

CREELMAN

History of Thriving little Town As Given by The Local Paper.

The town of Creelman on the Arcola line has now a newspaper. The first issue, which appeared last Wednesday, has the following write-up of the town:

In presenting our first issue to the people of Creelman and surrounding districts we do so believing that the time has arrived when we should have a news medium; and in doing so naturally felt it our duty to write up our prosperous little town.

It was on the 28th day of May, 1903, that the first signs of a town appeared when Messrs W. C. and S. R. Cartwright pitched their first tent where Creelman now stands; and in a few weeks opened up a general store under the firm name of Cartwright Bros. This was some six months previous to the surveying of the townsite, although the contractors were grading both to the east and west of here.

When we look back and think of those pioneer days well do we recollect the then sparsely settled district with its old low sod buildings, which at a distance appeared only as huge block mounds. Here and there might be seen a lumber shack, but as it took from three days to a week according to roads, to haul a load from Wolsley, Arcola or Weyburn, as the case might be, a lumber building was a very expensive luxury. These were the homes of the early settlers: the Davises, Kennedys, Becksteads, Dunninges, Wilsons, Leinsters, McKees, Allens, Andrews, Testars, Hesters, Dickies, Monettes, Wildfields, Mustards, Hartis, Wileys, Henrys, Senkels, Stewarts, Bowdies, La Plasters, McLarces, Dunhams, Galbraiths, Smyths, Scotts, McLean (Geo.), Luckys, Knights, Bakers, Patersons, Frenches and others.

To the settlers who had put in a few years waiting, the year 1908 was a welcome one. When the store was in course of construction, a mass meeting was called to consider the establishment of a post office. There were several names brought forth as suitable for our town in embryo—Hazel, Leonard, and Garret. It was decided to cre-

ulate a petition praying the Postmaster General to establish a post office here under the name of Arcola. However, when the C.P.R. surveyed the town in October they honored one of their officials by naming it Creelman. After keeping up negotiations with the Post Office Department the following spring it bore fruit, when on March 30th, we received our mail by express from Arcola. The route extended as far west as Elkhorn and Mr. Spink, who made the first trip, at plunging through the snow drifts for five or six days, wired the Post Office Inspector that he would not make a second. In Arcola, however, the local Postmaster was empowered to hire someone to continue the service, and a true westerner—I think his name was Bob—took over the contract, not for fun, but because there was something in it. After the spring freshets were ended we got our weekly mail fairly regular and appreciated it greatly.

Not was life in those days void of sociability, for on July 1st a very successful picnic was held at Mr. Hart's of Gooseberry Lake. This was the first picnic held in the district and was largely attended.

As the summer advanced construction camps with their throngs of navies came nearer and added life to the community. The camp of Messrs Grant & Sheedy was pitched right in our midst, and when on November 18th work on the road ceased for the year, these gentlemen decided to winter their stock here and left two men in charge (Donald and Tom).

Many of us remember the severity of that winter. Strange to relate only one life was lost (Frank Finn), although several had very close calls. At length winter yielded up to spring, and spring soon wore into summer. Perhaps the occasion which caused the greatest rejoicing in town was when on July 18th the first train (freight) arrived.

A regular train service was established that November and 50,000 bushels of wheat marketed. In the fall of 1904, through the agitation and untiring efforts of L. H. Fisher, who was the manager for Messrs. Hamelin Bros. & Co.'s hardware, an Agricultural Society was established, and on Oct. 13 a very successful fair was held. Since that time the society has prospered under the guidance of a live Board of Dir-

ectors, and a faithful painstaking secretary-treasurer. "Ever-Better" is the motto of the Society. On January 1st, 1905 our school was opened with Miss F. A. Clarke as teacher, who taught successfully that year. Mr. B. D. Branscombe succeeded as teacher and has handled the school well.

In the spring of 1906 we were incorporated as a village, with M. G. Higgins as first officer, beside which were Ed. McLaughlin, Dan Purvis and George Reed and Jim Gove. Messrs. in general taking up the year as an overcast for two years and filled the office well. Mr. J. Williams holds the reins for '08 and makes a good official.

Creelman has three elevators, two of which are owned and operated by two of the biggest Milling Companies in the British Empire. At their warehouses are stocked the famous "Purity" and "Five Roses" brands of flour, which are sold at a moderate price.

The spiritual needs of Creelman are looked after by two resident ministers: Rev. Miller, (Presby.) and Rev. M. M. Culp, (Meth.). Besides these Rev. Rural Dean, (Ang.) of Hayward preaches here every second Sunday, and a R. C. Priest visits here and holds service once a month.

Space will not permit us to even mention the different men doing business here—our advertising columns speak for them—but permit us to say that we believe we have as fine a lot of business men here as can be found in any town along the line. One thing we are particularly proud of along this line is the lack of jealousy so common in the small town. Our citizens work in harmony and now with a good live paper, in which to bring their views before the public, we believe that Creelman has bright prospects and will forge ahead.

Weak women should read my Book No. 4 For Women. It was written expressly for women who are not well. The Book No. 4 tells of Dr. Shoop's "Night Cure" and just how these soothing, healing, antiseptic suppositories can be successfully applied. The book and strictly confidential medical advice is entirely free. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Night Cure is sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

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DOUKHOBORS DISCUSSED IN DOMINION HOUSE

R. S. Lake Brings Matter Before the House but the Cabinet Ministers wish to Take No Responsibility for the Wandering Tribe.

Ottawa, May 1.—On the motion to go into supply Mr. R. S. Lake, O.P., brought up the matter of the arrival at Yorkton of the Doukhobors who have been giving trouble to the authorities at Fort William. Mr. Lake first reviewed the pilgrimage made by these people last summer which culminated in their arrival at Fort William in the late autumn and then touched lightly on the acts of indecency which they were guilty while in that city and which led to the arrest and imprisonment of nineteen members of the party, who, however, had been released by the department of justice after a lapse of ten days. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth had said in reply to a question put in the House that these Doukhobors came from Saskatchewan, but they had been sent to Yorkton. They said they had been allowed to sleep out of jail, defiance and triumphant, because they had successfully defied the law of the country. He stated that it was not the intention of the government that they should have been sent to Yorkton. This was a mere quibble as the government knew all about it.

Proceeding, Mr. Lake said he had inquired in the House if the federal government would accept responsibility for the good behavior of these people in Saskatchewan and the premier had replied in the negative, that they were in the hands of the provincial authorities. It was not the intention of the government that the province should be burdened with criminals, whom the minister of justice took it upon himself to release. Only recently the department of justice released a horse thief who was soon after re-arrested for the same offence. The people of Yorkton Mr. Lake said, objected to these people appearing on the streets in a nude condition and their own people would have nothing to do with them. The whole matter was a public scandal. The Doukhobors had been placed in Saskatchewan originally without the consent of the people of that province, and there was no reason why the province should be burdened with those who would not obey their laws. They had been brought to the country with a clasp and had been greeted on their arrival with brass bands. During the first years they cost the government in bonuses and keep over seven dollars a head. The federal authorities had special responsibility in connection with these people and at least ought to explain on what ground they had caused them to be shipped back to Saskatchewan after they had committed offences against the laws of Ontario.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth said the department of justice could recognize no responsibility whatever in the matter apart from that arising out of the granting by the department of the request for the release of the prisoners from jail at Fort William. Their release under the circumstances he believed was proper. It was at the direct request of the Attorney General of Ontario, the province in which the offences against the law had been committed. In his twenty-three months' experience as minister of justice he had on many occasions received recommendations from former generals of various provinces for the release of prisoners, and he could not recall one occasion on which such a recommendation had been ignored. The offence for which the Doukhobors had been imprisoned was one against morals and social order. Such offences were dealt with by provincial authorities.

Disordered Minds. The recommendation for release was supported by two of the prison officials of the province who came to Ottawa to see the department of justice. The object of their visit was to point out that if the nineteen peo-

ple in jail were released the whole of the colony at Fort William would consent to return to the place from which they came. Mr. Aylesworth pointed out that the offence for which these people were guilty were such as arise out of disordered minds and that provincial authorities are responsible for the care of people in this condition. He denied that he had sent a message to the magistrate at Fort William telling him to report in favor of pardon for the prisoners. If such a message was sent it was probably by the provincial prison authorities when they were in Ottawa.

In this matter, he continued, there was no question of the government siding with one province against another. There had been an effort on the part of the department to facilitate the expressed desire of the Doukhobors to return to the place from whence they came. As to the charge that the department released prisoners who should remain in prison, Mr. Aylesworth said that each case is dealt with on its merits. No doubt mistakes are made, but this could not be helped. Mr. Borden said that in view of the acts committed by the Doukhobors after their arrival in Ontario it was natural that the people of that province should desire to be rid of them. But when it came to the point of taking action, the utmost power should have been exercised in dealing with the matter. If the Doukhobors were in the right, they had a perfect right to settle in the province of Ontario if they wished to do so. If they continue to be handed about from one province to another till complications occur a curious condition of affairs will arise. Suppose the Doukhobors are again committed to jail in Saskatchewan and the department pardons them in order that they may be shipped to British Columbia. It would appear that these particular Doukhobors are fit inmates for a prison or an asylum, and the federal government should co-operate with the home province and see that public decency is not further violated. That these people are beyond the pale is apparent from the fact that the Doukhobors living in the villages refuse to have anything to do with them. The department of the Interior should at once take steps to prevent a recurrence of such cases as have been witnessed in the past.

Hon. Frank Oliver said that the department of the Interior had wide responsibility already in bringing people to Canada and it should not have the additional care of being responsible for them after their having settled in this country and ceasing to be immigrants. There is a division of responsibility between governments and departments, and nothing will be gained by invasion of one another's field of jurisdiction. Under the immigration law it is possible to deport immigrants within two years for offences against the laws of the country, but the Doukhobors have been in the country from seven to nine years. He believed that as a class there was not another eight thousand people in Canada who had come so little into conflict with the authorities. They had a perfect right to change their place of abode if they desired to do so. Although this particular party had been in Fort William all the winter the local authorities did not take cognizance of their improper actions till spring. The appeal to the department of justice for the release of the offenders was no doubt due to the fact that the Ontario authorities desired to be relieved of enforcing the laws of the province.

Continuing Mr. Oliver said that if the Doukhobors returned to Saskatchewan of their own accord they had a right to do so. If they went back owing to misrepresentations or because they were kidnapped then a

criminal charge can and will probably be preferred against the guilty parties. The Dominion government, however, could not be called upon to exercise an authority it does not possess. It would not be sound public policy for the federal government to attempt to exercise its authority at the present juncture. The discussion was closed by Dr. Roche, who said a great change had taken place in the attitude of the minister of the Interior towards the Doukhobors. Mr. Oliver in the Edmonton Bulletin before he became a minister had severely criticized the government for bringing these people to Canada. Mr. Aylesworth might be legally right in what he had said but his statements would not satisfy people who look upon the matter from a fair standpoint. He thought that for a long time some Doukhobors were likely to be a source of troubles.

New York, April 29.—For the first time in eighty years, and the second time in the history of the science of medicine an operation for the extraction of venom from the deadly lance-head viper, said to be the most poisonous of all known reptiles, was performed at the Bronx Zoological Park today. The operation, which was directed by E. W. Runyon, of this city, through whose efforts the snake was captured and brought to this city, was a complete success, and as a result science has once more a plentiful supply of the serum which has been found almost invaluable in the treatment of extreme cases of insanity and also many of the malignant diseases.

The extremely powerful nature of the lancehead's venom, can be no better described, probably than by the declaration of one scientist who witnessed the operation today. When the perilous task had been completed and the precious fluid obtained and found to be less than a third of an ordinary teaspoonful in quantity, he announced that the supply was sufficient to meet the demands of the world for at least half a century. He explained at the same time that this would provide for the most widespread use of the serum in all the malignant diseases, such as typhoid and scarlet fever and diphtheria.

So powerful is the action that it is prescribed only in the most minute quantities, the largest portion commonly used containing only one-tenth-trillionth of a grain. From that point the trituration continues down to a point where figures would be useless in attempting to describe it. The operation today was the culmination of years of painstaking trouble, in the course of which many obstacles which appeared almost insurmountable, were finally overcome. So great is the dread of the reptile among the natives of the headwaters of the Amazon, where it is to be found, and among sailors who know its dangerous character, that it was only with the utmost difficulty that a specimen was captured and brought to New York.

Those who had gathered around the operating table expecting to see the deadly viper brought into the room securely caged, were thrown almost into a panic when Head Keeper Snyder appeared bearing the writhing monster at a man's length on a piece of slender wire. They were reassured a moment later, however, when the snake was placed upon the table, his head very cleverly pinioned, and Dr. Ditmars seized him with a firm grip. Dr. Ditmars gave the signal, and Keeper Snyder thrust toward the reptile the receptacle which had been prepared to receive the venom.

When the receptacle was half an inch from the viper's face there was a lunge forward so quick that the eye could scarcely follow it, the mouth was thrown open, and with a snap the fangs tore through the cloth, the jaws closed sharply, and the poison, enough to kill a dozen men, spurted into the glass. The snake will be kept in captivity and if he survives, it is likely that other operations will be performed from time to time, and the future supply of serum made secure, possibly for centuries.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop to the stomach nerve, going direct to the stomach muscles, and his Restorative. With that original and highly vital principle, no such lasting accomplishments were ever to be had. For stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad breath, acid, salivary complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend.

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"A Kingly Gift" EARL GREY'S APPEAL. On behalf of Needy Consumptives. Strong words of Canada's Governor-General. At the official opening of the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, near Toronto, His Excellency delivered an address that must have an important bearing on the future of the sanatorium movement in Canada. We quote: "The proceedings this afternoon commenced with a beautiful and reverent prayer from your old friend, Dr. Fotts. He prayed that the light of the Lord might shine upon us. That prayer is abundantly answered. Well, whether that the White Plague might be removed, well, whether that prayer will be answered or not depends upon yourselves." "Is it not a standing shame and reproach to the governments and individuals that there is not more care taken by the people of Canada to protect themselves against the curse of consumption?" On his way out to the King Edward Sanatorium, so named by permission of His Majesty King Edward VII—the Governor-General's car was stopped in its progress outside the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. by a large crowd of its employees. A contribution of one hundred dollars was handed the Governor-General, a donation to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives. "Twas a kingly gift" said His Excellency in making acknowledgment. "I will tell the King." Addressing the large audience that attended these opening exercises, referring to this event, Earl Grey said: "Ladies and gentlemen, when the workmen of Canada are setting an example of this character, I hope you will not be slow to follow, and I trust that the example of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. may be followed, as I am sure it will, in every factory and manufacturing industry throughout the land." We carry these words to the people of Canada in our appeal to-day on behalf of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. An institution that has never refused a single applicant admission, because of his or her inability to pay. Seventy-five patients can be cared for to-day. Accommodation could be provided for three hundred if the required money were forthcoming. To make this possible, our appeal is for \$50,000, to be used in extension of buildings and maintenance of patients. Where will your money do more good? Every community and every individual is interested. His Excellency Earl Grey has shown his interest and sympathy in the work at Muskoka for needy consumptives, by accepting the position of Honorary President of the National Sanitarium Association. Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 24 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Sec'y-Treas., National Sanitarium Association, 247 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.



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