

ELEVATOR HAD GOOD YEAR

Regina Farmers' Elevator in Shape to Pay Shareholders a Dividend Next Year—Annual Meeting Held on Saturday—Two New Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the Regina Farmers' Elevator Company, Ltd., was held in the city hall on Saturday with the following present: Thos. Elliott, W. Elliott, W. Vanstone, R. McKell, Chas. Simpson, R. J. Westgate, Walter Simpson, Jno. Zinkham, T. Spence, R. Napper, D. A. McDonald, R. Moore, P. McAra, Jr., W. Gilroy, W. Trant, J. King, Jno. Brown and J. Archibald.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The financial statement was presented and adopted. It is as follows:

CASH ACCOUNT Receipts. On hand June 23, 1908 \$ 264.86 Notes discounted 3500.00 Receipts—W. Vanstone 1591.69 Accounts 9.83

Disbursements. Paid Notes \$4500.00 Interest 76.20 Repairs to building and machinery 101.65 Salary and audit 76.00 Taxes (\$69.34 chargeable to '07-'8 profit) 163.69 Insurance—Bonds 54.50 Buildings and mach. 71.90 Grain 198.37 Petty expenses 31.36 Printing 4.76 Balance on hand 78.96

BALANCE SHEET Assets. Cash on hand 78.96 Elevator and machinery after writing off 10 per cent. of \$7196.82 as per resolution of July 4, 1908 6468.23 Office and other equipment 80.75 W. Vanstone 82.74

The retiring directors were John Zinkham and Thos. Elliott. It was proposed to re-elect the two, but Mr. Elliott would not stand. Eventually Jno. Zinkham and Wm. Elliott were elected to complete the board.

There was some discussion as to changing the date of the annual meeting, but it was decided to leave matters as they are, in the hands of the directors.

From present indications and if business is good this season it is expected that the shareholders will receive a dividend next year.

SCHOOL LIFE CONDITIONS

About a year ago, England began the systematic collection of statistics as to the physical and mental condition of her school children, and now the first of the reports of the medical officers appointed under the new scheme are being published and are coming in for wide and earnest discussion. To say that the country is shocked at the condition of things revealed by the first thorough inspection is putting the case mildly.

It is aroused by the danger implied in the conditions, and the revival of the military spirit which has been going on for some time in intensifying the concern of the public. "Where are our soldiers coming from if we are breeding a race of weaklings?" men are asking and a strong public demand is going up for immediate measures to check the degeneracy which is being revealed.

The man in the street realized in a mid-sort of way before that England today is not breeding men equal to those of his grandfather's time, but he consoled himself with the reflection that even if they were not as big, they were quite as healthy, and declared that when the time came Englishmen would show that they had not forgotten how to fight. Now, however, he has the situation set before him in relentless figures and comparative tables, and he realizes that something must be done and done at once.

weight are noticeably below those in purely agricultural districts. In the matter of nutrition too, there is a striking difference between the country and the town. Dr. Stevens finds not a single child in the whole country which could be classed as distinctly badly fed, and he finds only eleven per cent. who are below normal. In Somerset 62 per cent. of the children are normally nourished, and 26 per cent. distinctly well nourished. In West Ham, on the other hand, eleven per cent. of the children are recorded as badly nourished while nearly all the rest are below normal.

When we come to teeth there is not much to choose. In West Ham only 40 per cent. of the children had a full set of teeth and practically all had some decayed teeth. In Somerset nearly every child had two or three decayed teeth, and in both districts evidences of the use of the tooth brush was the exception and not the rule.

These are only a few of the things that have been discovered as a result of the first year of inspection, but already a demand is going up for reform. Dr. Kerr, the medical officer for the London county council school for advocating the establishment of school clinics, at which all the children will be treated for their ailments and imperfections by medical men, and in connection with this he insists that school kitchens should be established by which the evil of underfeeding may be remedied. The astonishing thing about it is that the British public is not promoting these proposals as Socialism. It is taking them quite seriously, and even the London Times that organ of hidebound conservatism, blessed by Dr. Kerr's proposals in an editorial the other day.

Another proposal which is receiving serious consideration from the educational authorities is that for the appointment of school dentists. School oculists have already been appointed in some districts, notably in Somerset, and it is urged that the teeth are even more important than the eyes. In this the educational authorities are being supported by the war office. Fully fifty per cent. of the would-be recruits who offer themselves every year to the British army, are rejected because of their defective teeth. It has been said that an army marches on its stomach, but it might be said even more truly that it marches on its teeth, for if the teeth are not up to the proper mastication indigestion and all its concomitant troubles are sure to follow. England needs soldiers who can chew, and this is going to be a powerful factor in improving the general health of the rising generation.

Customs Increasing.

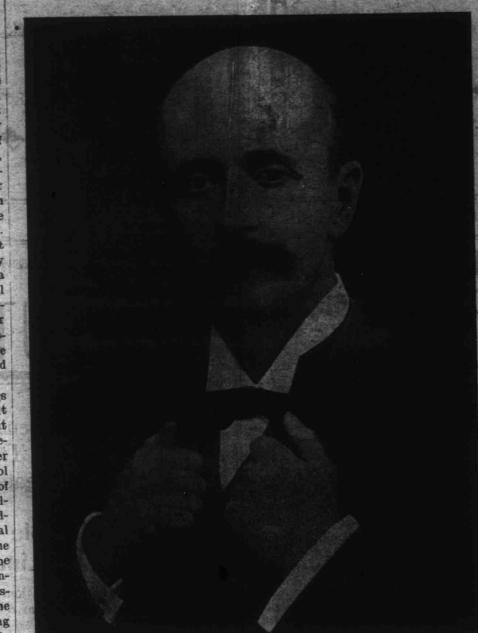
Ottawa, July 31.—The rapid increase in the customs revenue of Canada is being maintained. During July of this year the customs collections amounted to \$4,913,156 as against \$3,732,971 in July of last year, which is an increase of \$1,180,279. During the first four months of the present fiscal year the total collections were \$16,089,153. During the same period last year they were \$14,458,746, showing a total increase of \$3,644,408.

What Canadians Won.

- The following are the trophies won by the Canadians at Bisleigh, Eng.: 1.—Mackinnon Cup. 2.—Knapdale Cup. 3.—The Jubilee, for the highest aggregate in Mackinnon and Knapdale. 4.—Prince of Wales prize, won by Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. 5.—Daily Graphic prize, won by Sergt. Smith, Ottawa. 6.—All Comers' Aggregate, won by Sergt. Richardson, Victoria, B.C. 7.—The Wimbledon, won by Sergt. Bales, Toronto. 8.—Birmingham Metal and Munition Company Silver Cup, won by Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. 9.—Standard of Empire, won by Lieut. Morris of Bomanville. 10.—Wingrace Cup, won by Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. 11.—Martin's Challenge Cup, won by Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. 12.—Service Rifle Championship, Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. This is the premier event of the Bisleigh shoot and Sergt. Blackburn has won for himself the excellent reputation of being the finest shot in the empire. The ranges include every distance from 200 to 1,100 yards, and there is in addition a rapid fire contest. It is an all round test of marksmanship.

Claims Damages.

Arcola, Sask., July 20.—The case of little Florence Randall, formerly of Wawota, Sask., who was bitten by a supposedly mad dog some time ago, is again brought into prominence by the issue of a writ for \$10,000 damages by her father, Horace Randall, against Alexander Dallas, of Wawota, who is claimed to own the dog, who it is claimed, owned the dog, who it is claimed, was suffering from rabies. Intense interest was taken in the case at the time by many prominent Winnipeg citizens, who watched with interest the exciting race to the Pasteur Institute at Minneapolis, the unfortunate international complications which forced father and daughter to turn back before crossing the bound-



EARL GREY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. Who passed through Regina on Monday, en-route to the Yukon.

ary and the kindly assistance of a number of prominent people including the United States consul at Winnipeg in providing funds necessary to allow the travellers to reach their destination. The treatment at the Pasteur Institute was apparently successful in preventing the rabies, but the plaintiff's claim alleges that the girl has never properly recovered and that her health has been seriously and permanently impaired by the experience.

Rev. Geo. O. Fallis.

Rev. G. O. Fallis is at present taking services in Zion Methodist church in Winnipeg during the absence of Rev. Hamilton Wigle. On October 1st he goes to Penitentiary, B. C., to take over a station. Speaking of Mr. Fallis, the Winnipeg Free Press says: Mr. Fallis has a brilliant career for a young man, being only twenty-four years of age now.

At the age of eighteen he started out on a circuit and preached for a year in Emo in New Ontario. The next year, by special request, he was sent to Grand Coulee, Sask., where his success was almost phenomenal. The field but a mission when he took it, but in two years it was self-supporting, paying him one thousand dollars salary and raising about as much for missions.

At the next conference he was stationed at Regina, as assistant pastor, where his work was equally successful and highly appreciated. During the last two years he has been attending the Methodist college at New Westminster, where he took a brilliant course in B.D. work and captured many of the highest standings. He is also an athlete and carried away from the college the pendant for the highest record on the field. He is stationed at Penitentiary, B.C., and will take charge of his field on October 1.

Mr. Fallis is a natural born preacher and has the power of carrying his hearers with him so completely that he has been called by many "The Boy Preacher." A Worthy Exhibit. One of the most worthy exhibits at the exhibition, and one which shows to some extent the possibilities of this province, was the display of fruits shown by J. A. Killough of Pense. Mr. Killough is a very successful farmer and in his spare time in past years has been experimenting with trees, shrubs and fruits. His exhibit, though not occupying much space, aroused a good deal of interest, and Mr. Killough was kept busy answering questions and explaining how he dealt with the fruit.

To see the display one would never think that the thermometer registered as low as it does here sometimes in winter. The display consisted of four varieties of crabapples, viz: Whitney, Transcendent, Yellow Siberian, and Red Siberian. Three varieties of gooseberries, viz: Pearl, Downey and Houghton. Of raspberries, Mr. Killough has four varieties growing on his farm, but he only exhibited the variety known as Cuthbert. There were Fay's Prolific, white; Marcellis, red; red cherry currant; and the black Randall.

Of strawberries two of the best hardy varieties were on exhibition, Senator Dunlop and Captain Jack. Surely if these fruits will grow at Pense, they will grow in other parts of the province. Mr. Killough deserves credit for testing the possibilities of native black currants and Saskatoons.

FIENDISH ASSAULT

Farmer Northeast of Craik Assaults a Neighbor Woman and is Taken by Nearby Residents and Brought to Justice—Now Pretends He's Crazy.

Craik, July 30.—One of the most horrible and revolting crimes ever committed in Canada occurred on Wednesday night near Wolfton P.O., about twenty-five miles north-east of here.

Alva Neff, a homesteader upon S. E. section 21, township 26, range 25, W. 2, went to the home of a neighbor, Melvin Peterspelt, living upon the N.E. section 16, and knocked at the door. The woman was alone in the house with two small children, her husband having gone to Regina upon business at the land office.

She asked "who's there and what do you want?" "No answer," "I have a sick horse, and want some nitre," she answered, "we have no nitre," and when he insisted upon coming in she told him to "Go home and leave me for I am alone." He replied with an oath that he would not, and went around to a window and smashed it in and crawled through. The woman took her children when she heard him breaking in and ran upstairs, barricading the stair door behind her. He broke down the door and ascended the stairs, and after proposing that they elope, which she refused, they had a terrible struggle.

He struck her on the head, rendering her unconscious. He then proceeded to assault her. The baby cried and he threw it down stairs. He compelled the woman to take off every stitch of clothing, and accompany him out on the prairie about half a mile from the house, and kept her there until three or four o'clock in the morning, when he took her to the house, and after threatening to kill her and her children, he extracted a promise from her to tell no one, and then returned home.

A neighbor went to the place in the morning to do the chores, and discovered the broken window, went to examine it and learn the cause. The woman called to him and after telling what had happened, went into hysterics, which lasted all day, with occasional fainting spells. Neff, it is said, assaulted the woman at least twice in the house, and the details of what she went through with him on the prairie alone with him during the long night, she bare naked and amidst millions of mosquitoes, are too horrible to contemplate. She is a large lump, and discolored, and her forehead where he struck her, her throat is all bruised and scratched when he choked her, and her limbs are a mass of bruises, and the skin scraped off in great patches. The baby, which he threw downstairs, is badly bruised, and has one ankle dislocated. He grabbed the baby by the head to throw it down the stairs.

Dr. Wickware was immediately summoned, and also Sergt. Goldsmith of the R.N.W.M.P. The sergeant was away on other business, but started for the scene of the crime immediately upon his return, about 12 o'clock midnight, he had not gone far when he met a company of farmers bringing in the wretch securely bound. The scene of the crime is one of the garden spots of this country, mostly settled with Americans, Neff having

come from Oklahoma about twenty months ago. He has a fine wife and two small children, who live with him upon his homestead. He stands six feet high, weighs over 200 pounds and has blue eyes, light hair, and wears a full beard. His age is about 35. He is a good looking man, and the best specimen physically of any man in the Long Lake district, but is reported to have been a perfect brute in the treatment of his wife and children. The victim is one of the finest young matrons of the country, who came here from Merrill, Saginaw Co. Michigan, some three years ago. Excitement ran high when the details of the affair became known, and had it not been for the calm judgment of W. H. Neff, J.P., and Dr. Wickware, there would never have been any trial. Neff was lodged in the lock up here, but 10 o'clock Friday forenoon was loaded into a rig and spirited away by Sergt. Goldsmith and Constable Bowden, as reports had come to town that a company of neighbors were coming in to lynch him. It is said that Neff broke into the house of Clarence Federslie, right near by, who was away at the time in Saskatoon, and stole a bottle of whiskey before beginning the horrible work. Neff now tries to act as if he were crazy, but no one puts any faith in it. He keeps saying, "Are they coming?" and "Who shot?"

Gazette Appointments

- NOTARIES PUBLIC R. Edmondson of Kisby. V. H. Smith of Balgonie. S. R. McKee of Togo. J. K. Johnston of Verigin. Robert J. Hawthorn of Davidson. J. N. Fish of Regina. Paul Eisenhardt of Regina. R. W. Cumming of Canora. J. C. Copeland, Glenavon, Grenfell. A. T. McAulian of Adanac. A. M. McIntyre of Saskatoon. COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS. C. A. Glandon of Davidson. Peter Kelly of Lashburn. J. J. Howarth of Springdale. J. M. Hanbridge of Regina. S. D. Boylan of Weyburn. A. A. M. Dale of S. Qu'Appelle. Thos. Grant of Frobiisher. D. F. Starrock of Regina. O. S. Kinsley of Regina. James McAra, of Regina. E. J. Symons of Jensen. H. Rumney of London, England. SHERIFF S. H. Clarke, of Battleford. PROCESS ISSUER W. Munroe, of Filmore. OFFICIAL AUDITORS Chas. V. Gladwell of Regina. W. E. Hodges, of Moose Jaw. T. Grant of Frobiisher. O. J. Godfrey, of Indian Head. W. H. Hurley of Regina. POUNDKEEPERS Chas. J. Gill, of Wilkie. Frank Albert of Saxby. J. J. Friesen of Warman. Frank Puitz of Saskatoon. Frank Russell of Redvers. Frank Peterson, of Eyebrow. T. Anderson of Newlin. Alfred Lindgrin of Biggar. W. B. Dickinson of Blackwood. M. E. Olmstead of Melville. Duncan MacLeod of Plackard. C. H. Banister of Wawota. C. H. Stephenson of Blue Hill. Atkin Cox of Kenanville. J. Baldwin of Bridgford. P. Bester of Melville. Y. Rierson of Chamberlain. L. A. Pearson of Eyebrow. J. B. Johnson of Miner. Emile Lonard of Kennedy. N. H. Strider of Swarthonore. GAME GUARDIANS J. F. Baker of Unity. G. G. Peterkin of Morse. RESIGNATIONS, RETIREMENTS. Henry J. Parker of Battleford, sheriff. J. B. Martin of Weyburn, commissioner for oaths. Alexander Waddell, of Weyburn, commissioner for oaths. F. W. Kay of Gledhous, herd pound keeper. Wm. Genereux of Dundurn, herd pound keeper.

Hon. Jno. Dryden Dead.

Toronto, July 30.—Hon. John Dryden, provincial minister of agriculture from 1890 to 1906, died at his residence, 9 Prince Arthur avenue last evening, after an illness extending thirteen months. He was 69 years of age. His demise was not unexpected. Mr. Dryden was a leading Baptist, president of the "Reliance Loan and Savings Company, of Ontario, president of the International Shropshire Sheep Breeders' association, and for many years president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' association. He was elected to the Ontario legislature first for South Ontario in 1879 and remained until the advent of the Whitney administration in 1905. H. Christopherson has taken over the duties of sheriff of the Yorkton judicial district. Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS

As Result of Big Fire at Osaka, Japan—About 20,000 Buildings Destroyed and Loss is Millions of Yen—Business Likely to be Permanently Disrupted.

Osaka, Japan, Aug. 1.—Confusion still reigns here as a result of Saturday's disastrous fire. Thousands of persons are homeless and hunger is staring many of them in the face. A system of relief has been organized by the municipal authorities, but it is inadequate. Outside cities and towns are assisting. The number of casualties have not been determined, but hundreds of injured persons are crowding the hospitals. The latest estimates are that 20,000 buildings are destroyed including the bank, the museum, government edifices and factories.

The loss is given roughly as several millions of yen. It is feared that consequently some fire insurance companies will fail. The conflagration lasted more than twenty-five hours. The streets of the city are very narrow, and the houses mostly of wood construction. Under a strong wind, therefore, the buildings were an easy prey to the flames. The firemen fought valiantly against the odds of lack of water, and many of them fell unconscious. The belongings of the people who were unable to save anything from their burning homes are piled in great heaps along the railroad tracks, from Osaka to Kobe, where they were removed early this morning, or when the fire broke out. All day on Saturday and far into the night, the male populace assisted the firemen and troops in quenching the conflagration.

An area over four miles square, containing some of the city's handsomest structures, including the Buddhist temple, the largest in the world was burned before the fires were under control. The stock exchange, one of the most important of the country was entirely destroyed. This loss it is believed will tend to disrupt the business of Osaka, which with its many concerns is one of the chief commercial cities of Japan. The Emperor is deeply concerned over the disaster.

Towards the holding of an exhibition to commemorate the founding of the Selkirk colony in Manitoba, and the beginning of the settlement in the west, the people of Winnipeg are asking a grant of \$2,500,000 from the federal parliament. The amount is large, but the occasion is great. It must not be forgotten that the Selkirk immigration was the first our west received. Prior to that incoming of sturdy Scotchmen, the prairies were occupied by Indians and fur traders. Nobody then seemed to think that the vast wheat areas of today were fit for cultivation.

The first really important man to recognize the value of the west was Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, Baron Bess of Shortleugh. This nobleman had become possessed of the philanthropic idea of moving the cottars of his native land to some British colony, where, freed from the difficulties which surrounded them at home, they could gradually acquire independence. His first venture was made in the early days of the last century, when he found homes for large numbers of people in the beautiful island of the sea—Prince Edward Island. There through his efforts, a splendid body of men and women took up farms and laid the foundations of that fruitful province. Satisfied with this venture, Lord Selkirk, who was governor of the Hudson Bay Company, turned his attention to the west, and undertook in 1811 the settlement of a large area—116,000 square miles—in the neighborhood of the present city of Winnipeg.

It was a hazardous expedition that he organized. Selecting three ships, he sent them to the north of Scotland, and there took on board a body of immigrants to occupy the new lands. Some of these people took the voyage willingly; others were not so ready to go. Before the ships sailed their hearts failed them, and they tried, though without success, to back out. With all on board, the voyage of sixty days was made to York Factory on Hudson Bay. Here the colonists landed and spent an arctic winter. A nice introduction to this new El Dorado. In the early spring the immigrants journeyed south and finally reached the promised land. It was not a hopeful sight that greeted them. The settlement was unbroken prairie; the Indians were not friendly; certain of the whites were decidedly hostile. The cause of the opposition of the whites is to be found in the history of the struggle for the supremacy in which the Hudson Bay and the North-West companies were for years engaged.

The Hudson Bay company was the first corporation to enjoy the profitable business of trading with the Indians, and exchanging trinkets and necessities for furs. The North-West Company, having headquarters at Montreal, invaded the Hudson Bay Company's territory, and rivalry ensued. Lord Selkirk's settlers came in under Hudson Bay auspices, and were of course, viewed as enemies by the officers of the opposing company. The latter offered every possible obstacle to them, and are even said to have persuaded the Indians to rise against them. After much bickering the settlement was raided. Then some of the colonists were induced to leave the country, while others were forced to move away to the north in the hope of enjoying a period of peace. The colonists who were urged to leave came east, under the auspices of the North-West Company, and many of them settled in the county of York. The colonists who had accepted to the north returned a year later, under Governor Semple, and struggled to re-establish themselves. But the North-West Company fitted out an expedition against the colony and made a direct attack upon it, killing the governor and twenty other persons. This was followed by a second dispersal, and the razing to the ground of every house the colonists had owned. Lord Selkirk learning the situation, engaged a small force and made for the west. On his way he came across several of the victims and finally cornered the authors of the trouble at Fort William. These persons he sent east for trial. Then he himself journeyed to the scene of the warfare, and after bringing together what was left of the colony, re-established the settlers who were still in the west. The farmers thus located became the first permanent white settlers of the Territories.

From beginning to end the pioneer settlement of the west was a great struggle. It imposed upon the colonists hardships by sea, hardships in the endeavor to cultivate the soil, and hardships in the fight against the opposing company. It was not until the North-West Company was merged into the Hudson Bay Company that peace was really assured. Lord Selkirk was the organizer of the first invasion of the Canadian west by civilized humanity, and everybody must admit that the celebration of his work and of the work of the courageous pioneers whom he introduced is highly desirable. Mail and Empire.

Indian Troubles.

Ottawa, July 29.—An official investigation shows that the condition of unrest among the Indians of northern British Columbia is due to the protest of the whites against the invasion of the whites into his ancient precincts. One or two of the chiefs, led by Capilano, are endeavoring to convince the Indians that they are to be robbed of their lands which have not all been mapped out as reserves. Some two years ago Capilano went to England to interview King Edward, but did not see His Majesty. Since then the influx of the white men into northern British Columbia has greatly increased and the Indians are less able to understand their position. The Indian Department has accordingly sent out two commissioners, Messrs. Vowell and Stewart, and they are now at Hazelton. The department takes the stand that if the white man stakes on Indian land the enforcement of the law against him lies with the provincial government. However, there is no anticipation of serious trouble.

Dreadnaughts for Austria.

Berlin, July 29.—Interesting information regarding Austrian naval plans is given in a special message to the Berliner Tageblatt. Public opinion in Austria, chiefly under the inspiration of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is not strongly in favor of naval expansion. At their next assembly the Austro-Hungarian delegations will be largely occupied with heavy naval estimates with the view to the prompt construction of four Dreadnaughts. The admiralty will submit a definite program and ask for the first instalment for the laying down of a battleship of 10,000 tons. The statement of the dual monarchy do not favor the adoption of a naval program on the German model preferring to retain a fleet year to alter the estimates from year to year as political and strategic conditions suggest," after the example of England. It is intended, however, to have four Dreadnaughts completed in 1913, about the same time as Italy's 20,000-ton vessels. The Tageblatt's special correspondent learns that the Austro-Hungarian government has informed Italy that the strengthening of the Austrian fleet is not directed against Italy, but that, on the contrary, the Italian Dreadnaughts, comprising a formidable force of eight of the largest battleships of the world, will be in a position to turn the scale of naval power in the Mediterranean in favor of the Triple Alliance. Hungarian opinion is said also to be enthusiastically behind the Archduke Francis Ferdinand's policy of naval expansion. Two of the Dreadnaughts will be built in Hungarian yards, and the Danubius yard at Fiume is to be enlarged for that purpose.

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No Murder. Merrill E. Gates, Board of Indian Commission...

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