

NOR. PACIFIC FOR REGINA

Brandon Hears that Jim Hill Will Build to Capital Within Year—Will Also Build to Minot.

Brandon, Oct. 5.—The Times says there is every probability that an early date there will be three first class railroad services between this city and Regina.

On the tenth of this month the C. N.R. will inaugurate their fast service over the new line to the Saskatchewan capital, while there are excellent prospects that within a comparatively short time, the Great Northern will be running trains direct from that city to Brandon.

The Times learned yesterday on excellent authority that the Hill road would commence operations before the end of the year in the laying of a line from this city to Regina, and that the work was to be rushed with all possible speed. The new line is to be built due west from Brandon and will leave the present track where the latter turns south three miles west of the city. Work on the grading for the roadbed is expected to begin within a few weeks.

In addition to this road, the Great Northern is also contemplating building direct from Minot, N.D., to Regina, so completing a network of roads that will give them a good grip on the traffic in the prairie provinces. It is also learned on the same authority, that work will be commenced at once, probably within two weeks, and the spur track along the late between Pacific and Rosser avenues, to serve the warehouse of the Pioneer Fruit Company. This is the spur track for which permission was recently granted by the city, and will be of great benefit to the mercantile people interested.

The decision to enter upon the construction of these lines is stated to be the result of the inspection made by President Louis Hill, some few weeks ago. On that occasion he visited Brandon by special train and looked over the situation.

It is well known that the Great Northern has for a long time had an eye on the traffic of western Canada, and it would appear that a strong bid is to be made for it from this point. Superintendent J. H. Griffin from Grand Forks, was in the city yesterday, and when asked what he knew of the proposed construction stated that he had nothing to say on the matter.

Legislative Buildings Corner Stone Laid

(Continued from page 1.)

Why the world how passionately you prize the rare advantages you possess in being British subjects. You have realized that the continuance of your prosperity depends upon the uninterrupted maintenance of the supremacy of the English speaking race on the seas. If that supremacy were to be interfered with even for one season, if a hostile cruiser were to stop the export of your grain from the mouth of the St. Lawrence or from Vancouver, every one of your farmers would suffer. There is no part in the British Empire more interested in maintaining the British supremacy of the seas than your prairie provinces. The people of the motherland have most gallantly undertaken the responsibilities of insuring single-handed the safety of your overseas trade until you are strong enough to come to their assistance. Your self-respect as well as your self interest will not allow you to permit the overburdened mother to perform this duty for you as soon as you are able to do so for yourselves. You will, I know be anxious to support the federal government in its endeavor to create a Canadian navy, which shall be able to guard your coasts, to protect your overseas trade, and to take its part in Imperial defence in a manner worthy of yourselves and of the important perhaps controlling part Canada is destined to take one day in the administration of the Empire.

I have already given expression to the gratification it affords me in being able, as representative of His Majesty the King, who takes the deepest personal interest in the well-being of your people, to lay the corner stone of the buildings from which the Government of your province shall administer to your wants and requirements. That the legislative and executive duties of those responsible for your wise government may ever be performed in this building in such a manner as will reflect the best traditions of the Empire, and conduce to the permanent well-being of the people of Saskatchewan is my earnest prayer; and when the moment comes for me to spread the mortar and to lower the stone, I in company with all present, will be joined together in one common hope that this corner stone, the lowering of which has brought us here, may prove the foundation, not only of your legislative and executive buildings, but of your civic and political freedom and of the ever increasing righteousness, nobility, culture, prosperity and patriotism of your Province.

CONTENTS OF STONE.

The Attorney General then read a list of articles deposited within the stone, which, though numerous, were lacking in one very noticeable particular a copy of The West. For the curiosity of the reader the list is as appended.

The Holy Bible. A Union Jack. A map of Saskatchewan, dated 1908. Photo of second Legislative Assembly. A scroll.

Conditions of competition for selection of an architect for the proposed Legislative and Executive Buildings. Copy of plans and specifications for the Legislative and Executive Building. Name of architect, contractor, subcontractors, chief foreman and others directly connected with the construction of the building. Waggon's Guide for September. The Canadian Almanac for the year 1909.

The Municipal Manual, Regina, for the year 1909. Canadian postal stamps of all the different denominations, including the 50c., 20c., 10c., special delivery, 7c., 5c., 2c., 1c., and 6c., return coupon.

Canadian currency \$2 bill and \$1 bill, issued by the department of finance at Ottawa. 50c. piece, 25c. piece, 10c. piece, 5c. piece, all made by the Canadian mint at Ottawa. (One cent piece for use in Eastern provinces only.)

Copy of Henderson's Directory for the City of Regina, 1909. Copy of Journals of the Legislative Assembly.

Copy of No. 1 issue of the official Telephone Directory for the Province of Saskatchewan, under the direction of the department of Railways and Telephones.

Copy of the last Saskatchewan Gazette. Copy of the Morning Leader, dated Saturday, Oct. 2, 1909, containing a full account of the laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Edmonton, Alberta.

Copy of the Morning Leader, dated Monday, October 4th, 1909, building special. Copy of the Daily Standard, dated Saturday, Oct. 2, 1909.

Copy of the Saskatchewan Courier, dated Sept. 29th, 1909. Copy of the Saskatchewan Phoenix, dated Oct. 1st, 1909.

Copy of the Saskatoon Capital, dated Oct. 1st, 1909. Copy of the Moose Jaw News, dated Friday, Oct. 1, 1909.

Copy of the Moose Jaw Times, dated Oct. 1st, 1909. Copy of the Peince Albert Daily News, dated Oct. 1st, 1909.

Copy of the latest public accounts for the province of Saskatchewan. Photo of the Executive and Legislative Buildings of Saskatchewan as completed, taken from architects' drawing, also photo as building appears at present.

Official program of ceremony of laying corner stone. Precise of historical events in connection with the inception, organization and establishment and progress of the North-West Territories in general and the Province of Saskatchewan in particular.

Bills issued by the following chartered banks, operating in Saskatchewan as follows: Northern Crown Bank, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5. Montreal, \$20, \$10, \$5. Traders', \$10, \$5. Commerce, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5. Hon. Mr. Calder placed the box of contents in its place. A few drops of rain fell, but no damage was done. The children sang "The Home Land."

The Lieutenant Governor then presented the silver trowel to His Excellency, who graciously acknowledged the gift. He then smoothed the mortar for the receiving of the stone; tapped the latter declaring it well and truly laid. The massed band then played the National Anthem. The Lieutenant Governor then addressed His Excellency officially declaring the stone laid. He said that it had been the intention to have had this, his position in the ceremony, performed by Hon. David Laird, the first premier of the Territories, but this had been impossible owing to unavoidable circumstances. He paid a tribute to the ex-Lieutenant Governor's services, and concluded by referring to the work of Hon. Mr. Frank Oliver, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Hon. W. and Mrs. Lucas, Hon. Mr. Speaker and Mrs. W. C. Sutherland, F. W. G. Hauntain, Commissioner and Mrs. Perry, Capt. Allard, A.D.C. to His Honor the Lieut-Governor.

Speeches were then delivered by the representatives of other governments. Hon. Frank Oliver, was the first of these. The premier introduced him in a laudatory speech calling him the pioneer of pioneers, saying that when the history of the Territories and these two provinces came to be written no name would hold a more honored and permanent place in it than that of Frank Oliver. The Minister said he was sorry that a better representative than himself had not been sent. This was not due to indifference, but to the fact that it was difficult for the members of the cabinet to leave their work. The country being of such vast extent it was not unlikely that some years ago erroneous ideas existed in certain parts concerning conditions in other parts; but through development this was not so much the case today, for Eastern Canada fully realized the importance of the West. Indulging a retrospective glance the

speaker referred to the time when government was established in Regina twenty-six years ago. He said that the traditions of British liberty had been well maintained since that time. He closed by emphasizing the importance of provincial government and anticipated a bright future for the province. Premier Rutherford brought greetings from Alberta, and spoke simply of Ontario's representative, Hon. J. B. Lucas. Personally he said that though in politics he had always fought Sir James Whitney, yet their friendship had been maintained unimpaired.

Hon. J. B. Lucas had only started when a shower began, which led him to remark that it would do more good than his speech. The corner stone ceremony over a reception was tendered to His Excellency by the civic authorities in the city hall. The distinguished party was received by Mayor Williams and the Aldermen who escorted the visitors to the council chamber where the visiting book was signed. Tea was served by Mrs. Williams and the wives of the aldermen. Then the civic address was read. The Countess, Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn were the recipients of beautiful bouquets of flowers presented by four little girls, while Madame Forget received a similar gift.

His Excellency replied to the civic address thanking the Mayor for the compliments so graciously paid. Continuing he said: "This day has been to me a day of surprises. As I drove to the ceremony in the afternoon I travelled over ground which I recollect four years ago was nothing but a barren prairie. I saw houses after houses and street after street established there with every assurance of utility and beauty, and where your Victoria park now stands I recollect addressing the school-children from a temporary band stand and compared in my own mind the rough appearance of things in those days to that confronted me today and my surprise was indeed great. I went up to your legislative and executive buildings, and I do not think I have been so greatly surprised as I was by that very imposing spectacle that that visit occasioned. Then after the ceremony was over I drove around the ground attached to the executive buildings and I realized for the first time how extremely dignified your new parliamentary and executive buildings will be standing in majestic proportions in capacious and beautiful surroundings. I congratulate those gentlemen who have had the ordering of all these things upon the wide outlook which they have had and the big ideas which they have most excellently given expression to.

I realized as I went further the existence of a beautiful lake which you have ingeniously constructed and that for the first time, I might have been mistaken in having bitterly regretted that you had not established your beautiful city along the shores of Lake Qu'Appelle. You have overcome the drawback by constructing an excellent imitation of Lake Qu'Appelle on the prairie of Regina. I congratulate you on the great advance you have made in the last four years, on the pavements which have taken place of roads which have left painful memories on the fringes of petticoats and the bottoms of trousers of some of our citizens. I congratulate you on the schools you have built, on the excellent water supply you have brought to your city, and I am glad also to hear that you have got a new drainage system in course of construction which will be a guarantee of the continued health of your city, and I look forward with you to a future of prosperity and happiness. My surprise this afternoon has culminated, if I might venture to say so without being personal, in the personality of your city clerk. I congratulate you on the presentation of the city address which after the ceremony this afternoon seemed possible might be thought superfluous and as maliciously designed by the mayor and aldermen in order that I might make the acquaintance of your city building and your city clerk. (Laughter and cheers.)

In the evening a dinner was tendered by the Lieutenant Governor and Madame Forget, the following being the invited guests: Their Excellencies Earl and Lady Grey, Lady Sybil Grey, Lady Evelyn Grey, Miss Broderick, Lord Lascelles, Capt. Fife, Chief Justice Wetmore, Hon. Walter and Mrs. Scott, Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Hon. W. and Mrs. Lucas, Hon. Mr. Speaker and Mrs. W. C. Sutherland, F. W. G. Hauntain, Commissioner and Mrs. Perry, Capt. Allard, A.D.C. to His Honor the Lieut-Governor.

This was followed by a concert in the city hall under the auspices of the Orchestral Society of which Earl Grey is patron.

FIRE IN HILLS

Yellow Grass, Oct. 5.—Reports have just been received here that disastrous prairie fires have been raging in the Dirt Hills district. The information is very meagre, but it has been learned that many farmers have lost all their crops, buildings and other property. The fire came across the boundary from Montana, and it is feared that the property loss will be very great as there is practically no means to prevent the flames from spreading.

AMERICANS IN CANADA

British Writer Shows How Canada Is Being Americanized in Matters of Trade—Commented on in England.

London, Oct. 5.—The American 'invasion' of Canada is the subject of an article in the Daily Mail today by Frederick A. McKenzie, who recently was sent to study conditions in the Dominion, particularly with regard to the outlook for British trade. The Americans have secured three-fifths of the import trade of Canada, declares Mr. McKenzie, and they have done it through sustained systematic and well-planned work. The English invest only in debentures and preference shares yielding a fair fixed interest, with little risk and no control. The Americans build factories and acquire the retail business. The result is that a large part of Canadian manufacturing today is in the hands of Americans, and the policy of many of the stores is dictated by them.

In Winnipeg alone there are 3,100 firms working wholly or in part, on American money. In city after city, the leading stores have Americans standing behind them. Needless to say the Americans do not push British goods. The United States maintains 128 consular agents in Canada, whose main work is to promote American interests, and to act as an American commercial intelligence staff.

The demands of Canada are widely and minutely published in America. The Swift Packing Company of Chicago has a million dollar plant in Edmonton, and the great Harvestier Trust is strongly represented. Twenty Canadian and American factories alone employ 12,000 people. The Westinghouse and the General Electric companies employ between 3,000 and 4,000 men, and every week sees the list extended. The factories are mostly around Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton.

In the Niagara district the factories not only save the custom duties, but conciliate public opinion. Much American semi-raw material comes in and is finished in the Canadian factory branches. This material pays a much lower rate of duty than the British finished goods pay. Mr. McKenzie's article is reviewed by the afternoon papers with unrelieved pessimism.

JOHN HERRON, M.P. A WESTERN PIONEER

There is in the house of commons one man who saw the great Canadian west change from being the feeding ground of the buffalo and the hunting ground of the Indian to what it is today. John Herron, they call him "Honest John" in the House, was among the early pioneers of the west.

Today John Herron is taking life quietly, making laws and smoking the pipe of peace, but he could tell you, if he would, a story which would be a first class history of the long drawn struggle which ended in the conquest of nature and of nature's children on the wide prairies of the west. John Herron was there when all was in the doing. He was in the vanguard of the fight. Today John Herron, bearded, ruddy of cheek, clear of eye, sinks into a soft arm chair and he will break the last link between the life of today and the life of the years gone by. He has made his pile, the fruits of 25 years of hard and dangerous work on the ranges of southern Alberta. He is an easy going, gentle dealing man now, and his voice soft, but time was when the boss of the Stewart Ranch was a terror to men evilly disposed, the wandering, conscienceless cow-puncher, the Blackfoot, the Blood and the Piegan, last of the great red tribes of the foothills, who grudgingly gave up their domain to the white man of the east. John Herron in those days could rope a steer or buy a broncho with the best cowboy on his ranch, and he had the best that were to be hired with money this side of Mexico. He could ride the wildest white pink-eyed outlaw horse that ever was branded. It is quite a boast of his that "I would not ask a man to ride what I would not ride myself." And these were the days when to make one wrong move in your battle with the bucking broncho meant likely that you would die.

John Herron is a Carleton county man. He was a young man in 1873 and restless. Life along the Ottawa and Gatineau was somewhat commonplace. In 1874 he booted for a long journey and struck the old Dawson route for Winnipeg, where he joined the Mounted Police. That was the real beginning of his eventful life.

In 1876 "Major General" Smythe made a grand tour of the western wilderness, and John Herron of the North West Mounted Police was in the escort. They followed the Saskatchewan to Edmonton, struck south to Macleod, shot deer at the foot of the Rockies and penetrated the Crow's Nest Pass. The Edmonton and Macleod of those days were tiny trading posts planted in the wilderness. The Smythe party went through the Pass with a pack train

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and reached Fort Steele. There most of the escort turned back, but Herron stayed, and later journeyed south from Steele till they struck the old Oregon trail, and came to Waila Waila. A further journey of 600 miles brought them to Salt Lake City and the beginning of a railway. From here he went to Ogden. He had part of the Major General Smythe and had received from him \$300 in gold, a fortune such as the Herron of that day had never seen before. He invested some of the gold in the purchase of a saddle and pack horses. He got hold of an Indian guide. He rode one thousand miles over trackless country till he came about Christmas time, to the police post which is now the city of Calgary. He had left Winnipeg on May 24th and had travelled three thousand miles.

There was at this time a trading station in conjunction with the police post. It was owned by one I. G. Baker and managed by D. W. Davis, who was afterwards the first member for Alberta in the federal house. John Herron stayed with the mounted police until 1878, saw some frontier life and then came back to Ottawa. He went into business as a grocer and wholesale liquor dealer, married and settled down for a while. He was sergeant major in the newly organized Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and proceeded to collect many silver trophies by virtue of his athletic prowess. He won no less than six silver cups given by the Marquis of Lorne in one day. It was considered that John Herron was going some.

The grocery business in Ottawa was not bad, but after a few years of it something happened which turned the thoughts of Herron, the merchant, westward again. A train load of horses were to be sent west to the Mounted Police. There was nobody qualified with the requisite knowledge of conditions and country to take them. The authorities appealed to John Herron, and in the summer of 1881 started on his second journey into new Canada. He delivered his horses at Fort Walsh, sniffed the breath of the prairie, and concluded that there was something better than dispensing tea, sugar and finnan haddie to the people of Ottawa. He went to Macleod.

John Herron's career as a rancher began when he and Major Stewart, who had been with him in the dragoons at Ottawa, got a lease of 27,000 acres of territory at Pincher Creek and established the Stewart ranch, with John Herron as the man Tail-Feathers-Round-His-Neck came up to the fugitive after the chase had lasted a month, and the rancher opened fire, but Charcoal escaped again. It was dusk at the edge of the wood on the Kootenay river and the Indian vanished, but Herron had turned him back towards the reservation, and Charcoal sought refuge with his two brothers, Left Hand and Bear's Backbone. A reward of two hundred dollars had been offered and Charcoal's brothers sold him. He was tried and hanged. The story of his crimes and flight occupied a large part of the blue book record of the work of the Mounted Police for that year, but the statement of Superintendent Steele gives the credit for final capture of the outlaw to John Herron of Pincher Creek.

John Herron, at the head of a posse from Pincher Creek started on the trail of Charcoal. Herron, accompanied by John Herron as the man Tail-Feathers-Round-His-Neck came up to the fugitive after the chase had lasted a month, and the rancher opened fire, but Charcoal escaped again. It was dusk at the edge of the wood on the Kootenay river and the Indian vanished, but Herron had turned him back towards the reservation, and Charcoal sought refuge with his two brothers, Left Hand and Bear's Backbone. A reward of two hundred dollars had been offered and Charcoal's brothers sold him. He was tried and hanged. The story of his crimes and flight occupied a large part of the blue book record of the work of the Mounted Police for that year, but the statement of Superintendent Steele gives the credit for final capture of the outlaw to John Herron of Pincher Creek.

John Herron put his cattle on the ranch and went back to Idaho. He bought 300 horses and drove them also to Pincher Creek. Then he turned back for Ottawa. His route lay by stage to Dillon, where he reached a little narrow gauge railway. At Helena he bought a ticket for Montreal, and he paid \$250 for it. He reached Ottawa at Christmas, closed up his business, and in May went west with his wife. Herdies of Indians roamed the western prairies when John Herron and two or three other white ranchers began business in Alberta. It is estimated that there were thirty or forty million buffalo on the western plains and while the buffalo remained, the Indian remained. Although the Indian treaty with the Bloods, Blackfoot, Peigans and Stoneys was made in 1877, it was found impossible to keep the redmen on the reserve so long as there were buffalo to hunt. The year 1882 saw the last of the buffalo.

John Herron ran the Stewart ranch until 1900, when the stock of eight hundred horses and 2,500 cattle was sold, and since then he has been horse ranching on his own account. He was the first man to take imported thoroughbred horses into Alberta. He had the last herd of buffalo in the early eighties and ten years later he saw the first settlers enter Alberta and start farming.

The Alberta cowboy, John Herron says, was as picturesquely fierce and as dexterous with rope and rein as any cowpuncher or broncho buster that has ever been immortalized in fiction. Sometimes one of these range riders would be killed at his calling but that did not happen often. Herron says that it never happened more than once to any one man to his knowledge.

Farmers are now growing grain on what was once the Stewart ranch, and Pincher Creek is a fall wheat centre. It is a far cry to the days of the roundup, but John Herron remembers all about it. The roundup lasted six weeks and all ranchers in a radius of one hundred miles took part. They gathered together with their wagons and camp outfits, and spread themselves out in a line one hundred miles long between rivers and rode towards the mountains. It was only a question of time till they came upon the cattle, wild, fleet as deer, and dangerous enough to any but an expert horseman. A man on foot among one of those Alberta herds was doomed.

The unwritten code of the range demanded that every rancher respect the property of another. The call was branded with the brand born by the mother or there was trouble. Cases of trickery were rare, but there were some. Once in a while some man would be suspected of tampering with his neighbor's herds. He was dealt with secretly but effectively. There was a vigilance committee which met nocturnally and quietly. The committee would visit the suspect at midnight, get him up out of bed, escort him to the United States boundary, and warn him never to return. He never returned.

The Indians after the disappearance of the buffalo stole cattle. One of Herron's cowboys came upon the carcass of a slaughtered steer. He went to the ranch and reported. Herron and his men started in pursuit followed the train to an Indian camp in the mountains, surprised and disarmed the Indians and arrested fourteen of the thieving knaves. When the rebellion of '85 broke out the condition in Southern Alberta was a critical one. The Indians grew restless and threatening. John Herron organized a company at Pincher Creek for Stewart's Rocky Mountain Rangers and was in charge of the home guard till the rebellion was over. The home guard fortified their barracks, built bastions and awaited a siege, but the siege didn't materialize. There was just three white women in the district at that time.

For nearly twenty-five years John Herron rode on an average of twenty five miles a day, sometimes as much as seventy-five. By reason of his training in the mounted police and militia he was something more than a rancher. It was he who in the winter of 1896 caused the capture of Charcoal, alias "Bad Young Man," a notorious Piegan outlaw. Charcoal murdered another Indian of the name of Medicine Pipe Stem, and fled into the Porcupine Hills, taking with him his squaws and his children and several stolen horses. He was chased by 250 armed men, police and ranchers, but eluded capture for six weeks, repeatedly doubling on his pursuers and never passing outside of a seventy-five mile radius. He displayed in his fight an extraordinary combination of cunning and daring. He even stole the horse of one of the officers who was pursuing him. Hard pressed upon one occasion he turned upon his pursuers and killed Sergt. Wilde of the mounted police.

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BAD FIRE UP NORTH

Blaze Sweeps Over Prairie West of North Saskatchewan—Considerable Damage Reported.

Rosthern Oct. 5.—One of the most destructive prairie fires that has visited these parts in years occurred west of the North Saskatchewan river last week, and the damage is roughly placed at \$10,000. The fire was started at noon on Wednesday last by a young thirteen year old Doukhorob boy, named Sam Karloff. The lad had been cautioned not to light a fire by his father. In spite of this warning the boy lighted a fire to steep some tea. In a few moments it had caught onto the prairie and aided by a strong wind was soon beyond control. The fire soon assumed terrible proportions and going northwest swept everything in its path. Stacks of wheat, oats and hay were burned up. Farm houses and stables were destroyed. In some instances the farmers had only time to drive their horses and stock out of the stables before the fire was on them. It is said the fire was fully three miles wide. It is learned that an action for damages will be brought against the boy's father, Simon Karloff, by the settlers who suffered loss from the fire.

SOME PERSONALITIES

The Imperial Press Conference at London was, in point of character, and the prominence of those who participated in its proceedings, the most notable gathering of its kind ever held. A perusal of the proceedings discloses some of the finest speeches delivered within recent years. Because of this J. A. Macdonald's article on "Personalities at the Press Conference" which appears in the October number of the Canadian Magazine is of special interest. The Toronto Globe's editor says: "It is easy to forget the speeches; the historic scenes fade away; but at

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES ARCHIBALD, DECEASED.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Lamont Harris dated the 21st day of September, 1909, all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send in to Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Solicitors for the Administrator of the said estate, on or before the first day of January, 1910, a statement of their respective claims against the said estate duly verified, together with a statement of the security if any held by them respectively.

Dated at Regina this 27th day of September, 1909. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Regina, Sask. Solicitors for the Administrator.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

IN THE GOODS OF PRISCILLA LEBLEUR, DECEASED.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Pronger dated the 1st day of September, 1909, all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send in to Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Solicitors for the Executor of the said estate, on or before the 30th day of October A.D. 1909, a statement of their respective claims against the said estate duly verified, together with a statement of the security, if any, held by them respectively.

DATED at Regina this 14th day of September, A.D. 1909. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Regina, Sask. Solicitors for Executor.

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