

# Big EXHIBITION WEEK

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Granulated Sugar, ular 85c. pails, 70c Tin

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BROAD ST. OPP. S. RAILY

# REGINA EXHIBITION

st 2nd to 5th, 1910

Way Fare THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE



RAILWAY

Stations in Saskatche- Brandon to Butler and to Virden in Manitoba.

CKETS ON SALE 1st to 4th (except from DAVIS AND EAST in hewan).

Dates, July 30 to August 10. Return Limit, Au- gust 8th, 1910.

romission from Local Agent or CREELMAN, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent WINNIPEG, MAN.

eteran Dismissed.

ORK, July 24.—In a humble his city one of the few sur- ces in the Civil War. Col. leton Mosby, the famous a Leader of the Partizan s trying to support himself ftings since his dismissal department of justice "be- e." Friends are planning to President Taft for re- t or appointment to some

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Mr. Balfour Urges the Govern- ment to Act—Premier Will Not Accord a Preference to The Colonies

London, July 21.—In the House of Commons today the Right Hon. A. Bal- four took a last opportunity before the next imperial conference to raise the question of imperial preference. He remarked on the consistency wherewith since Canada made first the appeal in 1842, every colonial statesman has pressed on the mother country one policy and he declared the views of those great statesmen were not merely commercial, as they had in view the idea of an empire with mutual good offices, in the matter of tariffs, as one of its bonds. The leader of the opposition emphasizing the fact that the colonies had developed into great nations, warned the government that they also fully realized the value of tariff negotiations.

He urged that the result of Canada's treaties with France, Germany and the United States had been for the diminution of preferential ad- vantage to Britain. The government and those who supported them seem to think that they could remain outside this network of treaties, which were more and more arranging chan- nels wherewith international trade would go.

Canada had felt the impossibility of a policy of isolation and it was quite certain that the great colonies, who had entered upon this course of independent fiscal negotiations, could not in the face of this circumstance stop where they were. The process was just beginning and must go on.

Concluding he made a strong appeal that the policy of preference should become the policy of all British statesmen instead of a policy of only one party.

Premier Asquith, who replied im- mediately, said he heard with great satisfaction that question, which had slumbered so long, being raised again as it had been suggested that the government was insensible and unrec- onspive to the wishes expressed at the colonial conference in 1907.

That conference had passed twenty resolutions and in regard of seven- teen the government had taken ac- tion. Resolutions in respect to pre- ference were carried again to the British government, but the position of the government had not changed since that time. When it came to a prac- tical concrete working out of a policy of preference it remained as nebulous and full of inconsistencies and ab- surdities as seven years ago.

The colonies were not going to al- low British manufacturers to become active competitors with their own cheap raw material. The premier proceeded: The government could not consent to impose a tax which would enhance the cost upon either food or raw material and thereby handicap our productive power with the in- dustrial competition of the world. The empire could never be kept to- gether or be what it is today. The empire was bound not so much by material as by moral socialities, loyal affection and sympathy.

## POOR PROTECTION

Many Government Buildings at Ot- tawa Are Firetraps.

Ottawa, July 20.—After making a thorough and searching inspection of all the government owned and occupied buildings in this city, Chief Graham of the Ottawa fire department has prepared his report, which will be sent to the department responsible for the public works. In his report Chief Graham is very frank and tells of the deplorable condition of the fire protection of these important buildings and has a list of recommendations for better equipment.

Among the buildings inspected were the House of Commons. The senate library, west block, east block, Lan- gvin block, printing bureau, supreme court, Archives, Royal mint, Rideau Hall, and adjoining stables.

More chemicals are recommended for the House of Commons. The water pressure here is poor so are also the lines of hose. In the Senate the hydrants were covered with books and axes, so that one not acquainted with the exact location of these would have great difficulty in finding them. Two hydrants were closed in cupboards and locked. When the chief asked to be shown them it took over five min- utes for the keys to be found that the doors might be opened.

The attics were found to be without fire protection and scattered through- out the basement were wastepaper and boxes of all descriptions. In the east block conditions were slightly better with the exception of the attic which the chief characterized as a "fire trap." A few pails half full of stagnant water was all the fire pro- tection this part of the building had.

"In the Langevin building," he said "the basement could not possibly be in a worse condition. Every room here is filled with cardboard boxes, waste paper, straw and other inflam- mable matter."

The fire protection is not quite ample enough in the printing bureau. In the supreme court and post office conditions are described as being bad. No hydrant or hose are in evidence in the latter building. The Royal mint and Archives and Rideau Hall are said to be in first-class condition.

It goes on to suggest that a repre- sentative convention of the business men of Manitoba be called to deter- mine what terms could be accorded Manitoba by Ottawa. This might be composed of delegates from every board of trade in the province and thus be essentially non-partizan. The pronouncement this obtained would be the touchstone as to the sincerity of both parties to the issue, the Federal and provincial governments.

## MINISTERS IN TROUBLE

Woodstock Has Two Pastors Who Have Been Fired By Their Congregations—Ontario Town Has Scandal

Woodstock, Ont., July 19.—The pas- tor of the First Baptist Church has been given his holidays, with orders never to return because of the cir- culation of certain rumors as to his association with two prepossessing young ladies of his church, and the allegation against a colored Methodist preacher, against whom the charge is laid of having illicit connection with a girl between 14 and 16 years of age, constitute the sensations in this city.

No specific charge has been laid against Rev. Warren H. McLeod of the Baptist Church; but to the deacons of the church his indiscretions, which he is said to have admitted to them have been sufficient to warrant them asking for his resignation. This they expect to receive from Chicago, for which city Mr. McLeod and family left last Friday.

What the deacons of the church were unable to justify in the former pastor's conduct was his association with at least two young ladies. Al- though quite ready to believe his story that he had no immoral rela- tions with them, they took the view that kissing, hugging and fondling young ladies was not commendable in a minister of the gospel and especial- ly one who is married.

Girl Told Her Father. It was at a meeting of the deacons last Thursday night that Rev. Mr. McLeod was confronted with the rumors, and that the deacons were pretty certain he had been indiscreet was evident from the fact that the father of one of the young ladies was present and had informed them that his daughter had acknowledged to him that Mr. McLeod had been guilty of grave indiscretions. The girl's father is a prominent member of the church.

The minister, when asked by the deacons as to his conduct, is said to have collapsed, and admitted that he had been foolish. He would not admit that he had been guilty of any wrong towards either of the young ladies.

Rev. Mr. McLeod came to Woodstock from Amherst, N. S., where he was raised, a year ago last April. He received his college education in Chicago. He is about 34 years of age, is married, and has two children, both girls. Previous to leaving here, his wife was ill in the hospital, having undergone an operation, but was fully recovered and she was entirely ignorant of the rumors about her husband and of the trouble he, she had had with the church deacons.

What action the church committee will take is yet to be decided. If they should deem fit they can refuse to give Mr. McLeod a letter of release, which constitutes his credentials to become the pastor of any other church. It is argued by some mem- bers, however, that if they accept his resignation, the letter must be de- livered to him.

## SUPPOSED PLOT

Montreal Free Masons Are Accused of Plotting to Destroy Meeting.

Montreal, July 20.—What is alleged to be a plot to win the success of Eucharistic congress, which opens here in September, was brought to the attention of the city council today. According to the strange story, the Eucharistic congress, which is the French Masonic body of Montreal, and composed of Catholics, no longer in communication with their church, has decided on a plan at a lodge meeting to inveigle some priests into houses and then get them arrested and brought to court. The writer, a French Canadian resident who claims to have the facts, asked the city authorities to hold an investigation so as to pre- vent a public scandal, hatched to de- stroy the reputation of the congress which will be attended by distinguish- ed ecclesiastics from all parts of the world.

The council appointed a committee of its members to investigate the charges. The affair was not taken seri- ously by all the council, but the sub- ject of the activity of French Free Masonry is a popular one in Montreal which crops up at certain seasons of the year, especially at municipal elec- tions when it is always an effective cry against candidates who are up- lucky enough to have the stigma af- fixed to them.

There is such a body of Masons in Montreal of the French rite, though but few believe they would counten- ance such a trick. Last winter a pam- phlet was circulated giving alleged ac- count of lodge meetings and a list of French Canadian members. It caused several libel suits and much hard feel- ing, which will be surprised by the present exposure.

Magician Ponies Again. Lieut. Shirase's idea is to sail from Yokohama to Australia, which he will reach in about 60 days. From Tas- mania he will go to King Edward VII. Land, which is another 2,000 miles, which trip will occupy another three weeks. There the steamer will be left, and headquarters for stores and supplies established. The party will then take to the sleighs, which will be drawn by Manchurian ponies. When the final dash is made, two thirds of the little company will re- main behind, and five picked men will lighten their belts for the supreme effort. Those who compose the rear guard will prepare for the retreat of the leaders by establishing caches along the route. Such little details as the composition of the flags that will mark the spots where provisions are buried have been decided on by Lieut. Shirase, and he says that, owing to the hurricanes that prevail on the great Antarctic plateau, which would blow any ordinary cloth to ribbons the flags will be composed of tin plates. So he gravely announces, and somehow or other you imagine you are reading about the French expedi- tion.

Inured to Hardship. It would be a great mistake to suppose that Lieut. Shirase is a well qualified for the task that lies before him. He spent two terrible years on Shimushu, the most northerly of the Kurile Islands, where a brother naval officer was trying to induce Japanese settlers to emigrate. The last winter saw all the settlers perish but Shirase, who was rescued by a Japanese warship. A year or two after this awful experience, Shirase made a voyage in a sealing schooner to Behring Sea and Alaska, and the ship at Point Barrow and made a trip inland, spending a year with the Eskimos, his chief object being to see if he had lost his ability to withstand the cold. He had reason to feel satisfied on this point, and probably no Arctic or Antarctic explorer can surpass him in sheer resistance to low temperature. The lieutenant describes his toughness to his life-long abstention from liquor and tobacco, as well as his practice of drinking cold water, frequently and copiously.

The Effeminate West. The Lieutenant thinks that West- ern explorers make altogether too much fuss about little episodes like discovering a pole or two. They spend far too much money on preparations and place too much dependence on the efficacy of machinery. Being an effeminate lot, they carry along too much clothing, and other impedim- ents. Had it not been for the unfor- tunate war with Russia he believes Japan would not have left it to Dr. Cook to discover the North Pole; for a sum of \$50,000 had been provided by the Japanese Diet for this purpose when the war came along and gave science a severe setback. It is part of this appropriation that Lieut. Shi- rase counts upon securing. He is not to arrive at the pole about December, as to the date of his contemplated discovery, but says it will be some time between November and March which period constitutes the Antarctic summer. He and his fourteen ex-

plorers, among whom will be two or three scientists, expect to live on canned beef, dried cuttlefish and biscuits. They will carry tents, but calculate that they will be blown away, in which case they will resort to sleeping bags. They will wear coats of Manchurian dogskin, so cunningly devised that they will have pockets into which the hardy Japs will put their hands if they get cold.—Mail and Empire.

## THE RUSH FOR THE POLE

British, American, French, Russian and Japanese Ex- peditions to Discover South Pole—The Jap Commander

Captain Scott, the British officer, who will lead a dash for the South Pole, has left England to join his ship, which is outfitting in New Zealand. He will not have the southern field to himself this year, for it is quite pos- sible that expeditions from the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Japan will reach the Antarctic ar- soon as the Terra Nova, bearing the Scott party. The Germans expect to reach the pole by way of Victoria Sea while the Russians may proceed either by Victoria Sea or MacMurdo Bay. Already French explorers have visited the region beyond Victoria Sea, and returning home are arousing the en- thusiasm of their countrymen, with the probable result that they will be sent forth again to reach the extreme south.

The Hardy Jap. That a Japanese expedition will start this month or the next, and will give Capt. Scott a dash for Antarctic honors, is practically settled. Some- time, the leader, the crew and the vessel for the expedition have been provided, and a month ago the leader who is Lieut. Shirase, of the Japanese Army, was trying to collect 40,000 yen more. He was confident of success both regards the money and the re- sult of the expedition, and to a cor- respondent of the New Orleans Picayune gave reasons for the faith that was in him. Lieut. Shirase pointed out that Japan is nearer the South Pole than any European country; that the Japanese explorers can live much more cheaply than their European brethren, and that they can better re- sist hardships. That Japan is nearer the pole is a self-evident proposition, so near, indeed, that Lieut. Shirase is sure he can pay all the expenses of his little trip for about \$35,000, or 70, 000 yen, while all other expeditions are estimated to cost not less than \$100,000. Whether the Japs require less protection against the cold than his rivals remains to be seen.

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## REDUCED FARES TO BRANDON EXHIBITION

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Full information from R. CREELMAN, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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## A NEW SHRINE

Duck Lake, Sask., July 20.—One of the most remarkable religious reunions that could be seen in the west will come to a close today at St. Laurent, the historic Metis village and mission. The reunion is remark- able for many reasons. The numbers who have attended, the diversity of races that have mingled before the same altars, the historic grounds which formed the scene, the anniver- sary association, and the indications which appeared of Canada's develop- ment. One need not be a very old man to remember when St. Laurent and Batoche were the great towns be- tween the Red river and Edmonton. Batoche has held its own, going back- ward only because it did not move forward. Father Moulin still presides over the same old church as when he was shot during the Riel rebellion of 1855. In this connection Rev. Father Lacasse told The Phoenix today one of those stories which prove how small the world is. He is a friend of Father Moulin. Travelling on the Labrador coast he had to take pas- sage on a boat on which was Dr. White, who accompanied the Mid- dleton expedition. Exchanging souve- nirs, Dr. White came to speak of a certain missionary at Batoche from whose leg he had extracted a bullet fired by a gatling gun during the fight. Father Lacasse immediately recognized the case of his friend.

In Old St. Laurent. St. Laurent as a place of habita- tion must be harder to recognize to- day by the old timers. It has dis- appeared from the face of the map. The old church has disappeared, the old convent is still standing, but has fallen to the rank of an open stable. The old cemetery fence is falling down. The tomb lovingly surrounded with wooden fences, even with little wooden covers, that played the part of vaults, are weather beaten and tot- tering, looking dismal and forlorn in the rank weeds. The great Calvary cross, with its blackened extermities, still stands within its special enclos- ure, but the crown of thorns which hangs from it, between lances, is falling to pieces. The epitaphs in the blackened wood of some of the mor- tuary crosses are evidence of the good intentions of relations whose spelling was entirely phonetic.

On the whole the spectacle is a good one, speaking of the dispersion of a simple people. The Metis have deserted the lands they fought for; the surveys they so strenuously op- posed have become largely obliterated; fences are rare and farming lim- ited. The dispersion, however, was not entirely the result of violence. The introduction of farming on better land, the disappearance of the fur trade have contributed to bring a change and a desolation which cannot be permanent. St. Laurent is only an example of changing conditions in a generally prosperous country.

A Scenic Country. As the reporter walked over the ground, every acre of which is asso- ciated with the rebellion of 1855, from the first fight on the Carleton road to the final conflict at Batoche, he thought comes to him that the first day departed and the hosts of the Gallicians began to arrive. Today practically the same programme was repeated with the exception that the Ruthenian language and Greek rite ruled. The Gallicians are the most demonstrative and devoted worship- pers and they were lavish in their ad- miration of the place of pilgrimage. Saskatoon supplied a good number of pilgrims and it is said that next year a special pilgrimage will take place from here.—Phoenix.

The Religious Service. The motto which is set in the hill- side, amidst the woodland, is a rep- lica of that of Lourdes in France. Anyone who has seen the picture of the latter will know what it looks like. Beside it there is another chapel. A dozen priests being present, masses were said at both altars concurrently. Every now and then the hymn of the Ave Maria went up. Meanwhile, in small tents, priests were hearing Confession and hundreds received communion, then going off into se- cluded spots to render grace to God on their knees under the green arches and azure canopy of nature.

The afternoon saw a grand pro- ceSSION from the grotto to the re- pository for the Blessed Sacrament. During the day sermons were deliv- ered in German, French and English. In the evening most of those who had taken part in the exercises of the day departed and the hosts of the Gallicians began to arrive. Today practically the same programme was repeated with the exception that the Ruthenian language and Greek rite ruled. The Gallicians are the most demonstrative and devoted worship- pers and they were lavish in their ad- miration of the place of pilgrimage. Saskatoon supplied a good number of pilgrims and it is said that next year a special pilgrimage will take place from here.—Phoenix.



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