

### Woman Suffrage

In furtherance of their plan to make converts in different parts of the British Empire, the English suffragettes have sent an apostle to Canada, but it is likely that Mrs. Wells will find our women indifferent to their political disabilities. It is true that there are some Canadian women, and noble women they are, who have taken a keen interest in social reforms, and have not hesitated to publicly declare their convictions. Like as a rule, the women of Canada, like the men, find it difficult to understand why such commotion should be created by their English kinswomen in their attempt to secure the franchise.

It must not be supposed that the English women are taking the lead in the battle for equality with men. In Finland, women both vote and sit in the Landtag. So far the measures they have introduced, are excellent campaign material, as they seem to argue that women, through the absence of direct representation, have been debarred from certain rights in the past. One of the bills established the legal independence of women; another raised the legal marriageable age to 17; another opens to them more offices in the civil service, while other bills relate to the educational affairs and orphan homes. Besides these pieces of what may be called class legislation, the women in the Landtag have introduced two bills calling for railway extension; and, so far as Finland is concerned, it cannot be contended that women have proved incapable of handling public affairs.

In New Zealand where so much experimental legislation has been made women enjoy the suffrage; and, indeed, the word "enjoy" is apt, in view of the large number that voted in the last elections. Eligible to vote were 212,975 women, of whom 175,046 voted; whereas of the 263,572 men 221,611 voted. These figures have been quoted in some quarters as evidence that women are really interested in politics. But they do not necessarily prove so much. The candidates for office will naturally try to get the women vote to the polls, and that they were successful is not evidence that the ladies who cast their votes took any particular interest in public business. In Iceland the women have already exercised the franchise in local elections, and are now clamoring for equal rights in the management of national affairs.

But if the Englishwomen have not been the world's leaders in this reform, they have fought for it more determinedly and more picturesquely than the women of any other land. They have invaded the parliament buildings, stormed the houses of the cabinet ministers, created riots in the parks and provoked disorder in political meetings. They have chained themselves to the iron railings in front of the prime minister's official residence in Downing street, and have cheerfully suffered imprisonment. After the fashion of Salvation Army lasses, they have recently made collections in the streets, thereby securing considerable funds with which to carry on their vehement campaign. In fine they have stirred up public opinion, which was once indifferent, and now most people in the old country have strong convictions on the question of women suffrage. Much of the opinion is hostile; but that the agitators consider to be more desirable than apathy.

The result of masculine antipathy has been to arouse many brilliant women who ordinarily would have taken no part in the crusade. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Beatrice Harraden, Marie Corelli, Clemence Hausman and Evelyn Sharp are women whose strength of intellect men cannot gain, and several of them were among the suffragettes who begged in the streets the other day. Such men as George Meredith, Israel Zangwill, Lord Russell, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, are in sympathy with the suffragettes, while philosophers like Goldwin Smith argue that women are not suffering under any injustice, and if they had any real grievance men would fight for its removal more resolutely than the women themselves. Every woman has a father, or a husband, or a lover, or a friend who would be glad to strike a blow or cast a ballot in her defense. Every woman can influence some man now; and if women had the franchise would not every woman be susceptible to influence from some man?

The millennium will not arrive with the granting of the suffrage to the women in England. It will not make any of them any younger or any prettier. It will not be considered an additional attraction to a man who pays a girl attentions that she has the right to vote. It will not make her husband's toil any lighter, nor the home more attractive. There can be no doubt that on moral questions the average woman has better principles than the average man. But these are the very questions on which men will strongly object to women legislating for them. On other questions the granting of the franchise to women would be the lowering of the franchise.

L. I. D. Conventions  
In Convention  
(Continued from page 1.)  
Robt. Brown, 7-C-2.  
A. H. Latman, 8-B-1.

- Thos. Taylor, 8-E-2.
- P. Lowe, 9-T-2.
- J. Dalgleish, 4-I-2.
- W. J. Bullis, 4-I-2.
- M. B. Ayles, 19-W-2.
- G. D. Fitz-Gerald, 9-D-2.
- W. C. Reding, 20-T-2.
- W. H. Chambers, 3-B-2.
- A. Lannen, 20-S-2.
- E. V. Cooper, 8-H-2.
- A. J. Bradley, 6-P-2.
- N. McLeod, 16-D-2.
- A. H. Lophthorn, 15-R-2.
- A. H. Lophthorn, 15-R-2.
- F. M. Stephen, 4-B-1.
- J. McCowan, 9-D-2.
- J. R. Mitchell, 9-D-2.
- W. Blizzard, 9-D-2.
- M. Henderson, 9-P-2.
- Jas. Grassick, 9-P-2.
- S. Sell, 8-A-2.
- W. Montgomery, 14-T-2.
- C. N. Syme, 5-B-1.
- A. S. Caldecott, 21-D-3.
- W. J. Grose, 14-C-3.
- A. J. Wegin, 17-A-3.
- Thos. H. Aude, 5-E-2.
- A. P. Deckman, 20-C-3.
- E. Hingley, 20-E-3.
- H. O. Hutchins, 10-W-2.
- D. Purdew, 4-A-1.
- Robt. Blackmore, 14-W-2.
- W. McCutcheon, 13-B-3.
- A. H. Nettleton, 7-T-2.
- G. A. Logan, 10-T-2.
- E. Silcox, 6-B-2.
- W. Greene, 12-P-2.
- J. L. Rooke, 14-A-1.
- R. M. Johnson, 9-S-2.
- J. H. Huffman, 7-H-2.
- H. E. Clinite, 8-I-3.
- J. Cope, 8-B-2.
- I. Bennett, 4-A-2.
- M. Van Dusen, 4-H-3.
- J. Sawyer, 2-E-2.
- Simon Gower, 11-M-2.
- Chas. Edwards, 11-S-2.
- Jas. Anderson, 10-S-2.
- Jno. P'ices, 11-E-2.
- A. C. Moynes, 3-C-2.
- H. Larson, 12-T-2.
- J. Donahue, 10-A-2.
- A. Olson, 10-A-2.
- T. H. Clay, 6-S-2.
- T. Aitkins, 8-S-2.
- Jas. W. Smith, 5-I-2.
- R. Jacques, 6-N-2.
- E. W. Strain, 6-R-2.
- Thos. Murray, 5-N-3.
- R. H. Henderson, 1-A-1.
- R. White, 3-A-1.
- A. B. McGregor, 13-W-1.
- W. Brownlee, 5-A-2.
- Dennis Duffy, 24-A-3.
- A. Couch, 24-Z-2.

Pain, anywhere, can be quickly stopped by one of Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. Pain always means congestion—unnatural blood pressure. Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets simply coax congested blood away from pain centres. These tablets—known by druggists as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets—simply equalize the blood circulation and then pain always departs in 20 minutes. 20 Tablets 25 cents. Write Dr. Shoop Racine, Wis., for free package. Sold by Regina Pharmacy Stores.

### NEW STRENGTH FOR THE SPRING

Nature Needs Assistance in Making Health Giving Blood.

In the spring your system needs toning up. In the spring to be healthy and strong you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap. Nature demands it and nature's laws are inexorable. Without new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism, or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia, there may be disfiguring pimples or eruptions of the skin, a tired feeling in the morning, and a variable appetite. These are some of the signs that the blood is out of order, that the long trying months of indoor winter life have upon you. A purgative medicine such as too many people take in spring, can't help you. Purgatives merely gallop through the system, and further weaken you. Any doctor will tell you that this is true. What people need in the spring is a tonic medicine, and in all the world there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose of this medicine helps to make new, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new, red blood clears the skin, drives out disease and makes weak, easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Try this great blood building medicine this spring, and see what new life and energy it will give you.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Stoessel in Prison

St. Petersburg, April 7.—Your correspondent paid a visit to ex-general Stoessel's prison today. He was first shown into a small waiting room used in common by the defender of Port Arthur, ex-Admiral Nebogatov and other naval officers condemned to various terms in the gloomy fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, on account of their conduct in the battle of Tsushima straits. The waiting room is clean and neat, and there is nothing prison like about, save a copy of the prison rules hanging on the wall. Ex-General Stoessel is visited every Thursday by General Fock Reiss and other Port Arthur leaders. He cheerfully salutes everybody on entering the room, but it is evident that his attempt at gaiety is forced. The former commander's spirits are low. His face is paler, and thinner than formerly, his voice feebler and his step less firm. He has nothing to complain of, however, and says the prison governor is kind and attentive.

### C. N. R. TO BRANDON

Line Will be Put in Good Operating Shape at Once.

Winnipeg, April 7.—Dr. R. Hanna, third vice president of the Canadian Northern Railway, who has been in the city for a couple of days, returned east today. Before leaving he stated that the Brandon-Regina line on which track laying was completed last fall, would be put in shape for operation as soon as the work can be undertaken in the spring. He also stated that a great deal of betterment work would be done this year on the main line west of Port Arthur. The line will be re-laid with eighty-pound rails between Winnipeg and the lake front.

The recently constructed lines in the west will be ballasted and put in shape. As to new construction Mr. Hanna said that certain projects have been under consideration, but a definite programme had not yet been mapped out. Among the projects the Hudson Bay railway is by no means the least interesting. With regard to this line, it is likely that the governments, both federal and provincial, will probably take an interest in some form, as it is undoubtedly one of the most important proposals concerning transportation that has come before the Canadian public in recent times.

### Indians Poisoned

Swan Lake, Manitoba, April 7.—Three Indians of the reserve here have died from drinking what they believed to be essence of lemon secured at local stores yesterday. Coroner Speechley called an inquest, which was adjourned until an analysis of the essence shows, perfect health with no injuries. It appears that essence of lemon is a favorite beverage with Indians. Two full bottles and one partly used was found, the corks bearing evidence of long usage.

### IRISHMEN MEET.

The regular meeting of the Irishmen's Association of Regina will be held in the McCarthy Hall on Monday night the 13th. An interesting programme is promised, among which is a talk from Rev. Mr. Henry, one of the association's most enthusiastic members.

The Bell Telephone system in Alberta, which the Alberta government has just bought for \$675,000 includes the long distance lines from Edmonton to Calgary, from Calgary to McLeod and Lethbridge, and from these cities to Cardston. Along this long

distance system are scattered seven-teen toll offices. Besides the company owns sixteen urban exchanges, including those of Calgary, Lethbridge, Wetaskiwin, High River, La-combe, Okotoks, Claresholm, Cardston, Raymond, Innisfail, Didsbury, Nanton, Ponoka, Red Deer and Magrath. Coupled with the government built system this provides communication from L'Esperance to the extreme southwestern portion of the province, including every important town and village.

Toronto, April 6.—About five thousand American settlers are being brought into Alberta and Saskatchewan by one land company, according to a letter received at the head offices of the C.N.R., which also tells of the new town of Englefeldt, one month old, with two hotels and three stores.

Shelo, Sask., April 6.—The construction of the C.P.R. extension beyond Shelo has been stopped at Leslie, 25 miles west, and will not be renewed till the part that is laid has been ballasted.

### SEED DISTRIBUTION

The department has handed out the following figures respecting seed grain distributed: Saskatchewan: Wheat 482,279 bushels; oats, 484,539 bushels; barley 58,269 bushels. Total for the province, 1,025,075. Alberta: Wheat 27,795 bushels, oats 183,850 bushels; barley 30,513 bushels Total, 262,158 bushels. The total number of applications received were 15,063, being Saskatchewan 11,644 and Alberta 3,419. The oats imported from the old country are selling at 85 cents a bushel, and other grades average 70 cents. Up to Thursday 63 cars of grain had been shipped out.

### By-Law No.

A By-Law to provide for the closing of the Lane in Block Four Hundred and Sixteen (416) in the City of Regina.

The Council of the City of Regina in Council assembled enacts as follows: 1. All the lane in Block Four hundred and Sixteen (416) in the City of Regina according to a map or

plan of the said City on record in the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District as Old Number 33 is hereby closed.

2. The said lane hereby closed may be sold or leased by the Council of the said City on such terms and conditions as may be expressed in any By-law passed in that behalf.

READ the first time, this 6th day of April, 1908.

J. KELSO HUNTER, J. W. SMITH City Clerk Mayor.

READ the second time, this 6th day of April, 1908.

J. KELSO HUNTER, J. W. SMITH City Clerk Mayor.

### NOTICE

I hereby give Notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 311 of

the Regina Charter, that the foregoing is a true copy of a By-law intended to be passed by the Council of the City of Regina.

The By-law will not be passed until at least fifteen days after this Notice has been served upon the persons registered or assessed as the owners of the lands abutting upon the lane proposed to be closed and sold or leased and published in at least two weekly issues of a newspaper published in the City of Regina. Any person who claims that his land will be injuriously affected thereby and petitions to be heard, will be afforded an opportunity to be heard by himself or his agent.

DATED at Regina this 7th day of April, A.D. 1908.

J. KELSO HUNTER, City Clerk

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It is not necessary, nor is it wise for young people to spend years of the best portion of their lives in preparing for professions which are not so remunerative as is the work for which they may prepare in a few months. The majority of our graduates receive as much for their services in one month as would pay the total amount of their college fees. Our courses form a short cut to business success. During the last six months the Regina Federal Business College has placed more than sixty students in excellent situations; with initial salaries ranging from \$50 to \$60 per month. Every capable student is guaranteed a good situation upon graduation. The Federal Schools are open the year round and students may enter for instruction at any time. Free catalogue. Write today  
GEO. S. HOUSTON, Manager

## "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. Potts. He prayed that the light of the Lord might shine upon us. That prayer is abundantly answered. He also prayed 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 his employees. A contribution of one hundred dollars was handed the Governor-General, a donation to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

"That's 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 workingmen 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. E. Meredith, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 84 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Sec'y-Treas., National Sanitarium Association, 247 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

### Romance of Fingerprints

Many a criminal owes his detection or less directly to the work of Q. Stedman, of the criminal investigation department, London, just retired after twenty-five years of service. Now he is only forty and served, previous to his retirement in the post office.

He joined at Stoke Newington passed to Kentish Town where he had his opportunity in the C.I. 1885. Ten years later he was called to assist the medical expert in the introduction of the anthropometric system, and was in charge of the officers who carry out that work.

When the more subtle fingerprint system was introduced in 1901 Stedman was promoted to inspector and given charge of that department under the assistant commissioner. This post he held until his retirement.

His quick perception of what was required, his grasp of details, his general readiness were so far in advance of his colleagues that he was named first class inspector and was offered that of chief inspector on condition that he remain some time longer in the service. The latter he declined, being of opinion that a quarter of a century is long enough for any officer to remain in a police force.

During the past few years Mr. Stedman has visited every prison in England and Wales for the purpose of instructing wardens in the taking of fingerprints, at the same time upon police officers at the various districts to instruct the police in the same work.

He has also taught the system of fingerprint classification to a number of colonial and foreign police officers, so that although the public may not be generally acquainted with his work, it is well known to the police and other officials of this and other countries than, perhaps, any police officer.

To Mr. Stedman was also much of the development of the fingerprinting of Scotland.

Since the inception of the fingerprinting system, the number of cases has been remarkable, many crimes being elucidated by it. One of the earliest was the fatal murder of Mrs. Straton, a woman named Straton murdered her husband and Ann Farrow who kept shop in High Street, Deptford, once against the two ruffians, the other out of a highly incriminating nature, but an ordinary cash box found in the shop with its lid forced open, she forged the link in the chain and proved their guilt beyond doubt. Some fingerprints were noted on the box, and being considerably enlarged were found to correspond to the elder Straton. The portrait of Old Bailey of these enlarged and their comparison with the prisoner's by inspectors Stedman and Collins created at the time a sensation. Whirl by whirl and culminated in the fatal verdict of the judge and jury the fatal balance, convincing even the sceptical.

Only last year "Smith of New York" as he styled himself, who was with burglary in New York and London wearing gloves when arrested. Although this fact did not weigh with the magistrate, discharged him, it did with the police authorities, who took his fingerprints. It was then found that he was a notorious criminal, with many aliases had suffered terms in prison in South Africa last being for four years for violent robbery from person.

How useful this evidence proved is only too fresh in the mind, for "Smith of New York" and Smith of many aliases, who accompanied the notorious "May" shot at and wounded "Gibber", the escaped "Devil" convict, was proved to be a notorious individual with a remarkable record, owing to the coincidence of fingerprints.

His companion on his voyage South Africa, Louis Farrar, owes his retirement from prison to their powers. Within six months of his release, "Smith" received his life sentence in the Old Bailey, a set of fingers arrived in Scotland Yard and on search they proved to be Farrar's, who received the sentence due to a convict and first offender, as he represented himself to be.

The man who some time ago was snazzing New York as Lord in his confinement in the Old Bailey had his fingerprints taken to Scotland Yard. He was recognized as an old "lag" and underwent penal servitude more than one occasion.

Another link with the old was provided at Leavenworth, Kansas, by a set of prints sent over for inspection to a man serving a term there. They proved to be of a man, who while serving a term in Malta, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr. Stedman is most expert over the "print" system, and sets it the most reliable method of identification, and declares that the many thousand he

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L. I. D. Conventions

In Convention

(Continued from page 1.)

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