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get Passes.

28.—The Budget was read in the House...

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MANITOBA EXTENSION

Of Boundaries is Blocked by Sir Wilfrid's Vindictiveness—Refuses Either Ontario or Saskatchewan Terms to Province.

Winnipeg, Man., April 29.—Hon. Mr. Roblin was asked today what he had to say in reply to the action of the Government in connection with the extension of the boundary of Manitoba.

"I have read the despatches from Ottawa covering the debate and the vote upon the motion of Mr. Haggart, which motion was a declaration calling for equality for Manitoba in the history of Confederation. I regret, as a citizen of this province, and as a Canadian, that Premier Laurier and the Liberal party have declared by formal vote that Manitoba shall never, as far as they are concerned, have equality either with Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west or with Quebec and Ontario to the east.

"I am equally gratified to know that the Conservative party, as led by Mr. R. L. Borden has as emphatically declared that Manitoba is entitled to equality with the other provinces of Confederation, and that they will, so far as they are able, give Manitoba that status to which she is so justly entitled and which is being withheld from her at the present time by Laurier and the Liberal party.

"The issue is now well defined and the smoke has been blown away. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party stand at the threshold of Parliament in a defiant attitude and declare that what the Government and legislature of this province has asked for shall never be given.

"The fight will be a bitter and determined one for the reason that we have traitors in our midst. We have men in Manitoba who, by virtue of conditions, that I need not explain, have secured spheres of influence that enable them to muddy the waters like the cutfish of old. Therefore, my hope is in honest and patriotic men who believe in justice and equality for Manitoba.

"We are having for the moment prosperity here on account of the large number of people that are coming in with considerable capital, and the blessings of good crops. But there are great problems to solve and great questions of public policy to be worked out that involve the expenditure of large sums of money. In order to have that financial foundation upon which we can build we must have the same relations with the Federal Government as Alberta and Saskatchewan to the west or Ontario and Quebec to the east. To illustrate: Manitoba needs and demands, in order to keep abreast of the times, that her university shall be enlarged and strengthened and placed upon such a financial basis that it can compete successfully with any other institution in Canada. This cannot be done without direct taxation at the present time, but with Manitoba on a basis with the other provinces named our university question can be settled."

"Then you look upon this question as a declaration on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to further punish Manitoba?"

"I most certainly do, and so far as I am concerned I will never ask the Legislature of Manitoba to formally declare that the people of Manitoba are not as much entitled to their rights from the Parliament of Canada as are the people of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec; nor will the present Legislature as constituted ever sanction any such surrender.

"It will, therefore, be the duty of the electors of this province to declare whether they want a Prime Minister and Legislature who will humiliate the citizens of this province, injure Manitoba forever and destroy the hopes and ambitions of the Western provinces, by electing men who will do as Sir Wilfrid did them, who will submit to his dictation and willing also to surrender their own dignity as citizens of a free country or support me in the demand for a square deal."

"What have you to say in reply to Laurier's suggestion of a further conference?" Mr. Roblin was asked.

"I am astonished that he would make any such suggestion to the Parliament of Canada in view of the facts which are so well known," replied Mr. Roblin. "By formal order, in-council, dated January 17, 1910, his Government declared that Manitoba is not to enjoy its public lands as a source of revenue. And this is only the confirmation of what the Government has been advised, has been his determined policy for some considerable time. Therefore, there is nothing to negotiate on this point unless he is prepared to withdraw from that position.

Lacked Courtesy

"In this connection, I think he has treated the province very cavalierly in declining to answer my letter of some months ago, in which I stated definitely that Manitoba wanted equality with other provinces and if he was not in a position to give us what we believed were our rights, then to make a counter proposition that he was prepared to carry out.

"I have said he has not even had the courtesy to answer this letter. Therefore, I can only see a promise of further humiliation in his suggestion. We have repeatedly gone to members of his Government in con-

GIVE AWAY FISHERIES

The Way the Ottawa Government Give Public Resources to Party Friends—Glen Campbell Exposes Fishery Scandal.

Ottawa, Ont., May 1.—In the midst of the hurry of the waning days of the session, Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, on Saturday night attacked the loose methods of the administration of the department of marine and fisheries, particularly with respect to the handling of the valuable fishing privileges in Manitoba.

Hon. Wm. Templeman, in the absence of the minister of marine and fisheries, attempted to put through the estimates of Saturday night, when the Dauphin member submitted some plain history of conditions, which Mr. Templeman frankly admitted to know nothing about and promised would be remedied.

Mr. Campbell drew attention to a lease which had been given by the government of 1,300 square miles of valuable fishing areas in northwestern Manitoba, which had been given to a private combine, fostered by the government for the paltry sum of \$300 a year. The monopoly created included Cedar Lake, 285 square miles; Cormorant Lake, 41 square miles; Amisk Lake, 90 square miles; Moose Lake, 53 square miles; Cumberland Lake, 166 square miles, and Namen Lake, 66 square miles.

Under the terms of the usual leases given the companies who gained control of these rights were, said Mr. Campbell, bound to carry out certain improvements for the general benefit of the fisheries, but this monopoly had not done a single thing except for the improvement of their own business.

The closed lease of these privileges, said Mr. Campbell, was issued to party friends of the government in an unusual manner, and the very inspector of the government was at the same time a paid employee of the company that secured the lease. In his double capacity he compelled the fishermen to sell their fish to this company alone and at times they were receiving one to one and a quarter cents a pound less than they could have received elsewhere, just because they were forced into the clutches of this monopoly. In the spring of 1909 the company went bankrupt and left unpaid much of its indebtedness, particularly that portion of it which was due to the fishermen themselves who had caught the fish and who were compelled to sell to this company. Some of them lost as much as \$1,000 and several of the individual fishermen lost their whole season's work.

Mr. Campbell had several affidavits to support his contention, and they were presented to the house. "It is the fault of the government," he continued, "that a monopoly has been granted these valuable privileges, and every pound of fish in the most valuable areas in the west has been placed in the control of alien corporations. The condition was made ten times worse by the government accepting an employee of that company as one of the official inspectors who ought to have been protecting the rights of the fishermen, but who, instead of doing this, directed his efforts in the other channel in which he was employed. He played entirely into the hands of the company and compelled all the fishermen to sell their output at less than market price. In the end they were cheated out of all their earnings."

The conditions in Lake Winnipeg, he explained were not a bit better. The very best methods of book-keeping and the best privileges were employed. Work to be given out was not given by tender, but hawked out to friends of the administration at unusually high prices.

Mr. Templeman, in answer to this, said that in the future the tender system would be adopted, and an effort made to have matters improved.

WHO SUBSCRIBED

Investigation into the Famous Present to Fielding

Ottawa, Ont., May 1.—When Hon. G. S. Fielding received his gift of \$130,000 the other day, there may have been a fairly general assent that the donation was proper to a man who, while devoting his energies to public business had neglected to provide for his future and the danger that with an impending change of government he would find himself in poverty. But ministers and prominent Liberals are now all beginning to run to cover, and the complexion of the case has changed. It has become known here that the largest contributors to the Fielding purse were the Bank of Montreal and the Dominion Coal and Steel company.

It is stated that the contribution of the Bank of Montreal alone was \$25,000. When it is remembered that the Bank of Montreal is the personal banker, with intimate relations with Mr. Fielding and that the bank's progress on steel have greatly aided the progress of the Dominion Coal and Steel company, these bounties having been given at the instances of the minister of finance, the gift assumes the aspect of a business proposition. The whole question, therefore, will be discussed in parliament tomorrow on the home being moved into supply.

It is understood that A. C. Boyce, of West Albany, will open the debate. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

RECORD FLIGHT

Paulham Wins Manchester to London Aerial Prize

Manchester, Eng., April 28.—Paulham, the French aviator, winner of the \$50,000 prize for making the trip from London to Manchester by aeroplane, was given an official reception by the Lord Mayor of Manchester this afternoon prior to his departure for London. He told the lord mayor that he would have been very happy if White had arrived at the same time he did.

Paulham's actual time officially determined as already given at four hours and eleven minutes is considerably less than the average running time of the trains from London to Manchester and only 41 minutes more than the fastest express when covering the route.

A movement is on foot to erect a memorial on the field where Paulham finished in commemoration of the Frenchman's superb flight. When at Polesworth White was told of the Frenchman's success. He mounted the seat of an automobile and cried: "Ladies and gentlemen, the \$50,000 prize has been won by Louis Paulham, the finest aviator that the world has ever seen; compared with him I am only a novice. Three cheers for Paulham."

White was also one of the first to telegraph congratulations to the rival. His message read: "I take the earliest opportunity of offering you my heartfelt congratulations on your splendid performance. The better man has won."

White was obliged to descend at Polesworth and abandon the race at not more than half the distance. A white, who is hardly more than a novice in the art of aviation, encountered treacherous wind currents which thrice turned his machine around and he also experienced trouble with his motor.

Paulham was denubmed with the cold and thoroughly exhausted when he reached here. Paulham followed the railway line all the way to Manchester, usually at a height of 300 feet, but ascending to 700 feet when passing over towns and the people who turned out to cheer, saw but a speck in the sky.

He did the last 24 miles in exactly 24 minutes, outdistancing the special train bearing his wife, Henry Farman and other friends who had accompanied him.

Power in the Rockies

Engineers sent out by the Canadian Pacific Railway to investigate the water-powers of the Canadian Rockies brought back the report that there was enough power out there "to run all the railroads in the world."

Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, declares that one of the reasons for recently voting \$50,000,000 of new stock for his road is that it intends to establish electric service over the Rockies and by the superior mountain climbing abilities of the electric locomotives practically nullify the disadvantages of grades which now confront the steam locomotives. In this manner 700 miles of track are to be electrified by the melting snows of the mountain tops.

Twelve thousand horse-power at Bennington Falls, in the Rockies, are transmitted eighty miles to be used for transportation, mining and smelting. At Vancouver some 35,000 horse-power are derived from the adjacent high heads. Here plans are being considered by a company for the construction of a large paper and pulp mill on the Powell River, where they will construct a hydro-electric plant with a capacity of 5,000 horse-power. Coming eastward into the Province of Alberta, we find Edmonton, the railroad and industrial centre of the Last West, planning to harness the Athabasca River at Grand Rapids, 190 miles northwest of the city, where it is estimated that 250,000 horse-power can be developed. The cost of the transmission line to the city is estimated at \$1,500 a mile. Coal on the banks of the Saskatchewan is close proximity to the city will be a strong competitor to the water-power, but these energetic citizens have evidently figured out that they can transmit this electric energy 150 miles and still sell it cheap enough to make Edmonton a second Winnipeg.—Clayton M. Jones, writing on "The Great Silent Force in Canadian Development," in The Canadian Magazine.

WILL SECURE THE TRADE

British Merchants and Manufacturers Will Make Determined Effort to Secure Trade—Means to Be Employed.

Why British Merchants Fall First.—The inability to give quick delivery and maintain a detailed acquaintance with the Canadian market, owing to the geographical position of the Dominion and the mother country.

Secondly.—The contiguity of the United States and the influence of the fashions in the United States.

Thirdly.—The superior trade methods in many respects of our foreign competitors, shown chiefly: (a)—By our inadequate trade representation; (b)—By non-adaptation to Canadian requirements; (c)—By lack of proper advertising; (d)—By not maintaining proper stocks; (e)—By quoting prices in British instead of Canadian currency.

(f)—By inelasticity in terms of credit. Suggestions for Improvement Various suggestions are made by Mr. Grigg in his report for the improvement of British trade, and they may be summarized as follows: (a)—The promotion of rapid and cheaper transit, and communication between the United Kingdom and Canada. (b)—More careful study of Canadian conditions by British traders. (c)—Improvement in the representation of British merchants and manufacturers in Canada. (d)—Greater adaptability and exactness in meeting the wishes of Canadian buyers.

(e)—The adoption of Canadian standard weights and measures, and currency for specifications and price quotations. (f)—Better advertising and catalogues, and cheaper postage rates. (g)—More elasticity in terms of credit (rendered possible by fuller knowledge of local circumstances). And, finally, that it is highly desirable to promote mutual knowledge of commercial and industrial conditions by a system of British commercial correspondents in Canada and the wider distribution of commercial and trade reports, both official and otherwise.

FLAYS HEARST

Mayor of New York Flays Hearst's 'Yellow Journalism'

New York, April 29.—An unusual scene occurred at the joint dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Associated Press last night.

Mayor Gaynor in his address to the assembled guests severely criticized William Randolph Hearst, calling him a falsifier and a forger, and when Mr. Thomas T. Williams, business manager for Mr. Hearst rose to reply he was refused permission to speak. The uproar which resulted continued for nearly half an hour.

Mr. Gaynor, in his address, referring to Mr. Hearst's recent newspaper campaign in New York City said in part: In plain words, two state prison felonies, namely, forgery and falsification of a public document, were committed in the eagerness of this publisher and editor to wrong the mayor of the city of New York.

"If you stand such things in your great profession, the rest of us can stand it, or will try to stand it, until the hour arrives when we shall make up our minds to utterly destroy it and take effective measures to that end. It is high time that these forgers and thieves were in state's prison, and the time is not far distant when some of them will be there."

"And just think of a man who is capable of doing things like this, being possessed of the notion that he is fit to hold any office from mayor to president of the United States. Morally speaking, his mind must be a howling wilderness. Never will the voters anywhere put such a man in office."

The rest of Mayor Gaynor's speech was mainly a protest against what he termed the coloring of news. News items, he thought, should give, but facts; coloring and editorial comments should appear in the editorial columns. "Mr. Hearst is not here. I am his friend and have a right to be heard," shouted Mr. Williams, climbing on to the speaker's table and shaking his fist in the face of the mayor. "Put him out," "shut up," "Free Speech," came from all parts of the hall.

Toastmaster Nat C. Wright, of the Cleveland Leader, hammered in vain for order, while Mr. Williams stood impassive, but obstinate, and waited with folded arms to be heard. "This is a disgrace to the press of the United States; it must end," shouted Adolph S. Ochs, proprietor of the New York Times, as he stood on his chair behind the toastmaster and begged for a word. "Mr. Williams, I promise you, has less than forty words to speak. Let me say them for him."

"No, no," yelled the diners. "Mr. Williams says—" began Mr. Ochs. "No, no," broke in the diners. Mr. Ochs sat down, while the orchestra thundered Dixie, but Mr. Williams still kept his feet, and a semblance of calm was not restored until the Rev. Newell Dwight Hills, of Brooklyn, with a witty and felicitous speech, brought laughter that drove out anger.

Drink More Booze.

Washington, April 25.—Statements made today by experts from the internal revenue service seem to indicate that the theory of the increased sale of beer as a substitute for whiskey does not hold in the United States.

That idea appears to be based on the fact that during one month of the year beginning July, 1909, the revenue taxes from beer were \$500,000 more than for the same month of the year 1908, but other figures indicate that whiskey is five to one in the lead since July of last year.

So far in this fiscal year there have been large increases in the revenue from distilled liquors and fermented liquors.

The revenue from all sources since July last is about seventeen millions of dollars over that of the corresponding period of 1908-1909. Of this, ten millions are from whiskey and about two millions from beer. Both products are heavy revenue producers, but according to Commissioner Cabell, whiskey has produced about ten millions up to date over last year and beer about two millions over last year.

The seeming paradox in the statement that whiskey is not driven out as against beer in dry states and districts, is explained by the officials. "Where men will drink, they will drink whiskey. It is their habit to buy whiskey which will last a long time where it is hard to get. They will not buy beer, which may be called perishable goods as compared with its fiery rival."

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INSTITUTE MEETINGS

The Normal School Staff Will Address Series of Teachers' Institute Meetings in May and June.

Under instructions from the Minister of Education the members of the Normal School staff will undertake a series of Institute meetings as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Date, 1910. Includes Asquith, Lloydminster, Battleford, Scott, Watrous, Melville, Carnduff, Milestone, Tugaska, Outlook, Duck Lake, Melfort, Canora, Humboldt, Zealandia, Whitewood, Saltcoats, Strasburg, Langdon, Foam Lake, Lemsgate, Dundurn, Craik, Lumaden, Balgonie, Herbert, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Carlyle, Stoughton, Kennedy.

The following topics will be taken: General papers dealing with Composition, History, Geography, Manners and Morals, Nature Study, Literature, Oral Reading, will be given. The following phases of Public School work will also be dealt with, namely: Correct Movement in Writing; Pictorial Work in Nature Study of Color and Design; Some Difficulties in Music; Applied Calligraphy; Use of the Primer; Seat Exercises for Grades I and II; Reading; Study of a Period of British History by Grades VII and VIII; Correction of Compositions; Play; The Time-Table; Nature of the Necessary Preparation on the Part of the Teacher; Child Study.

In accordance with the Regulations of the Department all teachers residing within a reasonable distance of the place where an Institute is to be held are expected to attend. The Government grant for such teaching days as the teacher is present as shown by the register of attendance shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the school Grants Ordinance.

The Department recognizes the importance of these meetings and trusts that as many teachers as possible will avail themselves of this means of professional instruction. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present. Opportunity will be given for the discussion of special difficulties through the "Question Box." If requested by local boards, evening sessions may be arranged. The morning sessions will as far as possible open at nine o'clock; the afternoon sessions at two o'clock.

Two Important Lessons.—Education should teach people to do and mind their own business.