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in Inspector.

15.—The appointment

to David Horne, who re-

as chief gran inspector

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Horne is senior mem-

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IMMIGRATION DISCUSSED

At The Trades and Labor Congress—Salvation Army Scheme Denounced—Dominion Efforts a Farce

Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 16.—Severe criticisms of the various methods of promoting immigration and direct charges that there has been many violations of the law, were features of the afternoon's session of the Trades and Labor Congress. This was the second day which immigration had been discussed and on both occasions remarks have been very strong, so that it may safely be said in retrospect, that immigration was the big subject of the 1910 convocation. The report of W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg, which had been referred to a special committee on Tuesday was up again, the concrete subject of discussion being the proposition to establish an office of the Congress in England to keep artisans there, who contemplated moving, advised as to the labor conditions here. In the end this was voted down principally on account of the expense which it would entail.

A. W. Pette, of Winnipeg, characterized the old country secretaries interested in promotion of immigration to the colonies as humbugs, and benevolent, charitable and religious organizations, which are in the business for what they can get out of it.

R. Pettipiece paid his respects to the Salvation Army directly. He said that it was the officers of that organization who were protesting against the declaration made by labor union men in Canada, in regard to the immigration policies of the old country organizations. This, he declared was ample proof that the Army was an offender in as much as it had assisted incapables to come to Canada.

A. Studholme, M.P.P., from Hamilton, declared that the Dominion Government's efforts to enforce a restrictive law against immigrants resembled a farce.

The Gazette.

The following recent appointments appear in the current issue of the Saskatchewan Gazette: Justices of the Peace—Rene Joseph de Bourg-Copin, of Raging Lake; Fenwick Hedley, of Quill Lake; John Augustus Honan, of Benson; William Bacon, of Klaby; John Trimble Dawson, of Clavet; Edward Arthur Thurlow, of Dewar Lake; Christian Lange, of Quinton; Eustace Harding, of Vonda; Karl Gustaf Theodore Edmundson, of Esk.

Notaries Public—Clarence Valentine Winkler, of Luseland; George Spenceley Thompson, of Forward; James Burnie, of Maple Creek; Walter Baldwin Seymour, of Fort Qu'Appelle; Alfred Ernest Thompson, of Tate.

Commissioners for Oaths—Alford Elliott McDougall, of Regina; James Malcolm Singular, of Moose Jaw; John Henry Truesdale, of Saskatoon; William Frederick Heal, of Moose Jaw; James Sharpe Crozier, of Tugaska; Ernest Edward Spackman, of Gull Lake; Percival Charles Rawlings, of Waldron; Nell Alexander McDougal, of Gravesborough.

Process Issued.—John Johnston's Gunn, of Wilkie, in the Judicial District of Saskatoon.

Issuers of Marriage Licenses—George Burroughs, of Chaplin; James H. Thompson, of Wood Mountain; J. F. Wright, of Midale; K. G. T. Edmundson, of Esk; F. R. White, of Shebo; Roy L. Greene, of Forward; J. C. Flood, of Forget; John Harvey, of Klipping.

Coroner.—Amos Edwin Botsford Denovan, of Morse.

Official Auditor—Bert G. Robinson, of Netherhill.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.—Alfred Frank Mantle, of Regina. School Inspector—Joseph E. Coombes, B.A., of Saskatoon. Stock Inspector.—George Farrell, V.S., of Lemberg.

Game Guardians.—Hector Clark, of Battleford; Pierre Moran, of Meadow Lake; Jos. D. Ceendes, of Wakaw; H. C. Redgrave, of Foxleigh; Colin H. Cook, of Birch Hills.

Resignations and Retirements.—W. J. Rutherford, of Regina, deputy minister of agriculture; Fred Imhoff, of Dana, Justice of the peace; George S. Brown, of Theodore, game guardian; Henry H. Smith, of Saskatoon school inspector; John Frederick Johnson, of Blandworth, Justice of the peace; William Leslie Allnatt, of Watson, process issuer; Xavier Blais, of Lac Pelletier, herd poundkeeper; F. W. Bayles, of Watota, game guardian; A. S. Schoempulen, of Langenburg, game guardian.

Killed Bride.—New York, Sept. 17.—James McDowell, prospector and miner, who killed his wife to end her sufferings in the wilds of the Canadian northwest, is at the home of friends at 2774 Balmbridge avenue today. He is a nervous and physical wreck.

McDowell complied with the plea of his mortally injured wife to end her agony. He was exonerated by a jury. "My wife was Fanny Crawford, a native of Alberta province," he said. "I had a rich claim near Castle Mountain, British Columbia, an extension of the Cascade Range, and soon after we were married we decided to visit it. The mule on which my wife was riding was stung by a hornet and plunged over the precipice carrying my wife with him. My wife was crushed to a shapeless mass and she begged me to end her agony. I then shot her."

RAILWAY COMMISSION

List of Cases Now Before Commission at Regina Sitting Being Held in the City Today

The Railway Commission meets at Regina today at 10 o'clock, and a number of cases will be set for hearing. The official list of cases thus far is as follows:

1. Application of the Town of Carlyle, Sask., for an order directing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company to put in transfer tracks where the lines cross at Carlyle, Sask. (File 12562.)

2. Application of the City of Regina, Sask., under section 237, for leave to construct an electric street railway over and across the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at a point between sections 22 and 23 in township 17, range 20, west of the 2nd meridian and at thirteen other points on the C. P. R., also across the line of the Canadian Northern Railway between townships 17 and 18, west of the 2nd meridian, and at six other points. (Ad. Journal hearing.) (File 21024.)

3. Application of the Canadian Pacific Railway under section 237, for an order authorizing it to lay tracks across all the highways on its Weyburn to Lehighville branch from mile 0 to mile 36.2. (Ad. Journal hearing.) (NOTE: The subject for consideration in connection with the above application is the question of an undercrossing at mileage 16.4. (File 8262.3.)

4. Application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company under section 237, for approval of the highway crossing and road diversion between sections 15 and 22, township 33, range 28, west 2nd meridian, Province of Saskatchewan. (File 1787.17.)

5. Consideration of the question of protection of the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing at Eleventh avenue, Moose Jaw, Sask. (File 9437.470.)

6. Complaint of A. L. Brown, coal dealer, of Saskatoon, Sask., alleging unsatisfactory results obtained by having coal shipped in open cars and applying for an order directing that railway companies be compelled to ship domestic soft coal in closed box cars. (File 13980.)

7. Application of G. T. P. Branch Lines Company, under section 237, for approval of connection of its Yorkton branch with the Canadian Northern Railway at Ganora, Sask. (File 10862.5.)

8. Complaint of the Board of Trade of the Town of Indian Head, Sask., alleging inadequate train service provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at that point. (File 15201.)

9. Complaint of the Prudential Exchange Company, Ltd., of Lang, Sask., alleging discrimination by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in rates on coal from Fort William and Port Arthur to Lang, Sask. (File 15292.)

10. Petition of the residents of Disley, Sask., requesting that the Canadian Northern Railway Company be required to provide suitable station of scales. (File 15363.)

11. Application of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under section 237, for authority to construct a siding across the highway between sections 13 and 14, township 3, range 4, west 2nd meridian, Saskatchewan, at the Village of Frohisher. (File 15165.)

The Queen's Anthem.

London, Sept. 17.—Queen Alexandra has commissioned Sir Francis Tosti, the well-known composer of many famous songs, to write for her the music of a new song which it is her desire to become a sort of secondary national anthem. Its title is to be "God Save Queen Alexandra."

This move on the part of the late King Edward's consort is as yet only known to a few, but is calculated to make a great sensation when the news becomes public. It is an interesting addition to what may be termed the "phylaxology" of Queen Alexandra's case. The public already is aware of Her Majesty's reluctance to sink into the relative obscurity of Queen Dowager or Queen Mother, which title, indeed, is abhorrent to her. Queen Alexandra took early opportunity to signify her disapproval of the title and had herself always described in the court gazette as Queen Alexandra.

Queen Alexandra's commission to Tosti is regarded as an indication of her intention to take a conspicuous part in public life and in some particulars there is much speculation as to how Queen Mary will acquiesce in her royal mother-in-law's ambition to keep the place of first lady in the land.

Monk on Warpath.

Quebec, Sept. 19.—F. D. Monk, M.P., was the principal speaker at a very largely attended meeting at Montmagny this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received by the 3,000 electors of that county and adjoining counties as well as several hundred residents of Quebec, Levis and Riviere du Loup. The member for Jacques Cartier spoke during three quarters of an hour, giving his reasons for opposing the naval policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, and was given a hearty reception. The other speakers were Armand Lavergne, M.L.A. to the county; Hon. T. G. Casgrain and Mr. Sevigny, advocate of the city, and each was the object of a very flattering reception.

FRAUDS IN NEW YORK

How the Customers Are Being Cheated by Short Measure and Short Weight—Millions Lost Annually

Not so very long ago the Sugar Trust was detected in disgraced Customs House frauds; and the roar that went up was heard from New York to Winnipeg. About the guilt of this big corporation there can be no doubt whatever; and, of course, the fact that one man is a thief does not excuse another man for similar crime. Nevertheless, it is not to be supposed that trusts are peculiarly addicted to commercial dishonesty; indeed, recent revelations in New York City show that the small dealers and retailers, combined, were stealing \$10 from the customers for every \$1 that the Sugar Trust stole from the Government. To use a good old Ontario phrase, "a saturnalia of crime" has prevailed among the grocers and vegetable dealers and other shopkeepers of that city. So long have their frauds continued that all sense of their criminality has been lost. They are excused, even praised, as "trade customs."

Under the vigorous administration of Mayor Gaylor there has been a searching investigation into the retail dealers in the city. The result is startling. Commissioner Driscoll of the Department of Weights and Measures, declares that there are not three grocery stores in the City of New York where a pound package contains a pound. Two-thirds of all the scales used in the city are 3 per cent. fast. In other words a legal rate of interest is compounded against a customer before he enters the store. The annual loss to the consumer is estimated by the American Review of Reviews at tens of millions of dollars. Although these swindling shopkeepers show some ingenuity, there is not much difficulty in detecting them, once the customer's suspicions are aroused. The average man's discrimination to stir up trouble, and his equal ignorance as to what weight he should set in a box of berries or a barrel of potatoes, or even a ton of coal, serves as a protection for the cheating measures.

The most primitive frauds are those of peddlers who drive nails through the sides of their quart measures and bend the points of the nails down inside, thus considerably lessening the size of the quart. The deeply dented tin measure is also very commonly used. Nearly two-thirds of the quart milk bottles were found to be from 8 per cent. to 2 per cent. short. The bakery frauds were even more serious. Nearly half of them sold short weight large loaves. The junk dealer who uses a familiar hooked spring scales generally start to weigh goods with an advantage of fifteen pounds. Added to this is their skill in manipulating the scale, which may amount to another ten or fifteen pounds in a 100-pound package.

More serious than the frauds invented by the retailers are the frauds invented for them by manufacturers and makers. Some of these dishonest makers do not hesitate to distribute broadcast advertising matter denouncing how tradesmen may profit by using their "fast" scales. They send around well dressed salesmen to train the trade how to use them. One ingenious set of scales weighs accurately when the meat is placed on one side of the platform, but cheats as soon as it is put on the other side. There are other marvellously ingenious computing scales that perform the mental processes of the tradesman and, if desired, compute dishonestly. The manufacturers of berry boxes have been quite an enterprising as the scale people. They put in false bottoms, one of them being so brazen that his boxes, supposedly to contain 67.2 cubic inches, actually held but 18 cubic inches.

The potato fraud is a heavy one. Under the law a barrel of potatoes should weigh 174 pounds, but the average barrel holds but 132 pounds. Since there are about 15,000 barrels shipped to New York every day, it is easy to see how quickly this single item would run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The dealers are by no means ashamed of themselves, declaring the 132-lb. barrel to be a trade custom. They fear that if the consumers insist on a 174-lb. barrel, the small growers will become indignant and boycott New York, thus causing a potato famine. It appears to be a "trade custom" also for one of the largest and most highly respected dry goods houses in the United States to have in its bills of lading three columns, one for the marked size of the piece of imported goods, one for the Customs House measurement, and one for the actual size. Honest measures in sheets, blankets, laces and ribbons is rare, says the commissioner. The olive oil bottle has grown steadily smaller, and the one-pound box of candles is usually several ounces shy. The investigation has already resulted in much improvement, but unless there is constant and vigilant inspection the old frauds will soon reappear.—Mail and Empire.

Typoid in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 15.—Over 500 known cases of typhoid exist in this city, and the health authorities are becoming alarmed at the spread of the disease. Bad water and poor milk are held responsible by many physicians.

PROBABLE DEFENCE

That Will be Put Up in The Crippen Case—Crippen's Lawyer Has Secured Plenty of Expert Evidence

London, Sept. 16.—That the body supposed to be that of Belle Elmore Crippen was buried in the house where it was found before Dr. Crippen took that house will be the defence offered by Arthur Newton, solicitor for Crippen.

The theory of the defence is both bold and original, but will not be made public in all its details until the trial, which will follow the present police court hearing in about two weeks.

Mr. Newton not only will attempt to disprove the intentions of the Crown, but will try to clear up the mystery in a way that will prove his client blameless. He will contend that before Crippen occupied the house in which the body was found the tenant was a murderous lunatic, now confined in an asylum. The body, he will say, was that of a victim of this lunatic man, and was buried in the cellar before Crippen moved into the house.

The Crown itself has helped his case by proving that a mixture of lime and clay such as that in which the remains were found will preserve a body two years or more. This testimony was given by expert for the Crown.

Mr. Newton will also contend that the Crown has shown no motive. It was contended that Crippen killed his wife so that he could marry Ethel Le Neve. The defence will say he had plenty of time to do so before his arrest, but did not—proof that he did not wish to do so.

Further, parts of the body found were wrapped in the pocket of a man's pyjamas, and the defence will argue that if the victim were a woman, the slayer would not deliberately wrap remains in such a jacket.

Another development of interest is that Crippen, who is supposed to be practically destitute, really has \$4,000 or \$5,000 in the bank. It is said his weekly savings for several years have been very large. He saved a good deal.

The public is just awakening to the fact that Mr. Newton is withholding his best ammunition for the real trial and not showing it at the present hearing. The fight he is making against the Crown is almost unheard of in English criminal practice. In the majority of cases opposing counsel confine themselves to trying to disprove the evidence offered for the Crown, and do not branch out on original lines, as Mr. Newton intends to do.

He has had experts of his own employed in this case. This was shown during the cross-examination of Prof. Pepper, who admitted that he was unable to determine the sex of the body found. Mr. Newton intimated strongly that the conclusions reached by Doctors Watts and Turnbull did not agree with those of Dr. Pepper, and said that both of them were better fitted to decide such matters than the Crown's expert.

When the case comes to final trial at the Old Bailey, it is expected it will develop into the most sensational trial of modern times.

Catalogue Houses

Attention is being drawn by the Napinka "New Century" to the fact that the country is now once again being flooded with mail order catalogues. Every mail order customer should face this question fairly before sending his money to an outside concern that, granting they do sell a fraction of a per cent. lower than local houses, never contribute in any way to the upbuilding and supporting of the local enterprises or institutions.

Whether they be schools, churches or good roads, the mail order houses have in their possession at all times hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to customers scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land and the volume of this cash balance is watched with great solicitude. It means that the mail order customers actually provide the capital, a sum far greater than the total capitalization employed in many of the largest retail commercial houses. Compare this with the way local merchants obtain a working capital, and remember that every mail order customer at some time or other contributes to this system of "advance cash."

If you will consider lists issued today by the two larger houses with lists issued by them a year and a half or two years ago. The "New Century," you will discover that they have cut out the proprietary articles well known to every housewife. You will find that they have discontinued standard baking powders, extracts, etc., and have changed over to brands of their own in almost every line, which they allege to be better and cheaper than the widely advertised brands. You will find by an examination of the special catalogues of today and comparing them with those issued one or two years ago, that there are marked changes of this character in many other lines.—Commercial.

CHICKEN FATTENING

Government Has Established Three Stations in This Province—There is Unlimited Demand

The Department of Agriculture has opened fattening stations at Moosemin, Tantalion and Langenburg, where the first delivery of seven hundred spring chickens are being prepared for market. The birds will be ready for market in the course of three weeks, when a second delivery will be accepted from the farmers. Last year the stations handled 3,000 birds and they expect to accommodate the same number this year. The work of the Provincial Department in fostering poultry raising has met with a large measure of success and has been the means of demonstrating to farmers the advantages of rearing a good quality of birds. Past experience has shown the impossibility of suitably preparing for marketing advantageously birds of undesirable type or conformation. Poor breeds do not bring creditable gains because they do not meet the requirements of the best market. Payments in advance are made according to the quality of the birds.

Prices Vary. For scrub or grade birds and also for cross-bred birds not showing good conformation as well as pure or cross-bred birds of the egg laying and heavy strain, seven cents a pound live weight, is advanced, while 10c per pound is advanced for pure-bred birds of the Rock, Wyandotte and Orpington strains, together with their crosses, showing good conformation. This method of making advance payments on the basis of quality encourages the raising of pure-bred birds, suitable for reliable purposes.

That the satisfactory extent been attained is shown by letters from Vancouver dealers to whom some of the birds were shipped.

An Unlimited Demand. In one of these communications it was stated there was an unlimited demand for poultry in Vancouver if the quality was satisfactory. Another stated: "We had no difficulty in placing 1,200 of these birds with our customers," and another: "If you can increase this quality we will take a car load of these chickens."

The following statement shows the work done at the fattening stations last season: Number of farmers supplying birds 115 Number of birds received 2,984 Live weight 11,074 Dressed weight 10,820 Proceeds of sales \$1,909.72 Freight and express 75.46 Fattening cost 651.37 Net proceeds to patrons \$1,282.99 Advance to patrons 324.43 The average selling price last year was 17.6c. per lb. dressed weight.

"The Saskatchewan Farmer." The latest addition to the publications of Saskatchewan is "The Saskatchewan Farmer," a monthly journal devoted to the interests of Western agriculture generally. It has seemed somewhat of an anomaly that the leading grain growing province of Canada should not have a journal of its own administering to the interests of its chief industry, but this state of affairs has been remedied, and the farmers of Saskatchewan now have an organ which will champion with authority and accuracy their interests.

For the present "The Saskatchewan Farmer" will be issued monthly, the intention being to make it a bi-monthly within the near future. It will be published by The Saskatchewan Farmer Co., Limited, of Moose Jaw, which E. J. McMillan is president, and A. J. W. Galbraith business manager. Mr. Hugh McKellar will be the editor. His long connection with the agricultural interests of the West, which extends over a period of thirty years, eminently fits him for the position he occupies. Few men there are who know the agricultural conditions of this province as well as he does. The first number will appear in a few days, a number of copies of which may be obtained by addressing the office of publication. The subscription price is \$1 per annum.

Stole Petition. Dundurn, Sask., Sept. 19.—Indignation was aroused today among the electorate of the rural municipality of Dundurn when it was discovered that the local option petition filed on Saturday had been stolen from the office of the secretary-treasurer. The discovery of the theft was made just before the sitting of the council. In the absence of the petition the council took no action. Another petition will be circulated at once.

C. P. R. Estimate. Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—William Whyte, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has issued the company's official estimate of this year's wheat crop in Western Canada based on threshing reports to date. It places the total at 94,700,000.

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Dickens' Centenary

It was in 1812 that Charles Dickens saw the light, and his centenary, therefore, is two years distant. Plans for its celebration, however, are well advanced, and one bright idea by which it is hoped to make the event memorable is being widely discussed. Three children and seventeen grandchildren of the great novelist survive today, most of them living in humble circumstances. So far reduced are they that a Government pension of \$25 a year has been provided for three of the grandchildren. Some of the others are described by a writer in the Strand as earning a "precarious livelihood," and the suggestion has been made to raise a fund of several thousand pounds for these children and grandchildren of Charles Dickens all over the world should contribute a penny a book in token of their gratitude to him. Stamps will be put on sale at bookstores all over the world next year, and will be sold at a penny apiece. Every man who owns one of Dickens' books will be invited to purchase a stamp and stick it on the book. The money thus collected will be handled by the Dickens Fellowship, and a fund provided for the twenty beneficiaries. It is estimated that there are 24,000,000 copies of Dickens' works extant, allowing for loss through wear and tear. It is quite plain, therefore, that if a stamp was attached to each of them the sum of \$500,000 would be raised, but if only a quarter of this amount was obtained, there would be enough money to support the Dickens survivors in some degree of comfort to the end of their lives.

Speaking of the proposed gift, the London Times refers to it as "conscience money," while others speak of "deferred royalties." The point is that in Dickens' day the copyright laws were not nearly so favorable to the author as they are at present. His works were printed to an extent that was never before or since equalled. Even in England, his earnings were by no means proportionate to his fame, while in the United States could turn out his books and pocket the entire proceeds. It has been said that from the entire sale of his works in the United States Dickens received practically nothing. Even today unauthorized editions of his books continue to flood the market, and publishers are helping to build up fortunes on Charles Dickens' genius without making the slightest acknowledgment, financial or otherwise, to his heirs.

It is not quite accurate to say, however, that Dickens made nothing out of the sale of his works in the United States. He had a publisher in Boston named Fields, and there is on record a letter he wrote to Mr. Fields, in which he denied the accuracy of an interview in the New York Tribune on the subject of piracy. He wrote: "For twenty years I am perfectly certain that I have never made any other allusion to the reprinting of my books in America than the good-humored remark, that if there had been international copyright between England and the States I should have been a man of very large fortune, instead of a man of moderate savings, always supporting a very expensive public position; nor have I ever been so ungenerous as to disguise or suppress the fact that I have received handsome sums for advanced sheets."

On one occasion he received £1,000 for a single story written for the Boston Magazine, "Our Young Folks," and though we have not a hand-drawn figure as to payment by his English publishers, we venture to say that this was much better pay than he got for an ordinary story. The truth is that Dickens suffered more from piratical newspapers than from unscrupulous publishers of books. These papers did not scruple to rather freely edit his books, cutting out passages they did not approve, inserting others, changing names, and otherwise garbling the matter. Dickens felt bitter over this outrage, and wrote: "I am bent on striking at the piratical newspapers with the sharp

edge I can put upon my small axe, and hope in the next session of Parliament to stop their entrance into Canada."

When Dickens died he left a moderate fortune, and the sale of his library and collection of mementoes added considerably to it. A writer in the New York Sun is, therefore, mistaken to enquire: "What has become of the money? The answer to it is none. That is was not wisely spent is quite probable, but unfortunately this is common of all fortunes that disappear. The salient point is that Dickens worked hard all his life, that he brought into the world a fund of joy that will never be entirely dissipated, and that some of those whom he loved are in need. No more need be said in favor of the stamp fund.—Mail and Empire.

Killed at Hitchcock

Hitchcock, Sask., Sept. 17.—A serious accident occurred just south of the town yesterday when two men, H. Brown and A. Savelber, driving in a buggy, were hit by a work train, killing Brown, and seriously injuring Savelber so that it is doubtful if he will recover. The work train was returning to Estevan pit for a train of gravel, and was running about fifteen or twenty miles per hour, when it hit the back wheel of the buggy, the horse making a lunge and breaking loose from the rig, and escaping unhurt.

The belief of the community is that the accident would never have occurred if the view of the railway had not been obstructed from view by a snow fence, which runs along on both sides of the track at the crossing.

Mr. Savelber is a farmer who lived three miles west of town. Mr. Brown is an Englishman and worked for some time in Manitoba, in the locality of Napinka, previous to coming here. The whereabouts of his parents are unknown as he has received no mail since coming here. Any information given to enable parties to find his parents will be greatly appreciated.