

## Feature

### Gas Ring



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comes glowing  
not a few minutes  
hot paper and a  
dustproof bag.

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**TO. LIMITED**

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**LOAN**

st Current Rates

to submit applications.

and ACCIDENT

INSURANCE

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Neil Bradley, who is in  
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RS. A. LIVINGSTON,  
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## BUSINESS CARDS

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Solicitors, Notaries, etc.  
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Assurance Co.; Commercial  
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first class companies. Phone 126.  
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## LORD BERESFORD SPEAKS ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE

The following report of Lord Beresford's speech at the Australian banquet is from the London Standard: "It is to me a very interesting occasion, doubly interesting because the time has arrived, in the history of our great empire, for us to look very carefully and very narrowly into the question of imperial defence as a whole. (Applause.)

"I think that the government was very wise to ask a conference to assemble in this country to discuss that all important matter. I am not at all with the government of Great Britain and Ireland—(laughter)—or whether it originated with the colonies, quite sure whether the idea originated wherever it originated, it was a sound and common-sense proceeding in the state of affairs in which we now find ourselves. It will be very wise to get representatives from the different Dominions to come over here and discuss these matters from their own points of view. We shall learn a great deal from them, and we hope they may learn something about us.

"The question of imperial defence is certainly in the minds of the Dominions, because they have come over here to try and show us that we are getting a bit sleepy; that we are not taking things as they are; that we are not looking facts in the face. That is emphasized by the fact that the Dominions have offered to send a certain amount of money home for the purpose of building what are described as Dreadnaughts, but which I prefer to call battleships. Therefore the lead has been shown us by the Dominions. (Applause.) And by taking that lead they are now going to show Great Britain and Ireland—that the necessity for an adequate fleet for defence is one of paramount importance.

"Well, this is not the first time that the Dominions have wished to help the Mother country. We can never forget the splendid specimens of manhood that were sent to us in the Sudan, that were sent to us in South Africa, that were sent immediately, that were ready before many of our own people were ready, that we had paid for to be ready, but were not ready. (Applause.) The Dominions showed us then what organization meant, and that organization was necessary to help in a great emergency.

"Now the first object in this great question of imperial defence is, to my mind, to sit down and think out how we best can help each other (hear, hear)—and I hope that any remarks that I make will not be considered impertinent, will not be considered in any way as in the line of dictation, but merely as the views of a seaman, who has since he was a lieutenant studied war and what was necessary for war. Before spending a large sum of money it is always well to see what the result will be. The proposal from many of the Dominions is that two millions should be presented to this country for the purpose of laying down battleships to serve in the home waters. Well, my view of the situation is this, that all these great dominions could best help us by making proposals to defend themselves.

"Now, let us take the proposal of spending from any one of the Dominions two millions, on a battleship. Will that really help the object in view? There is one point which the English speaking nations are very determined upon, and they argue upon it very considerably, that point is, whenever they spend money they spend money they want value. The only way the Dominions, in my opinion, can effect the purpose we desire is, by protecting their own trade routes. The idea of having torpedo boats and submarines in the home waters would not carry out the object at all, because in these days, if we go to war, it is most unlikely that the cruisers of a foreign country would go to a harbor and operate by going down a harbor and blowing down a town. The day for that is past. What would they get from that town? A certain amount of money and probably a certain amount of bills which might be paid when they were due. (Laughter.) But that sort of thing will never occur, for this reason. If the cruiser did get out with the idea of hurting the Dominions, it would go for a trade route, which would have a far more drastic effect on the Dominions than blowing down a town and getting a few bills which might be dishonored. The submarine is a defensive weapon. It would have to wait until the cruiser was foolish enough to go in, and then it would operate.

"But there is another point. All nations at this moment in fighting efficiency are short of cruisers. What would probably occur—they could not spare the cruisers from their own waters—that an armed mercantile auxiliary would go out on the trade route. What use would submarines and torpedo boats be? Besides which, I appeal to all British instincts. Have we ever in our lives adopted a policy of defence? Never, we have always adopted a policy of attack, and that is the policy we should always adopt." (Cheers.)

After further illustrating the advantages of cruisers for the purpose under notice, Lord Charles said he held in this great Imperial question that if the Dominions would commence with cruisers—they would eventually, perhaps, go in for larger growth—but to meet the difficulty and gain the object they have in view—which was to help the mother country, and that the mother country help the Dominions—he maintained that the investment of money in cruisers was, the most likely to meet the object desired.

"The Dominions," he proceeded, are well able to build their ships. "They can begin with what I may call the nucleus of a fleet. After all, there are fifteen millions of white men in those Dominions, and when you come to think that, in the years 1858 and 1859, when I joined the navy, Japan was fighting in cockle shells with bows and arrows, and that now she can build any size ship and make her own armor and guns and every single detail that is necessary for a fighting fleet, do you mean to tell me the splendid energy, enthusiasm and mechanical skill of these Dominions cannot do exactly the same thing? I imagine that you could have cruisers without running into large expenses at first, and eventually go on to have your fleets ready and equipped and trained before we finish the Rosyth dock you have heard so much about.

"You can easily manage all your dockyards and repairing yards, and you can have everything necessary for having a fleet of your own. I believe that would be a thing very much to be considered by those gentlemen who come over from the Dominions shortly for the Imperial conference. What we want and what you want, I imagine, is a bona-fide sea-going fleet which can go and fight, not a fleet of weapons which keep in the harbor and which might never be used at all. Everything the Dominions build should be for the fighting efficiency of the great Imperial fleet, and that the colonial cruisers should occasionally exchange with vessels in, say, the Mediterranean fleet, for training and manoeuvres. The officers and the men should also be interchangeable with those of the British navy; that would cement the union between all parts of the empire, and make us so much stronger than we are at the present.

"It would," he added, "bring us more together, and would be unquestionably a cheaper and more efficient method of making a great Imperial navy than any suggestion which I have heard up to date. To make it effective we would have identical designs, identical systems of training, and identical systems of discipline. Our discipline in these days is excellent, it is one of sympathy and kindness with the men on the part of the officers and of respect and esteem on the part of the men. (Cheers.) The sympathy and sentiment—I might say affection—between the officers and men of these days leaves nothing to be desired. (Cheers.)

"An Imperial organization such as this for war means really an Imperial organization to ensure peace. The one thing we have really forgotten in this country for some time is war.

"We have fleets and we have armies. We pay like fun for them, but we never think of war.

"They ought to be organized for war, for whatever may occur, no matter what a possible enemy may do, whether it is called a bolt from the blue or a bolt from the other place. (Laughter.) If does not matter what they do, we are to be ready for them. What is the result of that? You will have peace. I never lose a chance, and I have fought a great deal to get money and efficiency for the navy, but I have always pointed out that if you are strong and efficient, and get value for your money, which means that your fleet is properly organized, you will have no war.

"Never count tons and guns. You may say the fleet is not ready, but politicians answer you: Look at the list of tons and guns and what we have paid for our navy, but I say that this has nothing to do with war. If your navy, however well it may stand in tons and guns, is not organized it is all thrown away. What you have to think of is how you are going to employ what you have paid for. You may have to tell off your Sunday every ship that is ready. You will have peace. If a ship is coaling, or refitting, or some unforeseen contingency occurs with her machinery or engines, her place is always filled up and you are always ready. If you are always ready you will never be attacked. Tons, guns and prices are the last resort of the politician. (Laughter.)

"The broad principle we have to consider must be an Imperial navy—that all the Dominions must have mobile and not fixed defences, and must be able to look after the trade routes, and if difficulties arise in their own waters they must have the Imperial navy to help them. I should like to see us all in peace and parcel of a great navy. And in these circumstances the point is: What is best to be done? I am certain that so far as you Australians are concerned, if you want to help us, the best thing you can do is to determine to defend your own trade routes, and the best way we can help you is to pass your way on our training. We have, I think, arrived at the time when we can dispense with the word 'colonies' and 'Dominions.' Let us regard

## NOTICE

### City of Regina, Assessment Roll, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the City for the year 1909 has been prepared and is now open to inspection at my office in the City Hall from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on every judicial day except Saturday (and on that day from 10 a.m. till noon), and that any ratepayer who desires to object to the assessment of himself or any other person must within thirty days after the date of this notice lodge his complaint in writing at my office.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1909.

J. C. WILKINSON,  
Assessor.

them as things of the past, and call those dominions, nations. I should like to describe them as the Canadian nation, the South African nation, the Australian nation, the New Zealand nation, and the British nation; and these five, if cemented together for defence, would enable us to laugh at the world on any question. (Cheers.)

"We do not want to be aggressive. We do not want to say: 'We are going to arm.' 'We are going to do this or that.' That is arrogant and stupid. What we have to do is to be selfish. We do not want alliances. We want to do as we always have done, look after ourselves, look after our defences, and work together as one great whole in a great Imperial plan.

"Any modern navy, however small will be expensive. But what are a few millions of a few ships, more or less, when a short navy may mean the loss of the empire? In these days, if we go to war and win, by the fall of securities and the general disturbance of trade and commerce it will almost amount to a defeat, and if we lose?—well, we will not talk about that.

"A curious circumstance has arisen during the past few years, namely, an insane craze for armaments. I do not mean to say on our part. I mean on the part of other nations. I will explain my meaning. If nations embark on armaments which are over and above that which is necessary for their insurance and protection, I call that an insane craze for armaments. Now, I am afraid—and I shall be haunted over the coals far what I am going to say, but it will not be the first time—(laughter)—that this country has led the way, not in an insane craze for armaments, but in what I may call the Dreadnaught theory. When we started the Dreadnaught theory, we were equal to a four power standard.

"It may be necessary for us to spend fifty millions more than we should have had to spend if it had not been for this insane advertisement of the Dreadnaughts, which of course other nations, and made them go in extensively for building. Well, I am sure I shall hear of all this again. (Laughter.)

"There is another point that I want to bring before your notice, namely, that if things go on as they are progressing, in the near future it will be absolutely impossible for this country to maintain what is called the two power standard—it will mean a question of bankruptcy or defeat. But my point is that the standard will be easily maintainable if we have an Imperial navy. It will be impossible for this country alone to keep it up. But I have thought this matter carefully out, and I am certain that if the suggestion I have made tonight is carried out, and these five nations meet together to think out the question, we shall be able to keep the two power standard, and if we do that, we can smoke our cigars and smile whatever the rest of the world may do."

## IO.F. Had to Pay.

Ottawa, June 15.—Judgment was given here today in a case of interest to holders of fraternal society life insurance. By the judgment the widow of the late Angus McCuaig, won her case against the Independent Order of Foresters, and gets \$1,000 and the right to take action for another \$1,000 for insurance on her husband's life. Her husband was a member in good standing in the order and had an insurance policy on his life for \$2,000 when he became ill. Then his dues became unpaid and because of this he was suspended.

The constitution of the order provides that when a member becomes totally incapable of continuing his occupation he shall receive half his policy, without paying further dues, and the remaining half at his death. After McCuaig had been suspended some time an application was made for the disability benefits, and they were refused by the order on the ground that the application for these disability benefits could only be considered when the member was in good standing.

Judge Clute held that since these benefits were due Mr. McCuaig when he became insane, and he should then receive \$1,000 without paying for further dues, if it did not matter whether the benefit was claimed at once or later, and the fact that he was suspended for non-payment of subsequent dues should not make any difference.

## Commission Has Power.

Ottawa, June 18.—An important judgment was handed out today by the Board of railway commissioners, not merely because of the special railway involved, but also because of the effect it may have in other cases of a similar nature in time to come. The case was that of the Dawson Board of trade, which complained of the excessive rates on the White Pass and Yukon railway. The company replied that as only a part of their system was in Canada the railway board had no jurisdiction.

Chairman Mabee in a carefully drawn judgment disposes of this theory altogether. He points out that it is apparent from trade agreement and manner of operation of the railway that a through route exists between Skagway and Dawson. More than that the amendment to the railway act passed last session of Parliament extends the operation of that act to any railway company incorporated elsewhere than in Canada owning, controlling, operating or running trains or rolling stock upon any line in Canada and to any and all

## Gazette Appointments

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

H. D. Robertson of Round Valley.  
W. G. Scott of Macklin.  
Wm. M. Grant of Vonda.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Henry Hickson of Battleford.  
A. E. Brown of Theodore.  
M. B. Martinson of Elbow.  
J. Ferguson of Gull Lake.  
John Cady Bell of Saskatchewan.  
Guy Watson of Outlook.  
E. T. Child of Lethbridge.  
R. H. Kerr of Wynyard.  
Robt. G. Smith of Lipton.  
G. A. Bell of Estevan.  
W. N. Sweetman of Zelandia.

## COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS.

Archie Benson of Regina.  
W. A. McKinnon, Birmingham, Eng.  
R. H. Yeo, of Wadena.  
J. M. Douglas of Zelandia.  
Myron Brown of Hawarden.  
Allan Edward Perkins of Rosetown.  
Mark Webber of Bernald.  
John Murdoch of Rosetown.  
H. R. Fletcher, Prince Albert.  
J. S. Miller of Francis.  
J. A. Geth of Regina.  
J. M. Matthews of Saskatchewan.  
A. I. Hobbs, of Edinburg.  
D. T. Coulthard of Elstow.  
J. E. Lussier of Humboldt.  
J. S. C. Wilson of Moose Jaw.  
G. W. Barton of St. Phillips.  
J. H. Wilson of Leross.  
M. J. Homan of Benson.  
J. F. Lucke of Wilmont.  
F. Van Loven of Estevan.  
S. S. Squarebriggs, Belle Plaine.  
A. J. Black of Wynard.  
Ernest T. Brown of Regina.

## PROCESS ISSUER

A. E. Brown of Theodore.

## OFFICIAL AUDITORS

Alex. Boyer of Batoche.  
Frank Kugler of Hoodoo.  
R. McDonald of Prince Albert.

## PROVINCIAL SANITARY ENGINEER.

T. Aird Murray, C.E., Toronto.

## CHIEF STOCK INSPECTOR.

Berner Gibbons of Maple Creek.

## POUND KEEPERS

### Under Herd Ordinance

Fred Mitchell of Lang.  
F. J. Bice of Dewey.  
G. L. Stevens, of Morse.  
Frank Foster of Byrne.  
C. Simon of Byrne.  
C. Simon of Walpole.  
S. E. Haugh of Mervin.  
J. Geddes of Benito, Man.  
Marcel Hamel of Davidson.  
L. H. Kenney of Wardenville.  
Isaac McKee of Batoche.  
Alex. Scott of Willow Bunch.  
T. C. Vanson of Lewistown.  
S. P. Swindell of Weyburn.  
Francis Chisholm of Benito, Man.  
Gerard Dykema, of Lumberton.  
B. M. Hollenbeck of Mervin.  
C. Kammerer of Headlands.  
G. Crawford of Mervin.  
Stewart Porter of Starview.  
Fred Foster of Copeland.  
Thos. A. Pelton of Fort Pelly.  
Fred W. Kay of Gladhouse.  
M. C. Swallow of Kaiser.  
Peter Blowdoff, of Racing Lake.  
H. Matthew of Kellier.  
Geo. Brooks of Perdue.  
Walter Sunderland, of Swanson.  
E. J. Maddigan of Gravelbourg.  
Gus Beck of Watrous.  
J. A. Davidson of Scott.  
L. K. Bratveit of Hawarden.  
Corp. Geo. Brinkworth of Regina.  
Jos. L. Consay of Blucher.  
Thos. Bradwell of Wheatwyt.  
James Hirsch of Mazoned.  
T. J. Ward of Keeler.  
Frank Gellner of Wheatwyt.

## POUND KEEPERS

### Under Pound Ordinance.

A. W. Beise of Kenaston.  
Henry Kusch of Saskatchewan.

## GAME GUARDIANS

J. Donaldson of Raymore.  
Jas. B. Stewart of Semans.  
Alex. P. Frazer, of Strassburg.

## INSPECTOR OF WOLF PELTS.

O. O. Johnson of Elftos.

## RESIGNATIONS, RETIREMENTS.

A. P. Marcott, of Howell, justice of the peace.  
Geo. Currier, R.N.W.M.P. barracks, Regina, herd pound keeper.  
Alfred Hart of Fishing Lake, inspector of wolf pelts.

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Under the provisions of the Act to incorporate the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Saskatchewan, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to order the publication of the following names, being those of the persons who have satisfied the board appointed for that purpose under the Act of their qualifications:

A. A. M. Dale of Qu'Appelle.  
C. C. Pope, of Regina.  
Thos. Grant, A.C.I.S., Frohisher.  
O. J. Godfrey, Indian Head.  
C. V. Gladwell, Regina.  
W. H. Hurley of Regina.  
W. E. Hodge of Regina.

## NEW COMPANIES

Certificates of incorporation have been issued in respect of the following companies: Lac La Ronge Mining and Development Co., Ltd., Prince Albert; Saskatchewan Evaporated

## Cream Co., Ltd., Estevan; Broadview Gas Co., Ltd., Broadview; the Strassburg Turf Club and Racing Association, Ltd., Strassburg.

Under the provisions of the Act respecting rural telephone systems, the following companies have been incorporated: Eastview Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., Eastview; Allin Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., Allin; Bee Line Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., Allin; Broadview Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., Broadview; Moosomin Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., Moosomin; Golden Flat Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., of Drinkwater; and Moosomin Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., Moosomin.

Under the Foreign Companies Ordinance, the following companies have been registered: John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Saskatoon; Piano Co. Ltd., Dorchester; Syndicate, Incorporated; Societe Immobiliere des Fermes Canadiennes.

The following companies have increased their capital: Mitchell, Hemmings, Maybee, Ltd., from \$35,000 to \$75,000; The Leader Publishing Co., Ltd., from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Eastview Telephone Co., Ltd., has been dissolved, and it is proposed to dissolve the Forget Agencies Ltd.

## In Five Minutes.

Take your sour stomach—or maybe you call it indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis or Catarrh of Stomach; it doesn't matter—take your stomach trouble right with you to your pharmacist and ask him to open a 50-cent case of Pape's Digestin and let you get one 32-grain Tringule, and see if within five minutes there is left any trace of your stomach misery.

The correct name of your trouble is Food Fermentation—food souring. The Digestive organs become weak, there is lack of gastric juice, your food is only half digested, and you become affected with loss of appetite, pressure and fullness after eating, vomiting, nausea, heartburn, griping in bowels, tenderness in the pit of stomach, bad taste in mouth, constipation, pain in limbs, sleeplessness, belching of gas, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, dizziness and many other similar symptoms.

If your appetite is flake, and nothing tempts you, or you belch gas or if you feel bloated after eating, or your food lies like a lump of lead on your stomach, you can make up your mind that at the bottom of all this there is but one cause—fermentation of undigested food.

Prove to yourself, after your next meal, that your stomach is as good as any; that there is nothing really wrong. Stop this fermentation and begin eating what you want without fear of discomfort or misery.

Almost instant relief is waiting for you. It is merely a matter of how soon you take a little Digestin.

## After Horse Thief.

Armed with a warrant for his arrest, the local detachment of the R.N.W.M.P., with several other officers of the force, are scouring the country around Humboldt in quest of a man named Morton, who is supposed to be guilty of stealing three horses from the homestead of G. Lloyd, sec. 10-35-24, on the night of May 24th. On the afternoon of this date two men, one of whom is supposed to have been Morton, called at the Lloyd place and had supper. As they drove away afterwards they were seen to circle around a bush, return a short distance towards the house where they camped for the night. In the morning the three horses in question were missing. The thieves took the horses to Prince Albert, where they traded them for others, getting twenty dollars in cash. They then returned to Humboldt with these three horses and left them with a farmer south of town. Morton was tracked to Prince Albert, where the horses were found in the possession of the party who made the trade. They were proven to be stolen property and turned over to their rightful owners. The horses which were left with the farmer south of Humboldt were likewise returned to their owner at Prince Albert. A warrant has been issued for Morton's arrest, and the police are hot on his trail. Morton is well known in Humboldt, having been engaged here on different occasions hawking branches for local horse dealers. He has a ranch near Bruno—Humboldt Journal.

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REGINA, SASK.

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Fairbanks & Morse Gasoline Engines and Windmills

The Flower City Gasoline Pumps and Engine

Cream Separators and Harness Making

Carriages

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## PATENTS

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Scientific American.

Regina Earth Looks Good to The North American Life

This Company, which is sold as the continent, has assets of \$8,000,000, and is prepared to lend on first mortgages on good farms in this district.

They will lend on your having Fire Insurance on your buildings. Is your life not much more valuable than a policy that will protect your family and your home?

W. D. McBride, Provincial Mgr. Northern Bank Offices P. O. Box 1028.

## GALT COAL

CLEANEST AND BEST