of Western Canada's mysteries, by the discovery here this afternoon of the body of William Wilkinson, who so mysteriously disappeared last May, shot clean through the forehead.

There are several incidents connected with the disappearance, death and discovery of Wilkinson's body. Notice of his disappearance was given to the police by his brother Thomas four days after William disappeared. This same brother was shortly after brought into prominence by the death of his wife and child, starved and beaten to death, the woman averred to a neighbor that her husband had shot his brother. Search parties were gotten out to look for the deceased, but no trace was ever found. Then Wilkinson's child died and finally Thomas Wilkinson also went to his grave, typhoid fever carrying him off.

The body was first found by an old man, James Muray, who casually told his neighbor, but neither of them thought of saying a thing to the police till yesterday, and in the interval a bush fire had gone through that part of the country and when the old man went out to locate the body again it could not be found. Today, however, there was not much trouble. It lay about two hundred yards beyond the east fence of the exhibition grounds, in a little bluff not far from the beaten track. Why it should not have been found before is a mystery. How it got there is another one. For that body staring up to heaven with sightless eyes and arms extended and a revolver lying across the right breast never got into that position without assistance.

It is no case of suicide. This is the opinion given by Dr. Shelly, who went out with Coroner Pennerfather, and others who saw the corpse. The flesh was, of course, quite gone, nothing but the bare skeleton lying, clothed as on the day Wilkinson disappeared. There is some discrepancy in the size of the boots and the color of his clothing. The body when found had a watch and some papers on it, but the latter badly exposed so as to be practically valueless for identification. No one has definitely sworn that this is the body of William Wilkinson, but there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the police. The story of the brother's jealous jealousy arose, so far as is known, over the tenth commandment. The supposed slayer coveted the homestead of deceased. There is another brother out in the Battleford country, who is sent for.

## DAMAGE BY BEAVER.

Government Investigating the Damage Done by the Beaver.

Owing to the strict preservation by the government, the beaver which at one time was in danger of becoming extinct, has multiplied to such an extent as to cause grave concern among the farmers in the southern part of the province. Numerous complaints have been reaching the department of late as to damage done by flooding caused by these industrious little workers damming up the waters of creeks, particularly in the Esterhazy district along the Cut Arm creek. The preservation of these animals was not altogether a matter of sentiment, because by damming up water they prevented many streams going almost dry in the summer. In this way they are an advantage in the dry prairie country. In the early days of the Hudson's Bay Company in order to prevent the wholesale destruction of beaver, the price of beaver skins was reduced and the number to be sold at each trading post limited. Following the introduction of free fur trading the beaver was threatened with extinction, when the government stepped in and passed a restrictive measure. The western provinces, since their formation, have

continued this protection, but in some cases this protection been extended to such an extent as in Saskatchewan. Up to last year no one was permitted to trap or kill beaver or destroy a beaver dam until this year. At the last session of the legislature the protective period was extended till the end of 1915, but a clause was also inserted giving the minister power to authorize farmers where beavers are numerous and causing floods to remove them to a stream where they were less plentiful. One of the largest colonies is to be found on the Souris river at Oxbow. At the present time the department are making investigation through their district guardian of the complaints as to damages being done by beaver floods, and steps will no doubt shortly be taken to give relief.

## DIED OF RABIES

A Canadian Governor Was a Victim of Hydrophobia

That one of Canada's Governor-Generals once died from the effects of the bite of a mad dog, is an historical fact of which few people are nowadays aware. Yet this was the untimely end of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, who assumed the duties of Governor-General of Canada on the 29th day of July, 1818, and whose death occurred at Richmond on August 28, 1819. The story of his death is related in detail in May Busy Man's. It seems that the Duke had been making explorations in Upper Canada and after parting with Lord William and Lady Mary Lennox at Kingston, had gone to dine with a detachment of officers stationed not far from Richmond. This was on August 23, and on the 25th of the same month, the symptoms of that dreadful disorder which terminated three days later in his death first presented themselves.

Early that morning he alarmed his valet by insisting that some trees near his window were people looking in, and when some water was brought to him he evinced great abhorrence at the sight of it. On several occasions that day and on the 26th the symptoms became but too obvious. So evident were they that a surgeon was sent for, who bled him, and his Grace found so much relief that he arose early the next morning, the 27th and proposed walking through the woods of the new settlement of Richmond.

During the progress of the walk, a dog was heard to bark in the distance and his Excellency started to run at such a rate of speed that he was with difficulty overtaken. Just at the outskirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence and rushed into an adjoining barn, whether his dismayed companions followed him. The paroxysm was at its height, and they feared he would die. It was only with great difficulty that they succeeded in removing him to a miserable but in the neighborhood.

While in this log hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire, and his Grace availed himself of these lucid intervals to write a letter to Lady Lennox. In it he expressed his conviction that his disorder was hydrophobia, and he reminded her how he had been bitten by a favorite dog at the Castle of St. Louis, five months before. The dog had subsequently gone mad, and the Duke felt irresistibly convinced of his own approaching fate. He recommended the line of conduct his children were to pursue in the painful situation in which his death would place them, and requested that he be buried like a soldier on the ramparts of Quebec.

## PILES CURED AT HOME

by New Absorption Method.  
If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 53 Windsor, Ont.

## UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

Contracts Are Let For Five Large Buildings — Great Attention Paid to Agricultural Work.

The tender of Smith Bros. & Wilson, contractors, Regina, for the erection of five of the Saskatchewan University buildings at a cost of \$600,000, has been accepted by the Board of Governors and approved by the Provincial Government. This amount does not include heating and ventilation, which will be dealt with separately.

The five buildings are: The main college, to cost roughly about \$240,000; students' residence, agricultural engineering building, stock pavilion, power house, tunnels and fire protection system. It is expected that the contractors will commence work at once. The three smaller buildings are to be completed this fall and the college building and students' residence next year.

The buildings will be collegiate Gothic in design, and in the judgment of one competent critic will present as finished a specimen of this style of architecture as can be found in the Dominion. Indeed, it will reflect the highest credit on the architects, Brown and Vallance, of Montreal. In the college building, rooms and lavatories are provided for the departments of chemistry, physics, biology, animal husbandry, field husbandry and dairying, also for library and offices. There is also in this building a large assembly hall capable of seating about 500 people. This is designed specially for the large numbers who will attend the conventions and short courses for farmers. The stock pavilion will accommodate from about 300 to 400 head. Over 150 students can be accommodated in the fine new residence when completed.

The agricultural building is to be fitted up with forges and benches for smith and carpentry work, and also will have a place for traction engines and heavy farm machinery as well as for machinery of lighter kind with class rooms and drafting room attached. The building will be one of the best of its kind in Canada and suitable for a province which has now \$25,000,000 of farm machinery. The power house has been built sufficiently large to accommodate heating, lighting and power plant to serve buildings twice the size of the present; in fact, at a very small cost the power could be increased to supply two other buildings as large as the largest one of the present group.

It is intended, when the number of students justify it, to turn over this group of buildings to the College of Agriculture for its exclusive use, and to provide for the arts students in another building. In the preparation of the plans and all arrangements the aim has been to make the buildings suitable and worthy of the college of agriculture. Indeed, two-thirds of their cost are properly chargeable to agricultural education.

The Government approved of the Governor's determination to erect buildings of a substantial character requiring a small annual expenditure for maintenance, also a small outlay for making interior alterations to adapt the buildings for other purposes. In the opinion of those who examined the plans carefully the structures will be of a very superior type and splendidly designed. The feeling of the Board was that the province will have good reason to be well satisfied with them.

The city of Galveston is spending a million and a half on a protected roadway, a concrete arch bridge and a lift drawbridge to connect it with the Texas mainland.

When placed in a vacuum and exposed to high tension currents of electricity diamonds phosphoresce, those from different diamond fields exhibiting different colors.

The introduction of tungsten as an alloy enables steel to hold a temper at a much higher temperature than ordinary carbon steel.

## LESS DRINKING.

There is reason to believe that the people of the United Kingdom are steadily improving their position with regard to the consumption of strong drink. For several years past the most trustworthy statistics have pointed to a diminution of beer and spirits; and those for 1909 recently compiled for the London Times by Mr. George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, mark another decided reduction in the drink bill of Great Britain. The Times, which looks with not much sympathy upon the sort of temperance work in which the alliance is engaged, admits that the tendency of the people is toward greater sobriety.

## What the Budget Did.

On account of the budget, Mr. Wilson found great difficulty in estimating the actual expenditure on the consumption of liquor in the Old Country last year. This was due to the fluctuation of prices, and to the fact that the dealers attempted to forestall the Chancellor of the Exchequer by taking unusual quantities of spirits out of bond. However, making allowances for these factors, the secretary of the alliance finds that the increase in the retail price of spirits amounted to £4,600,000, and the increase in the price of beer to £750,000, making a total increase of £5,350,000 over 1908. At first sight these figures seem alarming, but Mr. Wilson explains that the increase is a matter of price, not of commodity. Since the people of England did not drink as much in 1909 as they did in 1908, they were actually more in pocket, and, on the whole, spent only £161,000,482, a saving of nearly £6,000,000. In other words, he says that if there had been no increase in the price, the actual reduction would have been more than £211,000,000.

## Less Spirits Consumed.

The great decrease was in spirits, of which the amount consumed was less by 7,000,000 odd gallons than the record for 1908. In beer the decrease amounted to 645,396 barrels; but there was an increase in wines amounting to 100,000 gallons. Temperance workers in the Old Country, therefore, do not hesitate to hail the Lloyd-George budget as an instrument of moral reform. Indeed, this feature of the bill was not disguised from the first, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer publicly admitted that purely as a revenue-producing measure his liquor taxes would be a failure, owing to the smaller consumption which they would be certain to bring about. But the Times is not disposed to give the Chancellor much credit, and while it concedes that some part of the diminution is due to enhanced prices, it maintains that the reduction is very apt to be effected in cases where it does the least good.

## Changing Habits.

Says the Times: "The man who is habitually temperate does not hesitate to reduce his consumption if he finds it is costing him more than he cares to spend; whereas the man who is habitually intemperate is just as habitually indifferent, so far as his means admit, to the cost of indulging his vice. But if this be so, the increased abstinence of those who are habitually abstemious would hardly balance the continued excess of those who habitually exceed, unless the former were very largely in excess of the latter—that is, unless the number of the habitually temperate is steadily on the increase." As Times points out that the reduction in the drink bill has been going on for several years; and ascribes it to "a continuous change in the habits of the people," and it adds that "if this reduction were to be progressively maintained, we should soon have no drink bill to pay at all."

## Britain's Drink Bill.

What a long road Great Britain has to travel before this consumption is reached may be inferred from the fact that 55 per cent. of the total population is liquor drinking, and that this 55 per cent. spends on an average of about \$31 a year on whiskey, beer and wine. This works out to about 36¢ a day, and the Times remarks with some satisfaction, that an expenditure of £155,000,000 a year for a country like the United Kingdom is quite "compatible with the complete sobriety of every single person in the community who consumes alcohol at all." It will be admitted that any man would find it difficult to become intoxicated on an expenditure of 36¢ a day. Considering the amount of admitted drunkenness in the Old Country, the conclusion is irresistible that the average drinker must spend about ten days' allowance in the space of an hour or so.

## Temperance on the Move.

For many years to come the United Kingdom must continue to be a great field for the efforts of temperance reformers; but that even these conditions are improving is almost universally admitted. Temperance is one of the slowest reforms to set in motion, but once well started its progress is often bewildering in its swiftness—Toronto Mail and Empire.

## Fisher For Senate.

Ottawa, April 19.—In the Senate today Senator Loughheed said he had noticed persistent rumors in the press that Hon. Sidney Fisher was to come to the Senate. His advent, Senator Loughheed said, would be hailed with satisfaction inasmuch as he would carry with him the important port-



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follo of Agriculture. The Senate in the past had two cabinet ministers among its members. He asked if the report was true.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he would not advise Senator Loughheed to place too much reliance on what the papers said, particularly the opposition papers, as to the intentions of the government. "Our intention," he said, "would be given to the desirability of enlarging the government representation in the Senate. It would be a pleasure to him to have a colleague in the Senate." As to the rest of the question, Sir Richard said Senator Loughheed would have to wait until the government had time to consider the important question he had raised.

## Prices of Eggs.

Ottawa, April 21.—The April number of the Labor Gazette contains further inquiry which is being considered by the Labor Department into prices and the cost of living. The figures given this month deal with the wholesale prices of dairy products and fish. They show that dairy products were at their lowest in 1908-7 and highest in 1908, when the general level was 86.3 per cent. above the average for 1898-9. The prices in 1909 were slightly lower than in 1908, though eggs were considerably higher, being 71.5 per cent. above the average for the last decade. Since 1897 the price of eggs has advanced approximately 122 per cent. In the case of dairy products generally, prices have advanced 46.6 per cent. since 1897. In fish there has been a similar rise of prices, the average being 34 per cent. higher in 1909 than in the decade 1890-1899. The lowest year shown is 1892, since when prices have advanced 40.8 per cent.

Work has been begun on a vast enterprise for the reclamation and irrigation of 12,500,000 acres of land in Mesopotamia.



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