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**MANY MORE
CIGARETTES**

Official Returns Show Enormous Increase in Coffin Nails—Legislation Seems to Do Little Good

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The customs and excess charges for the fiscal year show one indication of the following tide of prosperity which will not be greeted with general enthusiasm. The production of cigarettes consumed in Canada for the fiscal year ending March last, totalled no less than 469,711,091, an increase of a little over one hundred million cigarettes as compared with the preceding year, and representing an outlay of probably over four million dollars for coffin nails, principally by boys and young men of Canada during the twelve months. During the preceding year on the other hand, owing to reduced consumption which followed the commercial depression of two years ago there was a considerable falling off in the importation and manufacture of cigarettes, the total being only 388,296,344, as compared with 398,307,344 in 1907 and 1908. The increase of over a hundred millions in the production of cigarettes during the last fiscal year is the largest on record, and indicates a rather alarming concomitant of good times. It may be noted also that this increase is despite the cigarette legislation of the Dominion parliament two sessions ago.

Comparative figures for the last three years are as follows: 1907-08, cigarettes manufactured, 384,809,344, entered through customs, 13,588,900, total, 398,307,344.

1908-09.—Domestic cigarettes manufactured, 356,756,130, entered through the customs, 11,639,666. Total, 368,395,784.

1909-10.—Domestic cigarettes manufactured, 467,095,138; entered through customs, 12,616,333; total, 469,711,071.

DEMOCRATS WILL WIN.

Former Republican Whip Acknowledges Defeat of His Party.
 New York, Sept. 15.—That the next congress will be Democratic by at least 30 to the opinion of Congressman James D. Watson, former Republican whip. He is campaigning for Republican congressional candidates through eleven states this year and summed up the situation he encountered as "bad."

"The Republican party is confronted with a situation that is acute," he said. "The eyes of the whole country are turned on New York and the temporary chairmanship fight between Sherman and Roosevelt. My opinion is that anything short of an overwhelming victory for Roosevelt is defeat for him, a close vote will be a bad thing for both sides."

"We are losing Republican congressmen all the time from Maine to California. In all the states I have visited there is dissatisfaction, and thousands regard the best way to express it is to vote the Democratic ticket."

"Out in Indiana we have reached the conclusion that we ought to vote alike and the Republicans ought to carry the state. As for Roosevelt, I honestly do not believe he has made a single new convert for all his rhetoric, but what he has done has been to intensify the feeling of those who were insurgents at heart and to emphasize the split in the party. He has stiffened the backbone of the man who had a tendency to come back in to the fold, but who now grinds his teeth and says he won't come back, that is about what Roosevelt has done for the Republican party. The need of the hour is for all Republicans to get together, but I have serious doubts that we can."

REPORTS TO FATHER.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 16.—"Make a report on the treaty of annexation of Korea to the spirit of the late Prince, your father."
 This was the unique telegram sent by Viscount Terauchi, governor-general of Korea, to Prince Ito's son, following the publication of the proclamation of annexation. According to reports received by the steamer Tamba Maru, a special envoy was sent by the Japanese Emperor to the grave of the late Prince Ito announcing the annexation. Imperial messengers were also sent to announce the fact at the shrine of Ito and the tombs of the founders of the Japanese dynasty and of the reigning Emperor's father.

"Do not think we have abandoned you. Our desire was to relieve your straightened conditions; to secure the peace of our country and welfare of the people of Korea, who are verging on starvation."

Dorking fowls have five toes; ordinary fowls usually four.

**BRILLIANT
RECEPTION**

Accorded the Q.O. Rifles in Old London—Addresses by Lord Roberts, War Minister Haldane and Lord Mayor

London, Sept. 16.—Right Hon. R. B. Haldane and Lord Roberts inspected the Queen's Own Rifles today. Lord Roberts arrived first and addressed the regiment, observing that as he was honorary colonel of the regiment he wished to bid them welcome in person. He said that a great step was made towards unity of the empire when contingents from Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania so loyally and so promptly came forward to take their part in the South African war. Today another very important step was made in the visit of the Q. O. R. when they were ordered to take part in maneuvers.

Lords Roberts continuing said: "I wish I could make you understand how thoroughly I appreciate the loyalty and soldierly spirit which induced you to take this long voyage and discomfort for the sake of the Mother Country. I want to tell you how thoroughly I believe your actions will do much to strengthen the bond that unites her and her children on the other side of the Atlantic. The enthusiasm that attended your departure from Canada, the enthusiasm that greeted your arrival here all mark this occasion as a characteristic one. I bid you welcome."

After Lord Roberts spoke a number of military evolutions were performed in the presence of Secretary Haldane and army officers. Secretary Haldane, in the course of his address to the men, said: "This is an occasion, this visit of your regiment to these shores, which has deeply stirred the imagination of people not only at home in these islands, but throughout the Empire."

The Lord Mayor's Reception.
 The march back to the city commenced soon afterwards, and along the entire route of five miles, people were massed, at every point of view, the Q. O. R. met a magnificent reception on arriving at Guildhall, men stacked their arms in the hallways, while the officers were welcomed by the Lord Mayor and sheriffs in the library. The band of the Goldstream Guards played the regiment through London, and a guard of honor was furnished by the London Rifle Brigade.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed the Q.O.R., extending the corps a hearty welcome to the city of London. Their visit, he said, would be both useful and instructive. They were pioneers in a great national movement in joining hands with the Mother Country for the protection of a common Empire. The Lord Mayor congratulated Col. Pellatt on the honor conferred on him by the Sovereign.

Col. Pellatt, who received an ovation, thanked the Lord Mayor for the magnificent entertainment given to the regiment. The object of their visit was military education, and another was to show exactly what he counted on from Canada in case of need.

J. J. HILL'S BIRTHDAY.

At 72 the Railroad King of the West Does Not Talk of Retiring.
 St. Paul, Sept. 16.—Jas. J. Hill was 72 years old today. "I'm feeling in good health," he remarked. Standing erect and his eyes shining brightly he looked to be in splendid condition.

"Some four years ago at the State Capitol you said that the time had come when you would shortly drop the burden; that you would have a little time left to read some books," he was reminded.

"I said it then," he replied, briskly. "It is not my burden, it's others," he added.

Mr. Hill is averse to talking about himself. Evidently he did not like to discuss personal matters, although it is his birthday. What kind of books should a man read? he was asked.

But Mr. Hill was not going to be inveigled into a discussion of literature. With a twinkle in his eye, all he said was, "That depends on the man."

Mr. Hill was down at his office bright and early. Sometimes he reaches his office after 10 o'clock, alighting from his carriage at the 3rd street entrance. Practically everybody else in the building uses the elevator, but seldom Mr. Hill. His mental energy demands physical exertion and he walks up and down the stairs to consult the various officials in charge of different departments.

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IDENTITY OF REMAINS

May Not be Proven—The Defence Scores in Cross-Examination of Leading Crown Witness

London, Sept. 16.—Dr. Crippen's life is today literally hanging by a hair.

Under a shrewd and merciless cross-examination today by Attorney Arthur Newton, Dr. Pepper, government analyst, practically repudiated much of his former testimony and admitted that it was impossible to determine the sex of the remains supposed to have been the body of Belle Elmore Crippen from an anatomical study of them.

"Isn't this the only way to determine the sex of the body with certainty?" thundered Mr. Newton, when he saw that he had the government's star witness in a bad corner.

"Yes," was Professor Pepper's reluctant reply.

"You agree, then, with Dr. Marshall, the other government analyst, when he declared at the inquest that it was impossible to determine the sex of the remains?" asked Mr. Newton, drawing nearer to the perturbed witness.

"I'll admit that it was impossible to determine the sex by any anatomical study," replied Dr. Pepper.

Mr. Newton paused significantly at this startling admission by Pepper. The whole court room was surprised at the sensational turn in the case, all believing that it marked the early collapse of the prosecution.

Professor Pepper's admission leaves the question of the body's identity upon a few strands of hair found in the room, another in a man's handkerchief, and a remnant of a woman's underdress.

The evidence of the hair, however, was rendered valueless by Dr. Pepper's admission that the hair found in the curlers was dark, while that in the handkerchief was light and much shorter than that in the curlers.

Until today's resumption of the hearing in Bow Street Police Court Dr. Pepper had stoutly maintained that the identity of the remains as those of a woman was established beyond doubt. Even today, in his direct examination by Travers Humphreys, the Crown Prosecutor, he maintained that the remains were those of a woman, and even went so far as to give it as his opinion that the victim was of middle age and of robust build.

His admission today, coupled with a similar admission by Dr. Marshall, makes the whole question of the body's hinge, upon strange evidence, and the best legal opinion is that this will prove wholly insufficient to prove the "corpus delicti," or the identity of the person for whose supposed murder Crippen is now facing trial.

Crippen appeared at the overthrow of Pepper's testimony. Even Ethel Clare Le Neve became cheerful in this unexpected development. She had entered the court room with every feature showing the utmost dejection, and was attended by a wardress and Dr. Pepper testified that the person who removed the viscera of the body must have been both a student of anatomy and a clever surgical operator, as the work equalled that of a professional surgeon. He expressed the opinion that the scar on the body by means of which the prosecution is also trying to prove the identity, was probably old.

"What makes you think the scar resulted from an operation?" Mr. Newton asked.

"Because from the nature of it and its position, it could hardly have come from accident," Dr. Pepper replied.

Dr. Pepper said that two experts, on behalf of the defence, made a minute examination of the remains last Friday.

These experts, it is expected, will be called by the defence to complete the destruction of the Crown's contention that the body was that of a woman.

Today's developments tend to confirm the opinion of many legal lights that the defence will have no difficulty in getting all the expert evidence it may desire in its effort to show that the identification of the remains is impossible. Dr. Pepper said the remains had probably been buried under the cellar floor from four to eight months. He could not determine the cause of death, he said, from a study of the remains. He admitted that when he first saw the remains he thought they were animal remains. It required a close inspection, he said, to determine that they were remnants of a human body.

Mr. Newton made the most of Dr. Pepper's admission, for it was Dr. Pepper who first claimed to have identified the body as that of a woman who had undergone an operation and to have found evidence of hyacinth poison.

"You mean to tell the Court," Mr. Newton said sharply, "that you were able to arrive at these conclusions after first having mistaken the pieces of flesh for those of an animal?"

"Oh, I soon saw my mistake," Dr. Pepper replied. "There was no question, after a close inspection, that the remains were those of a middle-aged woman of rather heavy build. We established beyond doubt the facts of an operation and of hyacinth poison."

Dr. Pepper further said the remains occupied a space under the cellar floor of the Crippen home about the length of a human body. Dr. Marshall, the other analyst, was with him at the time. He said the soil where the body was found consisted of clay and loam mixed, and that lime had been sprinkled over the remains.

Dr. Pepper sought to remove all doubt as to the correctness of his conclusions by declaring that the next day, June 15, he and Dr. Marshall held a post-mortem which eliminated the last doubt as to the remains being those of a woman.

Dr. Pepper stated that he thought the remains were buried immediately after the body had been dissected. When Mr. Newton tried to get Dr. Pepper to admit that the remains could not be distinguished positively in regard to sex, that is, that it could not be determined whether they were those of a man or a woman, Dr. Pepper entered into a long technical explanation to the effect that the sex had been determined by analysis.

Mr. Newton cross-examined Dr. Pepper at length. The professor was very irritable, and called some of Mr. Newton's questions fantastic. Mr. Newton objected to this, but Sir Albert de Rutzen upheld Dr. Pepper.

Mr. Newton attempted to show that Dr. Pepper got all his facts from Inspector Dew before he made any examination of the body. His questioning grew so sharp that Mr. Humphreys, Crown Prosecutor, told Dr. Pepper not to "mind his insults."

Dr. Pepper admitted that he might have obtained much of his information from Inspector Dew, but he maintained that he did not know, before reaching the Hilldrop Crescent house, the age, sex or profession of the supposed victim.

Mr. Newton has not yet disclosed how he intends to combat the testimony regarding the identification of the body, but it was said today that he has engaged a number of medical specialists whose testimony, based on hypothetical questions, will be adverse to the conclusions of the Government analysts.

The dramatic features of the "Crippen case" are appealing to actors and playwrights as no other case in the history of English criminality, and features of it will undoubtedly find their way to the stage. This was evidenced today by the appearance in Bow Street court room of Sir John Hare and H. B. Irving, leading English actors, and of Sir Wm. Gilbert, playwright. They had seats close to the witness stand, and made frequent notes. On two previous occasions Sir W. Gilbert was honored with a seat by the side of Sir Albert de Rutzen, the presiding magistrate.

When Crippen was led into the Court Room today it was seen that confinement and brooding are playing havoc with his health, although he looked about him in a self-possessed manner, and gave no indication of fear.

The usual crowd, with a great number of women, was present and when Miss Le Neve was led into the room universal attention was directed at her. Miss Le Neve held her head low and tried to hide herself as much as possible, while Crippen gazed at her with a defiant stare.

Miss Le Neve seems to be rapidly breaking down. Her periods of elation today were always followed by moments of depression. That she is on the verge of a nervous collapse was shown by her convulsive actions which she made every effort to hide. Her hands twitched constantly, and she turned her head in a startled manner at every noise in the court room. During the recess Crippen and Miss Le Neve shared a glass of water and exchanged a few words.

There was an electric thrill of expectation when the trial was resumed over the report that Mr. Newton was ready to set up the claim that Mrs. Core Crippen still lives and that she is in America at the present time.

By the time the court crisis was preparing to announce the usual formula, fashionably dressed women had begun to arrive in broughams and taxicabs. For a time it looked as though they would fill the spectators' benches to the exclusion of men. There were finely dressed women who arrived in automobiles to stare through their gold mounted goggles, and there were others plainly dressed, who walked to Bow Street from the East End.

It was evident that the police would have their hands full attending to the crowd. Some of the shabbily dressed women became incensed at the refusal of the police to allow them to enter the court room while the benches were filling up by their fashionably gowned sisters flaunting latest models in Paris creations. The court room was lively in color, and a sea of waving plumes and feathers when the magistrate ascended the bench. It was noticeable that many of those present were the same persons who had haunted the inquest and prior hearings.

A great deal of interest was centred in Inspector Dew, who occupied a seat near the Crown Prosecutor.

After Dr. Pepper left the stand the hearing was adjourned till Friday.

HAULTAIN AT WEYBURN

Delivers Stinging Address to Conservative Convention—Candidate Will be Nominated on October 12th

Weyburn, Sept. 14.—The Conservative Convention for the constituency of Weyburn, held here today was quite largely attended, but owing to the fact that many delegates were through delayed thrashing operations unable to attend, and as the interest in the nomination is keen, it was decided to postpone the placing of a candidate in the field until October 12th. The organization for the constituency was completed, officers being elected. The convention was presided over by Mr. J. McTaggart, president of the local Conservative Association.

Hon. F. W. G. Haultain and Mr. A. E. Whitmore, M.L.A., were the principal visitors in attendance. Mr. Haultain made a notable address, which was splendidly received, and Mr. Whitmore made a few remarks upon the importance of organization, telling also some what had already been done this summer.

Mr. Haultain said he was pleased to be among so many old friends and pleased also to note the expedition with which business had been conducted. The interest manifested in Weyburn was general throughout the province. Indeed, throughout the Dominion there was more interest in politics today than there had been for many years. This was portentous for the Provincial and the Dominion government as well. It was an indication that a great political upheaval was at hand. All indications pointed to it in the United States, and Canada could not be exempt from its influence.

Mr. Haultain said he would not predict the date of the election. He had been taken by surprise in 1908, because he, and other members of the Opposition, had taken the word of ministers that there would not be an election that year. It was impossible to say whether there would be an election next year or not, but there were several indications which pointed to one, one of which was the talking roads policy, which was to be accompanied by a large expenditure of money. It was certain that there would be either a general election or a registration of voters next year. An organization was a necessity for the latter work as for the former. If an election did not come next year the Opposition, by organizing now, would at least be prepared for a fight.

It had been said that the Opposition had no policy. This was not so. There were certain well-defined principles for which the Opposition stood. It did not make much difference to him (Mr. Haultain) whether the party was called Provincial Right or Conservative because principles were of more importance than names. There was the great principle that equality in rights should be granted to the people of this province as much as those of the older provinces. This was involved in the land question. It was useless to say that this question has been settled by the elections of 1905 and 1908. A great question was not really settled until settled properly. Defeats should no more effect those who fought for provincial rights than they had effected those who, in former days had fought for our rights. By having been deprived of the public lands Saskatchewan had, not only been deprived of a valuable asset, but of its rightful autonomy. The administration of the lands by the federal government had been neither bold nor honest. The subsidy granted in lieu of them was also made quite for the needs of the provincial government, as was evident from the fact that the grants to school and agricultural societies and the votes for public works had been greatly reduced. To show that the land bargain was a bad one it was only necessary to say that from the interest on land sales to settlers during the last two years the Dominion government was this year drawing \$40,000 more than the Province would receive this year in lieu of all the lands.

Dealing with the railway policy of the Scott government, Mr. Haultain said that the people of Weyburn well knew the manner in which it had been carried. In 1908 railways had been outlawed on maps which it never was the intention of the government to build, or see built. In 1908 the government had to go to the country for a preliminary center to the federal general elections. It had nothing to go to the country on and thus a so-called railway policy had been devised. Why had not the G. T. P. come to Weyburn? One would have thought that the government, which had backed the notes of the railway companies, would be located. But evidently such was not the case. The companies had practically dictated the terms on which assistance was granted to them after having pledged the credit of the province for a sum exceeding \$50,000,000 the province had not even control of rates; but British Columbia had secured that concession from the same company, the C. N. R. Ontario, in return for guaranteeing the bonds of the C. N. R. had secured the concession that road-making material should be hauled at first cost for municipalities along the route; while settlers were also granted a one-cent a mile rate.

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 tion, Mr. Haultain said that up to last session he had not made this a party issue; but it was evident from the subsequent course of the government that criticism was justifiable. The Commission idea was getting pretty well played out in this country. Governments were elected to assume the responsibility of conducting the public business, but one found they were continually shifting this responsibility on commissions of one kind or another. If this was to be done right along, why not replace the responsible government by government in the form of commission? The Opposition was the first party in the Dominion to declare for what the farmers had requested. He (Mr. Haultain) had declared his attitude at Nokomis in March, 1909. It was not proposed to plunge the province into an expenditure of tens of millions; but to let the elevator men know that if they did not deal fairly with the farmers, they would have to meet competition.

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GRAIN INSPECTOR.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—The appointment of a successor to David Horne, who recently resigned as chief grain inspector at Winnipeg, has not as yet been considered by the cabinet, but it is likely that the vacancy will be filled by the promotion of a member of the present staff as it is highly desirable to have the vacancy filled by some one familiar with such difficult and important work. Thos. Horne is senior member of the staff at the present time, and it is understood that he runs a good chance of getting the promotion.

IMMIGRATION

At The T Congress Scheme minion E
 Port Arthur, criticisms of promoting in charges that violations of of the after Trades and La had been discas ions rema strong, so tha in retrospect, the big subject The report Winnipeg, wh to a special was up again, diseuseb to establish an d England to co contemplated the labor con this was vote account of the entail.

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New York

Dowell, pr kelled his v the wilds is at the h bridge avie and physie McDowe his mortal agony. H "My wi native of "I had a r tain, Brit of the Ca we were U. The r riding w plughd ov wife with to a shap me to end