

HARVESTERS ARE ROUGH

Excursionists to the West Came in Great Numbers—Maritime Province Fellows Loot Hotel.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Of twenty-five thousand farm laborers wanted for harvesting in the west, Ontario today sent forward its first batch of seven thousand men. The number is beyond the expectations of the officials of the Canadian Pacific railway who expected to experience some difficulty in procuring the bulk of the number required to harvest what promises to be a record breaking crop.

One hundred and twenty-five colonial coaches conveyed the crowd west. The first crowd went between 12 and 1 o'clock, and eight trains followed at intervals. As the harvesters reach here from outside points, an innovation takes place on each train. A uniformed constable, who besides maintaining order, will keep the cars clean and replenish the water tanks in the coaches.

Montreal, Aug. 13.—The first of 9 trains of Maritime provinces' harvesters passed through Outremont late yesterday. All day at intervals groups of men have been leaving to connect with harvest excursions. They look as if the call of the west for aid will be fully answered this season.

Port Arthur, Aug. 14.—Fourteen trains of harvesters will pass here for the west in 24 hours from noon today.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—3,180 tickets for the west were sold in Toronto alone. One thousand of them were for young men under 20 years of age, and 200 women and 50 children. Altogether it is probable 800 left Ontario for the west.

North Bay, Aug. 13.—Two excursion trains of harvesters from the Maritime provinces were stalled at Chalk River for an hour today in consequence of a slight freight wreck ahead. During their stay they looted the Chalk River hotel. The proprietor was carried outside and over a thousand dollars worth of liquors and cigars were carried off.

Even the cellar was ransacked and a carload of beer in kegs was carried off. On the train riotous scenes occurred. The water tanks were emptied and filled with beer. Fighting was general and one man had his nose split. One policeman is with each train but he was powerless. At Mackinac station the excursionists wrecked the furniture in the station agents house. At North Bay police and citizens were prepared for trouble, and the first sign of disorder resulted in several arrests.

BUSINESS GIRLS LOSE STRENGTH

They Risk Health Rather Than Lose Employment and Eventually Break Down.

Thousands of earnest intelligent young women who earn their livelihood away from home in public offices, and large business establishments are silent suffering victims of overtaxed nerves and deficiency of strength. Weak, breathless, nervous they work against time, with never a rest when headaches and backaches make every hour like a day. Little wonder their cheeks lose the tint of health and grow pale and thin; their eyes are dull and shrunken and beauty slowly but surely fades. Business girls and women, because of their work and worry, look older than their years. What they seriously need is the true strengthening remedy to carry them through the day. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are like actual food to the starved nerves and the tired brain of the business girl. By making rich red blood they supply just the kind of help that girls need to preserve their health and their good looks. They bring bright eyes, high spirits and thus make the days lighter.

Miss Alexandrine Bedard, a stenographer residing at 36 Richelieu St., Quebec, says: "For the past couple of years I felt my constitution gradually being undermined through constant indoor work, and the great tax on my nerves through the long tedious hours over a typewriter. But it was only some six months ago that the climax came when one afternoon I lost consciousness through extreme weakness. The real seriousness of my condition was then pathetically apparent, as I was confined to my room lacking even the strength to walk about. I was attended by a doctor, but after being a month under his care showed no signs of improvement. It was at this stage that one of my relatives read of the cure of a young girl whose case bore a striking resemblance to my own, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began the use of these pills the next day, and I attribute my complete recovery to them. I had not taken more than three boxes when I began to get better, and after taking the pills for about a month, I felt as strong and was enjoying as good health as ever in my life."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOW WESTERN RESOURCES HAVE BEEN DESPOILED

(Continued from page 5.)

Timber on this berth would work to advantage in connection with the former berth. As you will notice by the accompanying plan there is one short portage to land the logs from Cedar Lake to Lake Winnipegosis, a distance of from two and a half to three miles. The waters in both lakes are of the same level and the country lying in between the two lakes is of a low flat nature. The timber is immediately surrounding the shores of the lake stated, for 80 square miles, together with the islands or portions of the islands that have been selected. The survey has been made, but up to the present I am not in possession of the plans. The timber is of good quality and fairly clean, more so than the timber in the Erwood and Red Deer districts, but not quite so large. The price for this BLOCK IS \$500,000.

Can anyone defend the government for permitting so valuable a concession to pass into a speculator's hand under such circumstances.

MOOSE LAKE LIMIT

Just north of Cedar Lake lies a still larger sheet of water known as Moose Lake. This also drains into the Saskatchewan river. This lake is as large as Lake Nipissing and there is some very fine timber located thereby. Mr. Fraser applied for this limit at the time he asked for Cedar Lake. There was the same insufficiency of advertising and opportunity of competition. Mr. Fraser apparently expecting to have it all his own way, put in a nominal bid of \$1,000.

But there was a surprise in store for him, for late in the morning of the day on which the bids were to be opened, a tender reached the department from James Currie, associated with the McDonalds, who offered \$6,400 for the limit. Then a third tender appeared in the name of W. H. Nolan, containing a \$7,000 cheque and this last offer captured the limit.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

Now, these three tenders were the original documents over which there was so much discussion in the house. The government furnished the opposition with typewritten copies. These, however, did not carry all the information that was required. We demanded the originals, and our demand was refused. Finally, after two weeks' struggle, the originals were brought down, and what did they disclose? They showed that the tender of A. W. Fraser and W. H. Nolan were in the same handwriting. Subsequently Mr. Fraser under oath admitted that he wrote them both. He stated that he had at first tendered on his own behalf, offering \$1,000 for the limit, that during the morning Mr. Burrows, the brother-in-law of the minister, had called to see him and asked him to purchase another tender and that he had used the name of W. H. Nolan as though it were his own. Mr. Fraser handed the letter in an unsealed envelope to Mr. Burrows, and this latter gentleman had enclosed the \$7,000 cheque which captured the limit with a little to spare. Now the conundrum to which there has been as yet no satisfactory answer is this: How did Mr. Burrows know that \$7,000 was the sum required to win the limit? This timber berth, even more valuable than the Cedar Lake limit, subsequently passed into the hands of a company known as The Imperial Pulp Company, whose operations became the subject of investigation on the part of the Opposition.

IMPERIAL PULP CO.

This organization seems to have been formed for the sole purpose of acquiring, holding and selling timber limits. It had no office save a Winnipeg post box. Its officials were undisciplined. It was eventually learned that Hon. D. H. McMillan, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, was president; that T. A. Burrows was managing director, and that a youth, formerly typewriter to Mr. Burrows was other shareholders we were unable to learn. The holdings of this company on the North Saskatchewan and its branches above Edmonton are valued today at \$75,000, while the Moose Lake limit, according to the prospectus issued by an authorized agent, is held at \$500,000 more. Not a stick of the timber has yet been cut by this company from any of the limits, although most of the areas have already been held for five years or more, nor has any saw mill been erected, or any activity shown which would entitle this company to be regarded as anything but a speculator in timber property.

The Imperial Pulp Co. appears upon the scene as a bidder for timber berths between December 1902, and February 1904. During these two years this company under diverse names, observing the greatest secrecy bid upon nine limits. It never asked to have a limit put up, but it never failed to secure a limit upon which it bid. The total of its bids amounted to \$54,975, the total of the next highest bidders in the nine cases amounted to \$51,771, a difference of only \$3,204. In other words this company secured its limits by an average excess bid of but 6 p.c. above the next competitor. This mysterious company that possessed no domicile, whose home was a Winnipeg post office box, whose communications had to pass through an Ottawa lawyer or banker, acquired for less than

\$55,000 during these three years 417 square miles of timber limits that must have a value today exceeding \$1,000,000.

T. L. No. 1031.

The first appearance of the Imperial Pulp Company on the records of the department is in reference to timber limit No. 1031. In the summer of 1902 a local Edmonton syndicate sent an exploration party to examine the timber along the upper waters of the North Saskatchewan river. In conformity with their report, application was made to the department to put up 118 square miles in eleven blocks. The applicants asked that there be no unnecessary delay as they wished to construct a saw mill and begin operations at once. The government, however, did not act with alacrity. A delay of two months and more ensued, during which John Cameron, homestead inspector at Edmonton, was despatched to the upper waters to examine timber and make report—a commendable proceeding and one that should have been followed in all cases. But—and mark this—it had the additional advantage in this instance of placing the "inner circle" at Ottawa in possession of full information as to the value of these limits. Finally on the 9th of November, the notices were issued putting up the entire area for competition as a single proposition.

HURRY-UP SALE

Forty-two days were allowed from the issue of the notice to the date of opening bids. One advertisement appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin about December 1. This gave about four weeks to outsiders to acquire information on which to make competitive offers. That this length of time was wholly insufficient is shown by a letter on the front of S. Dwinell, who represents Minneapolis capitalists, and who had also a large interest in the Edmonton Lumber Co. Mr. Dwinell in his letter says: "I have been endeavoring to secure information which would enable me to act intelligently, but have not had sufficient time to do so. I would ask you to have this sale postponed for thirty or sixty days, preferably the latter, to the end that I may complete an examination and make a substantial bid for the property. I am satisfied that the interests of the Dominion government would be served thereby, and that a much larger bid would be received than if the sale took place at this time. This tract comprising as it does, 118 square miles, is so extensive, that the time given under the notice is altogether insufficient to permit any one to make proper examination thereof. It is the same story disclosed in connection with other transactions, 'insufficient time'." "Tract too large."

A further letter from Messrs. Crafts & Lee, of Edmonton, asks "Must the tenders be on each block separately or in the whole?" intimating that if so large an area be put up at once there were few possessed of sufficient capital to bid upon it. It meant shutting out the small Edmonton manufacturer and granting every advantage to the wealthy Ottawa speculator.

INSIDE CIRCLE KNEW

But the department did not postpone the sale as asked by Mr. Dwinell. Presumably enough information was by this time in the possession of those in whose behalf information was desired. The bids were opened on December 31, 1902. They were as follows, omitting several smaller offerings:

(a) T. A. Burrows, \$6,087.
(b) James Ross, on behalf of Edmonton syndicate, \$17,010.
(c) H. & K. McDonald & Frith, \$31,161.

(d) The Imperial Pulp Co. \$31,575.
The tender of the Imperial Pulp Co. was a model of brevity. It read:

Toronto, Dec. 29, 1902.
To the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa:
Sir,—Enclosed please find tender for timber berth No. 1031.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Imperial Pulp Co.
The regular form of the department was not used. No amount as bonus was specified. Marginal notes on the original showed that there were two cheques, the first for \$17,575, and the second for \$14,000. It was brought out as evidence that these two cheques were manager's cheques on the Ottawa office of the Bank of Ottawa, handed to T. A. Burrows in exchange for deposit. The letter purports to have come from Toronto, the cheques from Ottawa.

Mr. Burrows seems to have been the instrument of their union. Now it will be noticed that the larger of these two cheques, \$17,575, slightly exceeds the bid of James Ross and the Edmonton syndicate. Just before twelve o'clock the tender of the McDonalds arrived for \$31,161. The addition of the second cheque for \$14,000 to the previous cheque of the Imperial Pulp Company for \$17,575, would give a total of \$31,575, sufficient by a small margin to exceed the McDonald bid. Is it any wonder the question is asked, "was this coincidence or design?"

BURROWS WAS AHEAD

Edmonton advises show that the local syndicate was represented in Ottawa on the day the tenders were opened by Frederick E. Moroney, who brought down the \$17,010 Ross cheque. This party told on his return of his experience and impressions.

You will find his story, as repeated by Dr. H. L. McInnis, in the Edmonton Weekly Journal of February 26, 1903. After stating that the Edmonton syndicate sent a man to Ottawa with a marked cheque the citation reads: "When the man got there a tender had been submitted by Burrows for \$6,110. The man was at the office a few minutes before the tenders were opened. The tender was taken inside and in the meantime a conference took place and a blank cheque signed by Burrows was filled out. This made Burrows total amount to \$31,110, and so he got the berth." The figures may not be quite accurate, but it is plain that, rightly or wrongly, the Edmonton representative believed that his tender was tapped. Certainly the circumstantial evidence in regard to this transaction does not tend to remove that impression.

It is estimated that limit No. 1031 of which we are speaking, will produce 75,000,000 feet of sawn lumber. All the timber lies close to the river and at a reasonable valuation this limit is worth today \$250,000.

T. B. No. 1122

On Nov. 27, 1903, Burrows' timber cruiser, Archie McLean, made application to have seven widely separated tracts of selected timber, located on the McLeod and Pembina rivers, tributaries to the Athabasca, and aggregating in all 119 sq. miles, put up for public competition. The department acted with great dispatch. Advertisements were issued on the 15th of December 1903, and bids were called for to be opened on the 37th of January 1904. Between the issue of the advertisements and the opening of the bids the gross time was 43 days, but for anyone in Edmonton desirous of visiting the limits the time available was but one month. Now merely to make the tour of these seven widely separated tracts, passing from one to another and returning to Edmonton, would require a journey of 450 miles. This in itself would take a couple of months, allowing no time for examination. No condemnation can be too severe on the department for thus putting up so large an area in such scattered tracts in a single competition. It practically shut out the local Edmonton dealers from anything like a fair deal. The bids were opened on the 27th of January, 1904.

They were as follows:
(a) McDonald & Frith, Ottawa, \$1,220.
(b) J. H. Lamont, Prince Albert, \$4,000.

(c) Kenneth A. McLeod, P.O. Box 175, Edmonton, \$10,025.
(d) A. W. Fraser (Imperial Pulp Co.) \$11,000.

HANDY SECOND CHECK
The offer of the Imperial Pulp Co. was in the form of a letter written by Lawyer Fraser of Ottawa. Marginal notes on the original indicated that two cheques were given—one for \$5,000 and one for \$6,000. Mr. Fraser under examination has stated that he wrote the letter and handed it in an unsealed letter to Mr. Burrows. Mr. Fimble, local manager of the Bank of Ottawa, has testified that he gave Mr. Burrows two manager's cheques for these amounts: on the morning of January 27, in exchange for deposits. The cheque for \$5,000 was accepted first. It will be readily noted that the \$5,000 cheque would have been sufficient to have captured the limit over the Lamont bid, but that it required the combined cheques to exceed the McLeod offer. This limit was transferred the following day to the Imperial Pulp Co. by whom it is held today. Again may I ask was this coincidence or design?

It has been the cause of many protests and numberless petitions from several hundred of whom were for some years shut out from obtaining building material for local needs by the granting of track No. 1 of this berth, but what carries this government to the aid of the timber interests with its solicitude for the interests of those connected with the Imperial Pulp Co.?

IMPERIAL CORNERS TIMBER
And now to recapitulate. The Imperial Pulp Company has secured practically the whole reserve supply within 150 miles radius of Edmonton. Their holdings in this region cannot be worth today less than \$750,000. They will in all probability realize far more than this if they continue to hold and only sell when increased demand adds to the present value. Their method of tendering was different in every particular from the recognized practice of the department. The public advertisement which invites tenders calls attention to the fact that the department is prepared to furnish on demand a printed form of tender. This form indicates that the bidder is expected to state the amount he offers as bonus and gives the name of the bank on which his accepted check is drawn. This form was generally used by its competitors but never by the Imperial Pulp Co.

In their tenders the amount offered as bonus is rarely stated. Double cheques are often used. The margins of excess is perilously small, but never less than is required. All things considered—these unusual methods—this unvarying success—point to one conclusion, that there must have been irregularity in the tendering.

THE PRINCE ALBERT DEAL
The brother-in-law of the ex-minister of the Interior was not content to secure limits for himself but he

found it profitable to lend his influence for a consideration. No better illustration of this can be given than the story of the Prince Albert deal which discloses at the same time a betrayal of public trust without parallel, even among these remarkable transactions.

This is the history of the Big River Lumber Company and of its satellite the Fraser-Munson combination. On the 17th of January, 1903, Messrs. Urquhart, Richards & Palfreman, real estate agents of Winnipeg and St. Paul, wrote to the department, "on behalf of a syndicate of American financial men," making application for fifty blocks of timber of ten miles each at the headwaters of the Churchill river, indicating a selection area of 7,620 square miles, the southeastern corner of which would come within twenty-five miles of Prince Albert. It was a most unprecedented demand. The quantity of timber land and the area of selection were very much greater than was ordinarily applied for. The department, however, appear to have had no hesitation in granting the request. With wonderful alacrity, that is within less than a fortnight after the receipt of this application, the advertisement was issued calling for bids.

MAGNITUDE OF PROPOSITION

It is difficult to realize the magnitude of this proposition: Fifty blocks averaging ten miles each, to be selected within an area of 7,620 sq. miles in extent. This means a strip of continuous woodlands four miles wide. To procure this meant to possess a monopoly of Prince Albert's vast timber reserves.

The delay allowed for inspection was in inverse ratio to the magnitude of the proposition. Much longer time has frequently been granted to explore far smaller limits. It was advertised once in the Manitoba Free Press and once in the Prince Albert Advocate. The advertisements left Ottawa the 28th of January and bids were to be back in Ottawa by the 15th of March. This meant thirty-eight days from Ottawa to Ottawa. It allowed less than one month for the lumbermen of Prince Albert, after learning of the proposal to explore and bid.

BUNCH OF PROTESTS
No sooner did the news reach Prince Albert than there were protests galore. This enterprising north town of Prince Albert is the centre of the sawmill industry for western Saskatchewan. There are a number of lumber manufacturers at this point whose future supply was being threatened. The board of trade held a meeting and passed a strong condemnation resolution. The mayor of Prince Albert also protested, forwarding to the Hon. Clifford Sifton the following telegram: "People of Prince Albert protest against sale of timber berths north of river timber limits passing into the hands of speculators to the detriment of settlers. (Sgd.) J. P. Austill, Mayor."

The objections of these practical men were well founded—"the area tendered for is too large," "few have capital sufficient to tender for such a large block," "we protest against limits passing into the hands of speculators to the detriment of settlers," "we ask that the time for receiving tenders be extended for six months to enable lumbermen to examine limits for sale," "Such were the reasonable demands of the people best acquainted with the facts of the case. "Put this area up in smaller blocks, and grant us longer time," said they "and we will tender." To all this Mr. Turfitt made curt reply: "It is not thought advisable to make any change."

NO COMPETITION
And so the bids were opened on the 7th of March, 1903. There was no competition worthy of the name. The Prince Albert operators, deterred by the prospect of a large bonus being required, made no effort to bid. A. W. Fraser, K.C., of Ottawa, president of the Ottawa Lumber Club, upholding the name of Wm. Cowan, but acting on the instructions of T. A. Burrows, this latter gentleman likewise, furnishing an unidentifiable manager's cheque exchanged for his own, put in one bid of \$5,000 for first choice (1,048) and likewise, writing a letter under the borrowed name of John McBain, put in another bid of \$1,000 for (1,049) the second choice. So the whole 500 square miles, as was expected and from the first intended, were knocked down to the Ottawa lawyer and to those whom he represented for the insignificant sum of \$6,000. When it is recalled to mind that during the two previous years the average bonus obtained by the department had been \$150 per square mile, it will be seen how propitious it was to let this vast area go for only \$12 per mile. Two cents an acre for selected spruce covered timber land was the bonus price accepted by this government.

BURROWS UNLOADED
Now these limits Nos. 1048 and 1049, though the former purported to be held by the Big River Lumber Co. and the latter by lawyer A. W. Fraser, was really acquired by Burrows and his associates. Before the limits were explored, before the blocks were selected, Burrows sold his half interest in the Big River Lumber Company and Fraser's interest in the John McBain lease for \$80,000 which sum he has been paid by the purchasers in cash. In a previous debate it was alleged that this limit had been secured by William Cowan of Prince Albert, and much

political capital was made by pointing out that Mr. Cowan was a Conservative. Had Mr. Cowan, however, secured this limit for himself he would never have succeeded in getting it. The co-operation of Burrows et al, was the force that drove the deal through despite all protests. Before full ownership passed to Mr. Cowan's company, Burrows, the middleman, pocketed \$74,000 net cash for his influence. Had these berths been put up in blocks of fifty square miles at a time, as asked for by the Prince Albert board of trade, with six months given to prospective bidders in which to examine the timber, any one of the ten areas would have brought a bonus of \$6,000 or more. The Prince Albert timber dealers—Cowan excepted and he had to pay the price—have been shut out of their natural rights; the country has been defrauded of its just return, in order that Brother-in-law Burrows might further add to his rapidly accumulating fortune.

As proof of the value of timber in this locality let me refer you to a transaction which took place shortly after in connection with lands controlled by the Indian Department. In 1906 the timber surrounding Sturgeon Lake, within the limit of Indian reserve No. 101 comprising an area of 35 square miles was put up to auction. This belt lies about midway between the southeastern corner of the Big River Lumber Co.'s selection area and the town of Prince Albert. The sale was well advertised, notices being issued on the third of July and insertions appearing as follows:

Manitoba Free Press, six insertions consecutively.
The Times, Battleford, weekly, 3 insertions.
The Phoenix Saskatchewan, three insertions.

The Advocate, Prince Albert, three insertions.
Bids were opened on the 30th of August 1906. The competition was keen. The following were the offers received:

(a) J. H. Sanderson, \$31,360.
(b) Prince Albert Lumber Company \$37,600.
(c) Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company, \$48,000.

It will be seen the limit brought \$900 per square mile or \$5.60 per thousand feet standing. When one considers the fact that only such timber may be cut as would measure 10 inches in diameter at a distance of three feet from the ground it will be seen what a limit in this part of the country, put up under proper conditions, may be expected to bring.

What can be said of a government that permits 500 sq. miles of timber to be sold for \$12 per square mile, when in another branch of the service, but a short time later, similar timber properly advertised in a contiguous area brings \$800 per square mile.

In view of these transactions, and there are many like them which may be quoted, is it any wonder that His Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons denounces the present administration for its action in respect of western timber lands? Yet when these transactions are unearthed the member who has the hardihood to expose them in the House and country is at once characterized as a slanderer and a calumniator by the government supporters and by the Liberal party press. But the facts are there and cannot be denied. The Royal Commission on the Civil Service, although they were unable in their famous report to devote more than eight lines to the Department of the Interior, could not refrain from expressing the following opinion: "The commissioners regret extremely that with the short time at their disposal they were unable to visit the Northwest, much as they desired to see how the land, and more especially the timber sales, are affected."

RESTITUTION
In the House of Commons the opposition moved on the 19th of May, 1908, that a "full and unrestricted investigation be made and such avail-

able proceedings taken as may be necessary to revert in the Crown any timber lands in respect of which fraud or imposition has been practiced." We believed then as we believe now that in taking up this right we were making a just demand; not only for investigation but for restitution. If these timber areas have been acquired by fraud or imposition the holders of them are the possessors of stolen goods and should be made to relinquish them for the benefit of the state. If the Conservatives come into power there will be such an investigation and if, what we believe to be true can be proven, the people of this country will become richer by many millions through the recovery of natural wealth which has been taken from them.

(Continued next week.)

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

ROYAL COAL

FROM LETHBRIDGE

The Best Domestic Coal

No Clinkers No Dust Thoroughly Screened

Steam Coal

The HUNTER COAL CO. Office: Regina Flour Mill Co. Phone 74 1721 Scarth St.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS PATENTS

Scientific American

MUNN & Co. 301 Broadway, New York

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

All kinds of blacksmithing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

J. A. NEILY, BROAD ST., opposite Waverley Hotel

GALT COAL

CLEANEST AND BEST

The Smith & Fergusson Co. Sole Agents Phone 45, Smith Block Rose St.

The Dagoba Brand

of Pure Ceylon Tea

Is composed of the finest picking of the Ceylon Tea Garden and is packed in original packages on the plantation in Ceylon. Sold in pound packages, five pound boxes and in bulk. Guaranteed the best value on the market. Ask your dealer for it or write direct to G. O. WARRICK, Direct Importer, Box 100, Regina, Sask.

WRIGHT BROS. Undertakers and Embalmers.

Day Phone 53 Night and Sunday Phone 141 Regina, Sask.

THOS. GALT Who was re-elected

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