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A Prince of Sinners
 By E. Phillips Oppenheim
 Author of "The Traitors," "The Survivor," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," Etc.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.
 "There is just one thing we have to ask for and insist upon," Brooks continued. "When you come to us for help, tell us the truth. If you've been drunk all the week and haven't earned any money, well, we may help you out with a Sunday dinner. If you've been in prison and won't mind owing up to it, we shall send you away for that reason. We want your women to come and bring us your children, that we can have a look at them, tell us how much you all make a week between you, and what you need most to make you a bit comfortable. And we want your husbands to come and tell us where they work, and what rent they pay, and if they haven't any work, and can't get it, we'll see what we can do. I tell you I don't care to start with whether you're sober and industrious, or idle, or if we can't give you any one of a leg-up if we can. I don't see why you should keep that up all ways, because we shall keep that up all ways, because we shall keep that up all ways. Now do you want to ask any questions?"

A pallid but truculent-looking young man pushed himself to the front.
 "Ere, guv'nor!" he said. "Supposing yer was to stand me a coat—I ain't 'ad one for two months—should I 'ave to come 'ere on a Sunday and sing bloomin' hymns?"

"If you did," Brooks answered him, "you'd do it by yourself, and you'd stand a fair chance of being run out. There's going to be no preaching or hymn-singing here. Those sorts of things are very well in their way, but they're nothing to do with this show. Now let's get to work."
 "Sounds a bit or right, and no mistake," the young man remarked, turning round to the crowd. "I'm going to stop and 'ave a go for that coat."

A young man in a bright scarlet jersey pushed himself to the front followed by a little volley of chaff more or less good-natured.
 "There's Salvation Joe wants a new trombone."
 "Christian Salt's blown a hole in the old one, eh, Joe?"

Breathless he reached Brooks' side. The sweat stood out in beads upon his forehead. He seemed not to hear a word that was said amongst the crowd. Brooks smiled at him good-humoredly.
 "Well, sir," he said, "what can I do for you?"

"I happened in, sir, out of curiosity," the young man said, in a strange nasal twang, the h 'stage of outdoor preaching: "I hope to hear of one more good work begun in this den of iniquity and to clasp hands with another brother in God."
 "Glad to see you," Brooks said. "You'll remember we're busy."
 "The message of God," the young man answered, "must be spoken at all times."
 "Oh, chuck 'im out!" cried the disjunct costermonger, spitting upon the floor. "That sort of stuff fair sickens me."

The young man continued as though he had not heard.
 "Such charity as you are offering," he cried, "is corruption. You are going to dispense things for their carnal welfare, and you do nothing for their immortal souls. You will not let them even shout their thanks to God. You will fill their stomachs and leave their souls hungry."
 The costermonger waved a wonderful red handkerchief, and spat once more on the floor. Brooks laid his hand upon the young man's shoulder.
 "Look here, my young friend," he said, "you're talking rot. Men and women who live down here in wretchedness, and who are fighting every moment of their time to hang on to life don't want to be talked to about their souls. They need a leg-up in the world, and we're come to try and give it to them. We're here as friends, not

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—and precious little good there is to be had."
 Miss Harding was not unreasonably annoyed. She turned round with flashing eyes and belligerent attitude.
 "Who the 'ell asked you for anything?" she exclaimed. "Can't yer keep your blomm'n' mouths closed?"
 A pale-faced little man pushed his way through the throng. He was dressed in a semi-clerical garb, and he tapped Brooks on the shoulder.
 "Can you favor me with one moment's private conversation, sir?" he said. "My name is John Deeling, and I am a minister of the Gospel. The Mission House in Fennell Street is my special charge."

"Glad to know you, Mr. Deeling," Brooks answered, "but I can't spare any time for private conversation now. Can't you speak to me here?"
 Mr. Deeling looked doubtfully at the girl who stood still before the desk, silent, but breathing hard. A sullen shade had fallen upon her face. She looked like a creature at bay.
 "It is concerning this unfortunate young person,"

"I can assure you," Brooks said, dipping his pen in the ink, "that no recommendation is necessary. I shall do what I can for her."
 "You misapprehend me, sir," Deeling said, with some solemnity. "I regret to say that no recommendation is possible. This young person is outside the pale of all Christian help. I regret to speak so plainly before ladies, sir, but she is a notorious character, a hardened and incurable prostitute."

Brooks looked at him for a moment fixedly.
 "Did I understand you to say, sir, that you were a minister of the Gospel?" he asked.
 "Certainly! I am well known in the neighborhood."
 "Then if you take my advice," Brooks said, sternly, "you will take off those garments and break stones upon the street. It is to help such unfortunate and cruelly ill-used young women as this that I and my friends have come this way. Be off, sir. Miss Harding, send her to our clothes store in the inner room there. I hope you will permit us to be of some further use to you later on."

The girl half dashed, passed away Mr. Deeling, his face red with anger turned towards the door.
 "You may call it a Christian deed, sir," he exclaimed, angrily, "to encourage vice of the worst description. We shall see what the bishop, what the Press, have to say about it."
 "I don't care a snap of the fingers what you, or the bishop, or the Press have to say," Brooks rejoined, equably; "but lest there should be those here who agree with your point of view, let them hear this from me as a piece, to prevent any misunderstanding. We are here to help to the best of our ability all who need help, whatever their characters. They are equally welcome to what we have to offer, whether they be thieves, or prostitutes, or drunkards, or respectable men and women. But if I were asked what really brought me here for what class of people in the world my sympathies and the sympathies of my friends have been most warmly kindled, I should say, for such as that young woman who has just presented herself here. If she asks for them, she will have from us food and clothes and the use of our baths and reading rooms whenever she chooses, and I will guarantee that not one of my women friends here who come in contact with her will ask a single question as to her mode of life, until she invites their confidence. If you think that she is responsible for her present state, you and I differ—I for I think that one shadow of blame rests upon her, and I for I think that she is worthy of any more like her in the room, let them come out, and they shall have all that they ask for, that is within our power to give."

"Hear, hear, guv'nor!"
 "That's ginger for 'em."
 "Out of this, old white choker. There's beans for you."
 They let him pass through. On the threshold he turned and faced Brooks again.
 "At least," he said, "I can promise you this. God's blessing will never be upon your work. I doubt whether you will be allowed to continue it in this Christian country."
 Brooks rose to his feet.
 "Mr. Deeling," he said, "you and your mission system of work amongst the poor have been fighting a losing battle in this country for fifty years and more. A Christian country you call it. Go outside in the streets. Look north and south, east and west look at the people, look at their children, look at their homes. Is there one shadow of improvement in this labyrinth of horrors year by year, decade by decade? You know in your heart that there is none. Therefore if new means be chosen, do not condemn them too rashly. Your mission houses, many of them, have been nothing but breeding-places for hypocrisy. It is time the old order was changed. Now, sir, you are next. What can we do for you?"

A weary-looking man with hollow eyes and nervously-twitching fingers found himself pushed before the desk. He seemed at first embarrassed and half dazed. Brooks waited without any sign of impatience. When at last he spoke, it was without the slightest trace of any Cockney accent.
 "I beg your pardon, sir! I ought not perhaps to intrude here, but I don't know who needs help more than I do."
 "He's on right, sir," sung out the costermonger. "He's a bit queer in the 'ead, but he's a scholar and fair

worth between five of us. Our time's come now. Now, look here—I'll listen to what you've got to say—all of you. Supposing I've made up my mind to launch out. How do you want to do it? You first, mother."
 Mrs. Bullson looked worried.
 "My dear Peter," she said, "I think we're very comfortable as we are. A larger household means more care, and a man-servant about the place is a thing I could never abide. If you felt like taking stings at Mr. Thompson's as well as our own chapel, so that we could go there when we felt we needed a change, I think I should like it sometimes. But it seems a waste of good money with Sundays only coming once in seven days."
 Mr. Bullson shook with good-humored laughter.
 "Mother, mother," he said, "we shall never smarten you up, shall we, girls? Now, what do you say, Selina?"
 "I should like a country house quite ten or fifteen miles away from here, lots of horses and carriages, and a house in town for the season," Selina declared, boldly.
 "And you, Louise?"
 "I would like what Selina has said," Mr. Bullson looked a little grave.
 "The house in London," he said, "you shall have, whether I buy it or only hire it for a few months at a time. If we haven't friends up there, there are always the theatres and music-halls, and lots going on. But a country house is a bit different. I thought of a building up at Nicholson's Corner, where the trams stop. The land belongs to me, and there's the room for the biggest house in Medchester."
 Selina tossed her head.
 "Of course," she said, "if we have to spend all our lives in this hateful suburb it doesn't matter whether you stay here or build another house, no one will come to see us. We shall never get to know anybody."
 "And supposing you go out into the country," Mr. Bullson argued, "how do you know that you'll make friends there?"
 "People must call," Selina answered, "if you subscribe to the horse-race and you must get made a magistrate."
 "We have lived here for a great many years," said Mr. Bullson, "and there are very superior people living almost at our doors whom you girls can't know to box to."

CHAPTER VII.
 Brooks and His Missions.
 "Now then, please," Brooks said dipping his pen in the ink.
 A lady of ample proportions, who had been standing since the commencement of the proceedings with her hand tightly grasping the leg of Brooks' table, gazed at him with a look of intense interest.
 "I'm first," she declared, firmly, "been 'ere for four mortal hours."
 "What is your name, please?" Brooks asked.
 "Mrs. Robert Jones, No. 4 St. Mary's Court, down Fennell Street—leastways you go that way from 'ere. I'm a widow woman with four children, and lost my husband on the railway. What I want is a suit of clothes for my Tommy, he's five-and-arf, and stout for his years, and a pair of boots for Selina Ann. And I'm not saying," she continued, blandly, "as me having waited 'ere so long, and this being a sort of opening ceremony, as a pound and reasonable gift. And if the suit," she concluded, breathlessly, "has double-seated breeches so much the better."
 Brooks maintained the most perfect composure, although conscious of a suppressed titter behind him. He commenced to write in his book, and Mrs. Jones, drawing her shawl about her, looked around complacently. Suddenly she caught the ripple of mirth, which some of Brooks' helpers were powerless to control. He face darkened.
 "Which is little enough to ask for," she declared, truculently, "considering as it's four mortal hours since I first laid hold of the leg of that table and neither bite nor sup have I had since, it not being my habit," she continued, and staring intently at the hand of her neighbor's skirt, "to carry bottles in my pocket."
 Brooks looked up.
 "Thank you, Mrs. Jones," he said. "I have entered your name and address, and I hope we shall see you again soon. This young lady," he indicated Mary, "will take you over to our clothes department, and if we haven't anything to fit Tommy you must come again on Wednesday, when we shall have a larger supply."
 "I'll take the nearest you've got today," he decided, promptly. "What about the tea?"
 "We shall be glad to ask you to accept a small packet," Brooks answered. "Bye-bye the bye, have you a pension from the railway company?"
 "Not a penny, sir," she declared, "and a burning shame it is."
 "We must see into it," Brooks said. "You see that gentleman behind you?"
 "Him with the squint?" she asked, doubtfully.
 "Brooks bent over his book."
 "Mr. Fellows, his name is," he said. "He is one of our helpers here, and he is a lawyer. You can tell him all about it, and if we think you have a claim we will try and see what we can do for you. Now, if you please, we must get on. Come in any time, Mrs. Jones, an' talk to us. Some one is always here. What is your name please?"
 "Amy Harding!"
 There was a howl of derision from the rear. The girl, pallid with large dark eyes, a somewhat tawdry hat and torn skirt, turned angrily around.
 "Who yer shouting at, eh? There ain't no many of yer as knows yer own names, I dir say, and 'Arding's as good as any other. Leave a body be, won't yer?"
 She turned round to Brooks, and disclosed a most alarming rent in her gown.
 "Look 'ere, guv'nor," she said, "that's my name, and I 'as a back room behind old Connel's fish-shop next door but one to 'ere. If yer want to give away things to them as wants 'em, mot price a new skirt 'ere, eh?"
 A woman from the rear leaned over to Brooks.
 "The 'ussy," she said. "Don't you take notice of 'er, sir. We all knows

on his uppers. Speak up, Joe."
 "You see my friends are willing to give me a character, sir," the man remarked, with a ghost of a smile. "My name is Edward Owston. I was clerk at the large drapery firm, Messrs. Appleby, Sons, and Dawson, in St. Paul's Churchyard, for fourteen years. I had a verified character from them. They were obliged to cut down their staff, owing to foreign competition, and—I have never succeeded—in obtaining another situation. There, in working for fifteen shillings a week, I walked the streets until my boots were worn through and my clothes hung round me like rags. I was in had luck at first—afterwards it was my clothes. I have been selling matches for a month—it has brought me in two shillings a week."
 "How old are you?" Brooks asked.
 "Thirty-four, sir."
 Brooks nearly dropped his pen.
 "What?" he exclaimed.
 "Thirty-four, sir. It is four years since I lost my situation."
 The man's hair was grey, a little stubby grey beard was putting out from his chin. His eyes were almost lost in deep hollows. Brooks felt a lump in his throat, and for a moment pretended to be writing busily. Then he looked up.
 "We shall give you a fresh start in life, Edward Owston," he said. "Follow this gentleman at my left. He will find you clothes and food. To-morrow you will go to a cottage which belongs to us at Hastings for a month. Afterwards, if your story is true, we shall find you a suitable situation—if it is partially true, we shall find you something to do. If it is altogether false we cannot help you, for absolute truth in answering our questions is the only condition we impose."
 The man never uttered a word. He went out leaning on the arm of one of Brooks' assistants. Another, who was a doctor, after a glance in the returned, after about twenty minutes absence, he leaned forward and whispered in Brooks' ear.
 "You'll never have to find a situation for that post fellow. A month's about all he's good for."
 Brooks looked round shocked.
 "What is it—drink?" he asked.
 "The doctor shook his head."
 "Not a trace of it. Starvation and exhaustion. If I hadn't been with him just now he'd have been dead before this. He fainted away."
 Brooks half closed his eyes.
 "It is horrible!" he murmured.
 The costermonger was next. Brooks looked around the room and at the clock.
 "Look here," he said. "If I sit here till tomorrow I can't possibly attend to all of you. I tell you what I'll do. If you others will give place to those whose cases are really urgent, I'll be here at seven tomorrow morning till seven tomorrow night, and the next day too, if necessary. It's no good deputing any one else to tell me, because however many branches we open—and I hope we shall open a great many—I mean to manage this one myself. Now are you all agreeable?"
 "I am for one," declared the costermonger, moving away from before the desk. "I ain't in no 'urry. I've 'ad a bit of 'ad luck w' my harrer all owing to a plugging drunken old omnibus-driver, and hoi! I want is a bit of 'elp towards the security. Josh Auk wants it here he'll let me out a new one. Tomorrow is hoi right for me."
 "Well, I expect we'll manage that," Brooks remarked. "Now where are the urgent cases?"
 One by one they were elbowed forward. Brooks' pen flew across the paper. It was midnight even before they had finished. Brooks and Mary sat exhausted for words.
 As they crossed the street Mary suddenly touched his arm.
 "Look!" she whispered.
 A girl was leaning up against the wall, her face buried in her hands, sobbing bitterly. They both watched her for a moment. It was Amy Harding.
 "I will go and speak to her, Mary whispered.
 Brooks drew her away.
 "Not one word of advice, he said. "Let us keep to our principles. The end will be sure."
 They turned the corner of the street. Above the shouting of an angry woman and the crazy song of a drunken man, the girl's sobs still lingered in their ears.

CHAPTER VIII.
 Mr. Bullson is Staggered.
 Mr. Bullson looked up from his letters with an air of satisfaction.
 "Company to dinner, Mrs. Bullson!" he declared.
 "Some more of your silly old directors, I suppose," said Selina, discontentedly. "What a nuisance they are."
 Mr. Bullson frowned.
 "My silly old directors, as you call 'em," he answered, "may not be exactly up to the idea of refinement, but I wouldn't call 'em names if I were you. They've made me one of the richest men in Medchester."
 "A lot we get out of it," Louise granted, discontentedly.
 "You get as much as you deserve," Mr. Bullson retorted. "Besides, you hear your mother talk like that."
 Selina whispered something under her breath which Mr. Bullson, if he heard, chose to ignore.
 "I've explained to you all before," he continued, "that up to the end of last year we've been holding the entire property—over a million pounds

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family, as it were, I'll go on to say this," Mr. Bullson continued, his right thumb finding its way to the armpit of his waistcoat. "I'm going to drop a hint at the first opportunity I get, quite casually, that whichever of you girls gets married first gets a cheque from me for one hundred thousand pounds."
 "I hope," Mrs. Bullson said, "that he will be properly grateful."
 "I'm sure it is very good of you, pa," Selina declared, affably. She liked the idea of Brooks owing so much to her father.
 "There's no young man," Mr. Bullson said, "whom I like so much or think so much of as Mr. Brooks. If I'd a son like he I'd be a proud man. And as we're here all alone, just the

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News of the Province

A brickyard is being established at Weyburn.

A pike 42 inches long has been caught in the Lake Resort in Moose Mountain.

According to the Craiks News the supply of drunks is outgrowing the cell capacity in that town.

A referendum vote will be taken in Saskatchewan on the question of municipal or private owned street railway.

Dunham's livery barn at North Battleford was burned on Monday. The loss is about \$5,000 with partial insurance.

The blacksmiths in the town on the Souris line from Melita to Estevan have organized. The intention is to form an organization extending over the prairie country.

The council of the Last Mountain Valley Municipality has taken up the matter of the supply of means to aid in harvesting the coming crop. A list of men wanted is being compiled.

While motoring, about eighteen miles south of Gull Lake, on Monday morning, Mr. Price found a woman lying on the prairie with a gunshot in one of her legs. Price picked the woman up and took her to Gull Lake for medical attendance. Between periods of unconsciousness she stated that she had been shooting zopher and, in some way, accidentally shot herself.

—Maple Creek News

Prince Albert, Sask., June 30.—A steer belonging to Chas. Sanderson was being driven through the streets today when it went suddenly mad and got sanderson down on the ground and started to gore him. The chief of police, who was standing by, seized a pick-axe and attacked the animal with the business end, thus undoubtedly saving Sanderson's life. The animal was chopped up to some extent, and although it broke loose once from where it was tied, the crowd fed before anyone was hurt. The animal was finally secured and led away.

—Surveys on the Ground.

Mr. D. Kingsbury of the Dalesboro district was in Oxbow on Monday of this week, and reports that the Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors are reported as working now in the Cheyenne district north of Oxbow. As near as can be learned, they are running a line in a southeasterly direction from Regina to this district, presumably going far enough east to avoid crossing the Souris river banks in an endeavor to get an outlet or a connection with the southern roads.

—Oxbov Herald

No license.

Indian Head, Sask., June 29.—The provincial license commissioners at their deferred sitting here today refused the application of R. Kirk for a wholesale liquor license for Indian Head. Mr. Anderson, of Regina supported Mr. Kirk's interests while Mr. Welsh defended those of the protesting parties. The case lasted throughout the entire day and aroused much excitement between the license and the anti-license elements of the town. Many licenses were present all day making their disapproval of any renewal of a wholesale license.

—Weyburn Herald

Good Wheat.

Weyburn, Sask., July 2.—W. J. Wadsworth, a prosperous farmer living six miles north of here on 28-8-13 has a field of five acres of Preston wheat which measures forty-one inches in height and it all out in head. It is a fine sight. This field was sown just before the snow storm in March, and the plant is exceptionally strong and the whole field is very even in height. The wheat in this section has been most advantageous to wheat growing although we have had very hot weather yet sufficient rain has fallen so that no damage has been done by the heat here as in other parts.

—Weyburn Herald

Local Option Tour.

Weyburn, Sask., July 4.—The Local Option motor party took up the campaign again after the holiday in the town of Moosomin. On Sunday the party addressed both services in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches and in the afternoon went out to Orangeville and spoke to a crowded house. Moosomin is now dry and two out of four hotels have closed and are running. There is plenty of accommodation for the travelling public. The Moosomin organization is expected to aid in winning the victory in the surrounding district. The motor party spoke again today in Stanley and tonight to a large audience in Webster's Hall, Weyburn. The speakers this week so far were D. G. Thom and C. E. Keenleyside. Tomorrow Hugh Dobson and W. A. Ray are expected to join the party.

House Struck.

Bulyea, Sask., June 29.—The terrible thunder and rain storm last night did some damage to Mr. Haslet's residence. About 2 a.m. this morning the lightning struck the chimney,

shattering it to pieces, passing on down through the pipes, opening them as it went. In the room through which it went two boys were sleeping and no damage was done except to the paper on the walls and the floor which was badly splintered. From this room the bolt passed through the wall into the next bedroom, tearing the bed to atoms, but fortunately the bed was unoccupied, it then passed through the floor downstairs, splintering the floor around the stove. No injury was done to the occupants of the house.

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poles were broken off as though made of paper, and a number of buildings moved off their foundations. The town itself escaped any real serious damage, though considerable loss has been experienced in the surrounding districts. The roof of a 30x60 barn, owned by J. Thorngren, was lifted bodily away and a horse, also his property, was killed by lightning. Another large barn owned by McKee was also completely destroyed and the new \$1000 one built by Peter Smith was soon demolished. This last mentioned barn was blown completely from the ground, blown 100 feet, and a small hen house was directly after blown on top of it. A were also destroyed as also was the dozen granaries owned by Wm. Rose of the W. E. Mathieson's implement shed, and a new barn built by Frank Moses.

Auto Accident.
 Wolsley, Sask., June 30.—While Messrs. Francis Magee and H. C. Shannon were returning from an automobile ride last week, one of the main springs broke, throwing both occupants out. Mr. Magee, who celebrated his 80th birthday a few days ago, has been in a serious condition ever since, and his sons, Rev. A. Magee, of Toronto, J. Magee, of Kelowna, arrived in town this week to be near him. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Halfman, who, with her husband Rev. C. Hoffmann, has been doing missionary work in China for the past eight years, is expected home early in July, and four sons and daughters are at present residing in Wolsley not including the new arrivals. Mr. Magee celebrated his golden wedding about two years ago. His many friends hope to hear of a steady improvement in his condition.

—Agricultural Lectures.

Dept. of Agriculture Carries Out Programme of Extension Work.
 In accordance with the programme of extension work arranged by the Department of Agriculture, a number of lecturers have been making a tour of different parts of the province and holding meetings which were largely attended by the farmers. The principal subjects of discussion were the production and marketing of grain. Altogether sixty-three meetings were held.

Convention in Francis.
 The Conservative convention at Stoughton on Monday was very successful. A large number of delegates were present and after listening to addresses by Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, Mr. Whitmore and others the general opinion seem to be that a thorough organization of the county was the most important work to be undertaken just now and the matter of selecting the candidate could afford to stand over for a couple of weeks. The following officers were then elected: Pres. J. E. Good, Fillmore; 1st vice-pres. W. C. Carrothers, Creelman; 2nd vice-pres. Slater, Stoughton; sec. D. R. McIntosh, Fillmore. J. I. Dufoe of Francis was elected a member of the executive. In view of past services J. T. Westgate was made an honorary member of the executive as was also Mr. Haultain. The convention then adjourned to meet at Francis on Monday, July 25th, 1910, to select a candidate.

—Press

Horses Escaped.

Some wonderful things happen during windstorms on the prairie, but here is one that is a marvel. Mr. Jas. Neal, a well-to-do farmer at Weyburn, placed his ten head of horses into the stable Monday night when he saw the storm approaching and then went to the house for shelter. The storm came on carrying with it a binding cloud of dust until nothing could be seen a few rods away. Then he heard a crash and rushed out in time to see his fine stable 16x40 turning up-side-down. The building was lifted, turned completely over carrying with it everything but the floor, and there stood the ten horses, just as he had left them. Every halter was broken, every manger gone, but the horses remained as they stood not one of them injured in any way. When the horses realized they were at liberty and could see, they wandered off to the yard. The stable is a complete wreck.

—Weyburn Herald

A Real Cyclone

The following account of the recent cyclone has been furnished the Swift Current Sun by an eye witness.
 Bell Creek—A cyclone, a not unexpected result of the unprecedented heat prevailing tore through part of township 11, a black, whirling mass of cloud and debris. It was an awe in spring sight for those whose nerves permitted them to view it. But the majority fled to their cellars and other places of refuge without waiting to take in the details of the cyclone at close range. Fortunately its path was narrow and its force short lived. No damage was done in this district save to the home of Mr. Welbe, which is a complete wreck. The house was lifted off the foundation, and the barn and sheds were wiped completely off the map. A seed drill is a twisted mass of iron, and the wagon is smashed beyond repair. There was no one at home but a little boy and a baby but the lad had the presence of mind to carry the helpless child outside the cyclone's path where the boy was later found in a semi-conscious condition, the baby was unharmed. The featherless remains of about thirty chickens completes the story of destruction by this frolicsome visitant.

—Weyburn Herald

Storm at Hanley.

Hanley, Sask., July 4.—One of the worst wind storms ever experienced in this section of the province struck town on Saturday night. The storm was more of a cyclone than anything else and after raging furiously for some time, departed leaving havoc behind.
 For some time before the storm actually struck town indications were not lacking that something out of the ordinary was going to happen. Dark clouds were to be seen swiftly moving towards the town from the west and when about four miles away suddenly split in two, one part going north and the other south of the town.
 When the storm did actually burst, it did enormous damage. Telephone

THE MARKETS.

Winnipeg, July 4.—In spite of the fact that the American markets were closed today there was considerable trading on the local exchange, prices in all grains showing a decided advance over that of Thursday's close. July and October wheat opened about the same as the previous close, but quickly started to rise owing to the conditions and continued reported dry weather and the covering on some shorts.

Winnipeg Cash Prices.

No. 1 Northern	100%
No. 2 Northern	99%
No. 3 Northern	93
Oats	
No. 2 White C.W.	34%
Flax	135

Winnipeg Options.

Wheat—	Open	Close
July	98 1/2	101
Oct.	95 1/2	97 1/2
Oats—		
July	32 1/2	34 1/2
Oct.	35	36 1/2
Flax—		
July		190
Oct.		170

Wheat Situation

As the Post forecast last week, the hot weather in the west has done serious damage to the grain crops in certain districts. Southern Manitoba is apparently affected worst. Premier Roblin is reported as expecting only half a crop in his province even if there are generous rains now. It is to be hoped that this is too gloomy a view, as the situation is much less serious than would be caused by similar conditions two or three weeks hence, when the wheat is thoroughly shot out. Even if Manitoba should have but half a crop Canada's total crop might show little decrease, owing to the increased acreage this year. The Canadian Northern, whose crop reports have thus far had an optimistic tinge, yesterday had a wire saying, "Continued hot weather has affected crops on south line. Other districts promise good yield." One large firm, too, received a report from their western agents, stating that no damage had been done, except in southern Manitoba and Southern Alberta, and that reported rains in northern Alberta and the reports received by one of their banks also expressed satisfactory views with regard to the crops. On the other hand, the report of the situation returned to a loan company was by no means so sanguine. In the northwest States serious damage has already been done, which rains now cannot repair. The Canadian crop is however, not so far advanced and timely rains will correct the situation very largely. Despatches yesterday reported showers of rains in Edmonton, Regina and at various points in Manitoba. Brandon, for example, in Manitoba. Brandon to reexample, in hours' rain.

ALBERTA CROPS.

Good in the North But the South Has Poor Prospects.
 Winnipeg, July 5.—E. W. Day and C. Smith, of Daysland, Alta., who have been on a tour of the country including a visit to Calgary fair, arrived in Winnipeg yesterday and are guests at the Royal Alexandra. While the object of their visit is pleasure they have not overlooked calling on a number of their friends in connection with certain business arrangements which they have here.

FARMERS DEMANDS.

Organized farmers of the west have arranged to formally present their views on certain public questions to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at two points during the Premier's Western tour. Representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be received by the Premier at Brandon on the afternoon of Monday, July 18, and the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will meet Sir Wilfrid at Regina on August 1st.

Both associations will present the same demands:—A reduction in the tariff, immediate acceptance of the American offer of a reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements, taking over the terminal elevators at the head of Lake Superior by the Dominion government, and the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' will also press the Dominion legislation favoring the incorporation of cooperative societies.

A correspondent of the Grain Growers' Guide suggests, in addition to these formal presentations, that farmers along the line of railway over which Sir Wilfrid will travel, post on big letters on fences and in fields adjoining the line, their several demands.

Big Profits.

Montreal, July 5.—Figures published today show the results of the Canadian Pacific's fiscal policy to June 30, taking the company's approximate figures for June along with the official statement for the previous eleven months, the gross earnings total \$94,585,000, an increase for the year of \$18,272,000. Net earnings total \$33,522,000, an increase of \$10,767,000. These results exceed anything in history of road in the way of grain for a single year.

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HEAD OFFICE: REGINA, SASK.
CAPITAL, \$100,000. Divided into One Thousand Shares of \$100.00 Each

First Issue of Stock will be sold at the par value (\$100.00 per Share). Terms: 25 per cent. with application, 25 per cent. on December 1st, 1910; balance, subject (if required) to future calls of not more than 10 per cent. at any one call.

The public are hereby given an opportunity of securing for themselves a GILT-EDGED investment with a very small amount of capital.

Patronize a HOME COMPANY. Invest where you have a voice in the control of your own money.

NO BETTER CHANCE TO GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF A REALLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

FARMERS: ATTENTION!—Build up your own local market for your Hogs, Butter, Eggs and Poultry. See the advantage a Cold Storage Plant in this City will be to you.

For Prospectus and all further information, apply to—

A. J. GIBSON & CO.
 SUITE 2, BLACK BLOCK, HAMILTON STREET, REGINA, SASK.

Wanted.

WANTED—For week commencing August 1st, between forty and fifty men for ticket sellers, ticket takers, etc. Apply at once to L. T. McDonald, Secretary Manager, Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association Ltd., Mackenzie Brown Block, Scarth St. —14-15 City.

What the Railway Commission Can Do

Whenever you hear a condemnation of the Railway Commission you may rest assured that it is the complaint of some one who has not watched its workings since its inauguration. It speaks directly to the people and the corporation, saying to the former, "It is our intention to get to you and see that you get a square deal," and replying to the latter, "We will not permit these high-handed actions which have frequently been practised in the past. We must see that you give fair and reasonable treatment to the public, and at the same time we wish to see you secured from the piratical attacks of competitors, and will not allow you to be besieged with unwarranted and uncalled-for complaints."

This is exactly the attitude of the Railway Commission to enforce its orders, it has greater powers and command of a more extensive system than any other administrative body in Canada. Its jurisdiction reaches from Sydney, Cape Breton, to Dawson City, Yukon Territory, and speaking to a population of over seven million people distributed over half a continent it has more than two hundred centers of them under its control, more than half of them railways, with the remainder composed of telegraph, telephone or express companies operated in connection with the railways. It deals with five hundred distinct industries and the public is today making six thousand requests annually for its services. From March 1st, 1908, until March 1st, 1909, it issued 2,249 orders and disposed of 2,742 other applications without the necessity of a hearing.

The railway corporations of Canada are operating more than 25,000 miles of road. The total capital paid in, including Canadian capital, bonded debt and amounts representing government and municipal aid, is almost \$1,550,000,000. These great arteries of commerce carry 80,000,000 passengers annually and 5,000,000 tons of freight, in connection with which there is employed an army of 300,000 helpers, to whom is paid in salary every year the enormous sum of \$40,000,000, which year by year increases. In ten years there has been a growth in actual mileage of two hundred per cent. The respective revenues and expenditures of the Canadian railways are annually over twice as much as those of the Federal Government. The importance of a commission which regulates a service of this magnitude can thereby be adjudged.—Leonard F. Earl, writing on "Making the Railways Serve the People," in the July Canadian Magazine.

Tore Jewel From Ear.

New York, July 1.—A daring daylight burglary and a brutal assault on a woman by two men, who tore a diamond jewel from her ear after knocking her unconscious with a blackjack occurred in Harlem today, and after a lively chase, in which more than 500 men and boys participated one man was caught. An angry mob stoned the prisoner on the way to the police station, where he was finally lodged and denied his guilt.

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FARMERS: Time and expense are two great essentials in securing money. If you are in need of money see me before deciding.
 GENERAL AGENT FOR
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J. A. WESTMAN, REGINA
 Phone 403 P. O. Box 618

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 HEAD OFFICE: REGINA, SASK.
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The Paragon Store
 SCARTH STREET PHONE 807

Grasp This Opportunity



You cannot afford to neglect the money-saving opportunities we are able to offer each week. The saving is not at the expense of quality or any other essential of the high-class grocery store goods.

The magnitude of our business warrant it.

NOTE OUR PRICES

Prunes, fancy new, per box, 10 lbs.	90c.
Fancy Apricots, per 25 lb. box	\$4.75
Barley, 4 lbs for	25c.
Evaporated Apples, 9 lbs. for	\$1.00
Salmon, 11 tins for	\$1.00
Corn, per tin	10c.
Beans, per tin	10c.

Roled Oats:

20 lb. Sack, regular 80c., our price	65c.
8 lb. Sack, regular 35c., our price	30c.

Flour:

Lily, per sack	\$3.00
Robin Hood, per sack	\$3.30
Royal Household, per sack	\$3.30
Golden Rod, per sack	\$2.50

Special price in quantities.

Tea, our special, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
Coffee, our special, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
Catsup, quart bottles, per bottle	25c.
Rice, best Japan, 5 lbs. for	25c.

P.S.—Country orders are pouring in. Yours will be another. We can handle it. Highest price paid for produce.

Money refunded if goods not satisfactory.

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The West

THE SASKATCHEWAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED. 1772 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.

The WEST is published every Wednesday. Subscription price: One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum for all parts of Canada and the British Empire. To United States and other foreign countries, One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per annum. All subscriptions payable in advance. Arrears charged at Fifty Cents per year extra.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1910.

A CONTRAST IN RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

A comparison between the railway legislation of the Conservative Manitoba Government and the Liberal Saskatchewan Government must awaken the people of this province to the incompetence or corruptness of the Scott-Calder administration. In Manitoba the government made the control of freight rates the price to be paid for the guarantee of bonds, which enabled the C. N. R. to build a network of competing lines in that province. Having secured this concession the Manitoba government in 1901 compelled the C. N. R. to reduce the rate on wheat two cents per bushel. Again in 1903 the government ordered a further reduction of two cents. The C. P. R. agreed to meet this reduction, if it was changed to one cent per bushel, and the government to secure reduced rates for all the farmers made this arrangement, which secured a reduction of three cents per bushel on the freight rates on all grain shipped from the province.

Since the first reduction it is estimated that the freight of the Manitoba government has saved to the people of that province ten million dollars or over one million dollars per year. The Manitoba government dealt with the C. N. R. on a business basis. If the C. N. R. required the guarantee of bonds to build railroads the government in return required control of freight rates for pledging the credit of the province. The result is seen in the enormous saving to the farmers of that province.

Nearly ten years afterwards the Saskatchewan government inaugurated a railway policy. Times had changed. The future of the West was assured and the settlers were pouring in by hundreds of thousands. This province was recognized as the great grain-producing country, and, therefore, the great freight producer. The opportunity was ripe for the government to force a bargain that would result in the saving of millions annually to our farmers. Did the government take advantage of this opportunity?

Sir Wilfrid had ordered an appeal to the country in hope of securing a Liberal victory to offset the disastrous elections in Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick. Scott and Calder were afraid of the result. The many corrupt deals, the sacrifice of our domain, and the worst administration of the government had alarmed the electorate. Something must be done to save the government. Railway promises in a new country are very alluring. The government issued a railway map, that showed a line of railway in every district. The railways took advantage of the government's dilemma and drove a bargain that is a disgrace to this age, and that means the loss of millions annually to our settlers. The government gave everything and secured nothing. Control of rates and the location of the roads were lost by a government that was bound to secure a new lease of power at any cost. It was a case of the people being deceived, we are looking out for number one.

Contrast the two bargains. Ten years ago Manitoba in return for a bond guarantee secured control of freight rates that has resulted in a saving of over a million dollars annually to the farmers of that province. Our government under more favorable conditions secured nothing for the settlers.

Since our disastrous railway bargain a Conservative government in B. C. made an arrangement with the C.N.R. for a number of railways in that province. The B. C. government in return for the guarantee of bonds secured control of freight rates and an interest in the new townships. Compare this with the deal made by the Scott-Calder outfit.

We have three railway bargains made by the province of Western Canada. Ten years ago the Conservative government in Manitoba secured concessions; last year a Conservative government in B. C. secured greater concessions from the railways; but two years ago under the most favorable conditions our Liberal government in Saskatchewan sacrificed everything and today we are at the mercy of the railroad companies. In view of these facts are we not correct in designating the Scott-Calder government as corrupt, or incompetent, or both? Why did they not secure better bargains with the C. N. R. and C. P. R.? Are they incompetent to deal with the companies, or did the price of the guarantee of bonds go to the members of the government instead of the people of the province?

"SPENDTHRIFTS AND PROFIT-GATES."

During the past ten years Canada has obtained her full share of the world-wide period of prosperity and development, which has prevailed in all countries. But the expenditure of the present Government has been guided in many instances by motives of party expediency rather than public interest. During recent years it has been reckless and wantonly extravagant. Consider for a moment the estimates voted at the last session of parliament: Main estimates, 1910-11: \$127,690,993. Supplementary estimates 1910-11: 5,143,082. Further supplementary estimates 1910-11: 59,700. Total: \$132,893,775. Supplementaries for 1910: 2,302,118. Supplementaries (France): 50,000. Supplementaries, militia stores: 20,000. Total: \$135,245,893.

This represents three times the expenditure of fourteen years ago. In the interval the country has increased in population by no more than 50 per cent. In addition railway subsidies were renewed and a vote for 3,277 miles of railway at from \$2,200 to \$6,400 per mile. The amount of subsidies voted would represent at the former figure \$10,487,680, and at the latter figure \$20,975,360.

Examining the expenditure for the past ten years as compared with that for ten years from 1896 to 1896, the result is rather startling. For the ten years from 1886 to 1896 the aggregate revenue of the country amounted to \$271,000,000 in round numbers; for the same period from 1901 to 1910 inclusive the aggregate revenue amounted to \$738,650,000. In other words the present Administration has received during that period from the people of this country—because the money could come from no other source—\$367,000,000 in excess of the amount which the late Conservative Administration received during their last ten years of power. A Liberal of the old school returning to Canada after an absence of fifteen years and learning of this superabundance of revenue would certainly assume that the public debt of Canada had been entirely wiped out. He would naturally say that after paying off the \$250,000,000 of debt outstanding in 1896 the present Administration had available \$110,000,000 to meet the increasing necessities of the country during the past ten years. He would be told that the debt had not been wiped out. He would then naturally assume that it would have been decreased by many millions. He would say that at least two hundred millions could easily have been paid off because that would leave \$167,000,000 of additional revenue to supply the growing needs of the country. He would be told that his surmise was unfounded. Well, then, he would say, surely the debt must have been decreased by at least one hundred millions because that would have left to the Government an additional revenue of \$267,000,000 to supply the increasing needs of the country during the past ten years. To this reply must come: No, the public debt of the country has not been decreased; in fact, notwithstanding the enormous increase of revenue during the past ten years the public debt of Canada today is \$78,000,000 greater than when the Liberal party assumed power. If the truth were told he would also have to understand that only a small portion of the obligations of Canada in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway have yet been met, and that a further enormous increase of the public debt must be anticipated within the next five years. Liberal expenditures can always be justified, but the record of the past fourteen years is that of spendthrifts and profligates. R. L. Borden at Port Perry, Ont.

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A SAFE INVESTMENT.

The thousands of dollars stolen from the farmers of the West by the United Wireless Company and kindred fakes will surely be a lesson that will prevent the successful exploitation of similar concerns in the future. The tendency of our farmers to speculate in oil stocks, mining ventures, wireless fakes and similar doubtful enterprises cannot be understood, especially when they have the safest and most remunerative investment on earth at their own doors. We refer to farm lands. A real estate firm created a true saying when they advertised: "There is no investment on earth like earth itself."

"THE GOLDEN AGE OF GRAFT."

The Printing Bureau scandal at Ottawa has long been expected. The "Golden age of graft" is found in every department. The enormous increase in the public expenditure is due to graft. Of every three dollars voted at least one is stolen by Sir Wilfrid's corrupt associates. A corrupt majority blocks an investigation that would fill our goals with supporters of the present government. Prosperity has dulled the public conscience, but a day of reckoning is near at hand. The downfall of the Liberal machine in Ontario is a slight indication of what will happen at Ottawa. When that day comes there must not only be restitution demanded but punishment must be meted out to the thieves. The Printing Bureau graft was known to the Liberals. An investigation was demanded two years ago and refused by the Government. Two years more of the "Golden age of graft" was secured. Speaking of the graft regime at Ottawa, Mr. Borden, in a recent interview, said: "The scandal which has just come to light in the Printing Bureau serves to illustrate the attitude of the Government in one important respect, which should be borne in mind by the people. The present Administration is afraid to take the people into its confidence by instituting a thorough searching public investigation into the spending departments of the Government. That such an investigation is absolutely necessary was amply demonstrated beyond question, first, by the report of the Civil Service Commission, and next by the report of Mr. Justice Cassels. Immediately after the election of 1908 certain leading Liberal journals in Ontario and Que-

bec expressed a certain thrill of conscience with respect to conditions which they could not defend in some of the departments. They declared that a house-cleaning was necessary, and one of them affirmed that the Prime Minister would enact the role of a Canadian Hercules by cleansing the Augean stables of the great spending departments. After the great spending of the Cassels Commission, Mr. Doherty on behalf of the Opposition, moved a resolution, the operative part of which is as follows: "That, in order to lift the cloud of suspicion that rests upon the administration of the various departments, to satisfy the demand of the country for honest and businesslike methods, and to purge the public service of inefficiency, reckless waste and corrupt practices, it is advisable and necessary in the public interest that a thorough and untrammelled investigation be made by a competent business commission into the workings of all the great spending departments of the Government."

"The Government used its party majority to vote down our motion, and the Canadian Hercules has not yet undertaken his task, and the Augean stables remain still uncleansed. The recent revelations in one department indicate what was then going on, and what has since been going on. How many more instances will yet be brought to light we do not know, but it is difficult to believe that this is an isolated case. "There was absolutely no justification for refusing the full investigation which we demanded. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries was held guiltyless of any knowledge of or responsibility for the grave scandals brought to light in his department. Accepting that view we asked whether it was not possible and probable that similar conditions might exist in other great spending departments without the knowledge of the responsible Minister, and we demanded in the name of decency and honest government that the question should be solved by a thorough investigation, which do no harm if conditions were healthy, and would do much good if reform was needed. The majority that voted down that investigation are not only politically, but morally, responsible for every dollar which has since been lost through the system of graft and raffle now exposed."

Examining the expenditure for the past ten years as compared with that for ten years from 1896 to 1896, the result is rather startling. For the ten years from 1886 to 1896 the aggregate revenue of the country amounted to \$271,000,000 in round numbers; for the same period from 1901 to 1910 inclusive the aggregate revenue amounted to \$738,650,000. In other words the present Administration has received during that period from the people of this country—because the money could come from no other source—\$367,000,000 in excess of the amount which the late Conservative Administration received during their last ten years of power. A Liberal of the old school returning to Canada after an absence of fifteen years and learning of this superabundance of revenue would certainly assume that the public debt of Canada had been entirely wiped out. He would naturally say that after paying off the \$250,000,000 of debt outstanding in 1896 the present Administration had available \$110,000,000 to meet the increasing necessities of the country during the past ten years. He would be told that the debt had not been wiped out. He would then naturally assume that it would have been decreased by many millions. He would say that at least two hundred millions could easily have been paid off because that would leave \$167,000,000 of additional revenue to supply the growing needs of the country. He would be told that his surmise was unfounded. Well, then, he would say, surely the debt must have been decreased by at least one hundred millions because that would have left to the Government an additional revenue of \$267,000,000 to supply the increasing needs of the country during the past ten years. To this reply must come: No, the public debt of the country has not been decreased; in fact, notwithstanding the enormous increase of revenue during the past ten years the public debt of Canada today is \$78,000,000 greater than when the Liberal party assumed power. If the truth were told he would also have to understand that only a small portion of the obligations of Canada in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway have yet been met, and that a further enormous increase of the public debt must be anticipated within the next five years. Liberal expenditures can always be justified, but the record of the past fourteen years is that of spendthrifts and profligates. R. L. Borden at Port Perry, Ont.

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Miscellaneous printing	40,435	91,428
Stationery	230,253	643,084
Printing at Bureau	253,590	326,274
Printing and lithographing by outside firms	\$179,160	944,423
Advertising	58,266	282,538
	\$795,266	\$2,362,073

A GREATER SASKATCHEWAN

J. H. Haslam Will Advertise Province in Britain—Offers Big Prizes for Essays on Our Great Province. Five hundred dollars will be distributed by J. H. Haslam, of Regina, among competitors from the British Isles for the four best essays on the subject, "A Greater Saskatchewan." The prizes are to be distributed as follows: First Prize.....\$250. Second Prize.....125. Third Prize.....75. Fourth Prize.....50.

The essays are to contain not more than 3,000 words, and must be in the hands of Mr. Haslam, Regina, by November 1st, 1910. Particular attention must be paid to the economic and imperial phases of the subject. The competition is open only to residents of the British Isles. The judges are: Lieutenant-Governor Forget of Saskatchewan, Hon. Clifford Sifton, and President Murray, of the University of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Haslam recognizes that Saskatchewan, having an area much larger than Germany, occupying a similar geographical position, and having agricultural resources infinitely greater and timber and mineral resources equal, at least, to those of that country, and with the immediate prospect of a new outlet to the ocean by the Hudson's Bay—offers an unequalled opportunity to the capitalists and laboring classes of the British Isles, the importance of which, he has not yet realized, and to which their attention should be particularly directed.

It is important for the future of the British Empire that a strong current of the best British blood should be infused into that of the great mass of the people who are going to Saskatchewan from all parts of the world, and that the stream of British capital that has been enriching alien countries and peoples, shall be turned to this, the greatest state in the greatest overseas dominion of the British Empire. The main purpose of the competitor is to point out how these currents can be turned in this direction and Saskatchewan be made a great theatre of British energy and activity during the next decade.

More liberal school grants is a principle advocated by Manitoba Liberals. T. C. Norris and Geo. Walton assisted a government in Saskatchewan that reduced the school grants. Laurier's hired men must obey orders even if they sacrifice their principles.

"Settlement of the boundary question by Manitoba receiving the lands and all natural resources of the added territory." This is one of the planks in the platform of the Manitoba Liberal Party. Yet the leader of that party, T. C. Norris, and Geo. Walton, one of his lieutenants, worked against this principle in Saskatchewan in 1908. Laurier's hired men cannot have principles.

Will Yet Join Husband. Mrs. Werner, the wife of a Toronto laborer, whom the immigration regulations would not permit to join her husband in consequence of being an assisted immigrant sailed on the Empress of Ireland through a public subscription. Sympathizers decorated the cabin with flowers.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Toronto Telegram.) Western Canada makes the most of its trouble when the crop is maturing. Local sentiment in the prairie provinces is the dupe of superstition which assumes that the price of wheat is put down by predictions of a big crop and that the price of wheat is regulated by forces other than the optimism or pessimism in the crop authorities. The western wheat crop has two great enemies—drouth in June and frost in August. The local situation in Manitoba seems to have suffered from a lack of rain in June. Saskatchewan was more fortunate and at present Canada seems to be free from the menace of such a calamity as the general failure of the western wheat crop.

(Toronto News.) Mr. Borden's leadership lends strength to the organization. Standing for the best things in our national life, he is a guarantee of the probity of the government that he will form. As Sir James Whitney's downright uprightness is the chief source of the Ontario ministry's unique position, so Mr. Borden's high character and integrity are a great asset to the Dominion Opposition. Amongst his followers in Parliament is a lot of new blood of good quality, so that into whatever Province he journeys he has no difficulty in making up an influential entourage.

(Mail and Empire.) The scandal at the Ottawa Printing Bureau prompts a re-examination of the charges made by the Laurier Government for printing, lithographing and advertising, and a comparison with the figures that formerly ruled. Here are the accounts for 1908 and for 1909:

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CANADA'S WISE CHOICE

Confederation and British Connection Building up a Great Nation—Franklin's Attempt to Win Over Canada. The forty-third anniversary of Confederation finds Canada well satisfied with her position as a self-governing Dominion, forming part of the British Empire. This situation justifies the choice which the Canadians of early days made. For it must not be forgotten that another destiny was proposed to the nation yet to be. When our Southern neighbors seceded, they were most anxious to have the co-operation of the Canadians. But it was in vain that they offered inducements. The eloquent congressional addresses inviting Canada to join in the revolt fell upon barren ground.

Franklin's mission to Montreal, accompanied by Chase and Carroll, was equally unsuccessful. The call issued to the people to strike for freedom was a fizzle. Blandishments, flattery, conquest was tried, and here another failure was scored. Canada stood firmly by the British connection, even though the struggle was sanguinary and severe. This forcible invitation to join the Republic having been rejected, the statements of the United States were kind enough to leave the door ajar, in case the opponents of annexation should change their minds. In the dra. agreement between the revolving States was inserted the intimation that "Canada, according to the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this union." But the offer to admit Canada on easy terms remaining a dead letter, our friends bethought themselves that it might be well to take more drastic measures, and so the War of 1812 broke out.

Along the frontier the conflict was waged with the result that Canada saved herself to the British Crown. The Canadian battlefields told the history of the great struggle of the pioneers for British connection and Canadian freedom. The close of the war gave the country a period of peace, during which developments progressed. But our neighbors had scarcely settled their own internal difficulties in the sixties when they turned once again to Canada, and abrogated the then existing reciprocity treaty for the distinct purpose of precipitating a crisis in this country, and provoking annexation. Mr. Shenk, one of the members of Congress, explaining the action of that body in reference to reciprocity, asserted that, but for the treaty, Canada would have agreed to admission to the union long ago. The abrogation of this treaty was followed by an offer of terms of union. A bill was introduced into Congress, setting forth that if Canada would join the United States the navigation of the St. Lawrence would be improved, railroads would be constructed in the Eastern Provinces, and connection by rail with the Pacific Coast would be furnished.

"I reiterated," said the introducer of the measure, "that the people of the British provinces have a right to demand of their present rulers, two great objects—a Mediterranean to the western shore of Lake Superior, and a railway to the Pacific ocean—and these before 1850! I cannot believe that these objects will be assured by a provincial confederation or by the intervention of England. The United States may interpose with the necessary guarantees, and if so, why shall we not combine to extend our American union to the Arctic Circle? This kindness was exhibited in 1866, when Confederation was going through. Our next-door friends had abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty, expecting to squeeze us in and the manoeuvre had failed. Now, with Confederation impending, they became exceedingly anxious about our prosperity, and very doubtful as to the power of the British connection to promote it. Instead of jumping at the bait, the Canadians went on with the project of union, and the Confederation plan was accomplished. At the critical point—just when the British North America Act was passing the House of Commons—the author of the proposition to bribe Canada into the union through the construction of railways and canals, made a sudden turn, and secured the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring "that the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed Confederation of the provinces on the north frontier of this country without extreme solicitude; that a Confederation of States on this continent, extending from ocean to ocean and founded upon monarchical principles, cannot be considered otherwise than as in contravention of the traditions and constantly declared principles of this Government, endangering the most important interests, and tending to increase and perpetuate the embarrassments already existing between the two Governments." The United States did not like Confederation. Unable to thwart it by an alternative proposal, it tried to end it by protest.

Canada has met every move, whether warlike or diplomatic, whether cautiously seductive or threatening, that has been made with a view to preventing union and growth. The outcome is of such a character that she may well hold in reverence the

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DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY CURE DISEASES OF MEN

PATIENTS TREATED THROUGHOUT CANADA FOR 20 YEARS



Dr. Kennedy, Medical Director of Drs. Kennedy & Kennedy.

Dr. K. & K. are favorably known throughout Canada where they have done business for over 20 years. Thousands of patients have been treated and cured by their great skill and through the virtues of their New Method Treatment. When you treat with them you know you are dealing with responsible physicians as they own and occupy their own office building in Detroit, valued at \$200,000. When they decide your case is curable, all your worry is removed for you know they will not deceive you. They guarantee to cure all curable cases. No matter how many doctors have failed to benefit you; no matter how much money you have spent; no matter how disheartened you may be, don't give up in despair until you get a free opinion from these specialists. If you are at present within the clutches of any secret habit which is sapping your life by degrees; if you are suffering from the results of past indiscretions; if your blood has been tainted from any private disease and you dare not marry; if you are married and live in dread of some breaking out and exposing your past; if you are suffering as the result of a misstep—Dr. K. & K. are your Refuge. Lay your case before them confidentially and they will tell you honestly if you are curable.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED

We Treat and Cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD and URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY and BLADDER DISEASES, and all Diseases Peculiar to Men.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE: All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DR. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont. Write for our private address.

Blackstock, Flood & Co.

Farm Lands and City Property 1701 Scarth St. Regina, Sask.

SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan. 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Franco. Do not miss this. 960 ACRES near Kinderley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre. 960 ACRES near Rosetown at \$16.00 per acre. 640 ACRES near Milestone at \$20,000.00. THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tivan 3 and 4 miles. Cheap. 640 ACRES 4 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying. WANTED—A list of your Regina City property. WANTED—A farm to rent. WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell. WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND

DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, well yes, only 25c for a half bushel dustproof bag.

WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan

In Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in completing loans. Expenses moderate. General Agents in Saskatchewan for: The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, The Rimouski Fire Insurance Company, The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, The Equity Fire Insurance Company, The Calgary Fire Insurance Company, The National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company, The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company.

WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts. McCALLUM, HILL & CO. Real Estate and Financial Agents, REGINA, SASK.

MONEY TO LOAN

We have large sums of private and company funds to loan at lowest rates on the security of City and Farm Property. No delay. Mortgage signed when application made.

Embury, Watkins & Scott Northern Bank Building, REGINA.

King's Clemency.

Ottawa, July 3.—A military order just issued announces that His Majesty the King has been pleased, as an act of clemency marking his accession to the throne to prove of the remission of sentences to soldiers undergoing sentence in military prisons and detention barracks. Soldiers undergoing sentence for 56 days or less will be released, while those undergoing longer sentences would be entitled to a remission of one half of unexpired portion of imprisonment. Pardons will also be extended to deserters and absentees from regular forces who are required however, to report themselves in writing. Those in desertion over five years or more or physically unfit for service,

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20 YEARS known throughout the world as the greatest of their New York treat with response and occupy Detroit, valued your case in removed for you live you. They have failed to let much money matter how die to give up in decision from these are at present secret which are; if you are of past indifference tainted from a dare not marry; in dread of sympathy result of a mile are your stage conditionally if you are curable.

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RESIDENCE REQUIRED

To Hold Land Against Creditors—Homesteader Must Reside on Property—Interesting Decision by Judge Lamont

The question, "When is a homestead not a homestead?"—in other words, what constitutes forfeiture by a homesteader of his rights to hold his land against creditors—has presented itself before the supreme court judges in one or two aspects lately, and not the least significantly in chambers upon the Hetherington interpleader. Judge Lamont, who heard the appeal, said in brief, that a homestead is not exempt from seizure for debt unless, after a residence outside its limits is acquired by the homesteader, such residence is merely a temporary one for a definite purpose and the homesteader has "a constant and abiding intention to return as soon as that intention is accomplished."

On January 12 the sheriff of the judicial district of Cannington, acting under a number of writs of execution against the lands of Thomas Hetherington, seized the S.W. 14 of 14-6-22, W. 1st, and gave notice that it was for sale.

Hetherington claimed the land to be exempt from execution as it was his homestead and the local master at Aroca, finding in his favor, ordered the sheriff to withdraw from possession. Against this order the execution creditors appealed. Hetherington swore that since April, 1904, the land had been his homestead and the actual home of himself and family and except during periods of temporary absence therefrom had been resided upon and farmed by him in 1907 he obtained his patent and afterwards, he admitted, removed from there to Carnuff, where he rented a half-section of land from Judge Gordon, and resided there continuously until March of this year, when, learning that the homestead had been advertised for sale, he returned and has remained there since Judge Lamont held that there was nothing in his plea that he had the homestead because he did not have the means to work it. His lordship proceeded to point out that the authorities regarded the leading idea connected with that of a place of residence for a family, "a secure asylum where the independence and security of a home may be enjoyed without danger of loss, harassment and disturbance by reason of the improvidence of the head or any other member of the family." It followed that to secure the protection the law afforded there must be actual occupancy of the place as a home. A man could doubtless acquire a new residence. But its character and the purpose for which it was acquired were important factors in determining whether the debt or had abandoned the premises claimed as exempt as his actual place of residence. A man might close up his house and go on an extended tour without abandoning his home, or he might move into town to enable his children to attend school. But to live and carry on elsewhere for not consistent farming operations was not consistent with the contentment that the homesteader was upon him to prove that contention he had not done so.

T. D. Brown, for the creditors, and A. L. Gordon for the claimant, were the counsel concerned.

Letter From Queen Mother. Windsor, July 1st.—Mrs. Mary A. Turk, mother of John Turk, of the Windsor staff of the customs, received a letter from Buckingham Palace acknowledging the receipt of a letter of condolence which she had addressed to Queen Alexandra shortly after the death of King Edward and conveying the Queen's Mother's thanks. Mrs. Turk, who is 92 years old, has lived under the rule of six British monarchs. She was born in England and attended the coronation of Queen Victoria.

FLIES OVER MONTREAL

French Aviator Makes Remarkable Flight Over Montreal—Travels Distance of Thirty Miles in Flight

Montreal, July 2.—Count De Lesseppe, on Saturday made a flight from the aviation field at Lakeside to the city and back after circling the City Hall. The distance is 30 miles, and the time occupied was 49½ minutes. The flight was made in the Blériot machine, the same in which De Lesseppe crossed the English Channel. It didn't arrive until Saturday morning, but the Count's mechanics had it ready by six o'clock.

Passing over the city at a height of two thousand feet the monoplane caused unusual scenes on the streets. People left their houses, large stores were emptied of customers and clerks and street cars stopped to let passengers have a view of the flying Frenchman.

The flight was not announced till a few minutes before the Count started. Special auto parties, including one with his brother, tried to follow, but they were left far in the rear. There was a crowd of nearly ten thousand on the field and when De Lesseppe returned and made a perfect landing opposite the grand stand, he received a tremendous ovation, while the band played the French national anthem.

When De Lesseppe stepped out of his machine, Knabenshue, manager of the Wright team, and Coffy, one of the aviators, picked him up and carried him on their shoulders. Walter Brookens was in air making a high flight when De Lesseppe reached the park and when the American came down the Count divided with him a bouquet he had received from admirers. Instead of being rivals, the Frenchman and the American during the meet have been great admirers of each other.

Most of machines were out of order on Sunday and the programme was the poorest of the week.

DOUBLE DROWNING. Two Fort William Lads Drowned on Dominion Day. Fort William, Ont., July 1.—It was not until early this evening that the report of a double drowning cast a chilling blot over an otherwise perfect day of celebration enjoyed by the residents of the city when the news came that two boys, Walter, aged 14, second son of Mr. James Lowe, and Leonard, aged 10, son of Mr. A. W. Allen, 130 South Mark St. lost their lives through going out in a leaky rowboat on Surprise Lake, Silver Lake, twenty miles across the bay from his city. Young Lowe accompanied the Allen family, which included father, mother and three sons, of which Leonard was the youngest one, on an excursion to Silver Islet on the Steamer City of Chatham, which left the subway dock at 9.45 a.m., arriving at the Ireland at noon. Some time after the arrival of the steamer the boys were seen to pass in a rowboat which had been discarded by the owners as useless, and left at the shore of a small lake. They were without oars and the only means at command for propelling the boat was two short sticks.

They had not proceeded far from shore when the leaking boat placed them in distress, and after half filling with water the movement of the boys caused the boat to tilt and plunge them into the water.

The disaster was witnessed by a crowd of two hundred who lined the shore, but no help was possible except by swimming. Before the boys had fallen into the water, a man by the name of Coats made an heroic attempt to rescue them, but, although he managed to reach the boys and hold them up for a short time, his strength gave out and the boys sank. Following his example, Rex Symes plunged into the water and swam out to render assistance, but arrived a few minutes late and turned his attention to Coats, who by this time, was almost exhausted.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Ministers Elected. Premier Sifton and Attorney Mitchell were elected in Vermilion and Medicine Hat respectively, by large majorities. The new Alberta Cabinet is now complete.

150,000 Americans for Canada. Ottawa, June 30.—William J. White, inspector of the Canadian immigration agencies in the United States, stated today that 150,000 Americans had crossed over to Western Canada this season, according to a reliable estimate. Mr. White has just returned from an inspection trip. "At all meetings of bankers out there now, he said, 'the prevailing complaint is about the great amount of money going over to Canada to buy land.'"

New Budget. London, June 30.—David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget for 1910-1911 in the House of Commons this afternoon. The estimated expenditure for the year is \$940,000,000 and the total revenue at one million more. He predicted a great improvement in trade.

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EMULATES STEVE BRODIE

New York Youth Jumps from Brooklyn Bridge for Small Sum—Hopes to be Dime Museum Star

New York, June 30.—A sharp featured, underlined youth in ragged swimming trunks, with a skim cap and an old pair of trousers, dived successfully today from the centre span of Brooklyn bridge to the East River, 135 feet below, for \$250 in cash, two new suits of clothes and whatever fame the world may hold in store for a bridge jumper.

The late Steve Brodie acquired fame as a bridge jumper and long ran a bowery saloon on the strength of it, but many say it was never proved that Steve really jumped. Several would-be suicides have been taken out of the river or unharmed after jumping, but Otto Eppers is the first to jump with unquestioned witnesses.

The boy's first words when he was drawn out of the river by the crew of a passing tug were: "Gee, but I hit hard!"

His next were "Say, who's got the makin'?"

Eppers had jumped 104 feet from a bridge once before, and he addition of a few more feet never caused him so much as a thought.

"Sure, I'll do it," he said, and he did.

He meant to dive from the New Manhattan bridge, because he thought it was higher. The height in reality is the same for all the East river bridges, but the police were too watchful. He meant to shed his boots and trousers but he didn't have time. He meant to dive in one long sweeping arc, "but somehow," he told afterwards, "I started to twist and couldn't stop." Passengers on the ferry boat who saw him said he turned like a pinwheel.

A rickshaw and two hours of rest in a hospital found Eppers fit to appear in police court, where he was discharged for lack of evidence that he had attempted suicide. He hopes now to become a star in some dime museum. In his coat pocket when he was fished out was a rough advance sketch of his plunge, signed "The Bridgejumper, O. Eppers."

Japan to Annex Korea. Tokio, June 30.—There is every reason to believe that the announcement of the annexation of Korea by Japan is imminent. In accordance with the convention recently made between Korea and Japan the Korean Emperor has issued an edict delegating to the Japanese Government the police administration of the country. This is the first step and the final step will be taken when Korea is practically under guard. The garrisons are being steadily strengthened. The mass of Koreans accept the reports of the approaching annexation with indifference, but a decided spirit of unrest and activity among the anti-Japanese element requires precaution.

Capt. Bernier for the Arctic. Ottawa, June 30.—Capt. Bernier will not see Ottawa again until his return from a trip to the Arctic region. For the past week he has been in Quebec superintending the loading of his boat with supplies and he will not return, but will sail for the North on the fourth of July. Mr. Fabien Van nasse, an aged historian, who has accompanied Capt. Bernier on every voyage yet, said farewell to the explorer at noon today and left for Quebec. The whole of the personnel is practically the same as on the last trip. There will be about forty persons on board.

Minard's Liniment. Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Wholesale

Retail

100,000 ROLLS
LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN
WALL PAPER

Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA

PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Of Elevators Is Demanded by Perdue Farmers—Favor Control by an Independent Commission—No Party Politics

Perdue, Sask., July 1.—The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission, comprised of Messrs. Magill, Langley and Green, met in Perdue of Saturday, where a very enthusiastic meeting was held with eight grain growers' associations represented and a total number present of fifty-three. So far the commission has had six different plans set before them by which government ownership of elevators might be brought about, each of which will take some considerable thought to make it workable. They are as follows:

- 1.—Ownership with independent commission.
- 2.—Ownership with government commission.
- 3.—That the government should lend money to farmers organizing local elevators.
- 4.—That the government lend money to a central company of farmers to build a line of elevators in the province to be managed by representatives of the farmers.
- 5.—That the government lend money to municipalities to build elevators.
- 6.—That districts be destined like school districts and that the government should lend money to the districts for a month and that the districts should operate the elevators.

The first witness before the commission was A. M. Plocker, of the Dryer association, who gave his experience as a buyer in North Dakota, and said that the change was needed and that his association was in favor of government ownership of elevators. They could not arrive at any solution without having an independent commission, but at the same time responsible to somebody. All through the meeting this was the one unanswered question. Every witness desired a government commission strictly free from political influence, but at the same time no delegation could offer any suggestion that would facilitate matters.

S. Mudie, Eagle Creek, favored an independent commission, but two members were to be appointed by the government after being nominated by the Grain Growers' Executive and one by the government, which is really not an independent commission. His opinion was that farmers might put up 25 per cent. of the cost and guarantee grants. At this point Mr. Green, in answer to several charges of graft, explained that it was almost impossible for such to take place after the cars were on the siding.

W. L. Corbine proved a splendid witness, saying that the farmers should turn to elevators in an independent district which would in turn be responsible to the government and that 50 per cent. of the settlers would manage an elevator successfully and avoid party politics.

I. N. Henderson, of Woodlawn, was in favor of an independent commission, the members of which should be not initiated by the Grain Growers' Association, but appointed by the government, which would have absolute control. He was also in favor of

HUDSON'S BAY JURISDICTION

United States Order American Whalers Not to Recognize Canada's Jurisdiction Over Hudson's Bay

Ottawa, June 29.—The Evening Journal says: "It is the intention of the United States to contest at the very first opportunity, the claim of Canada, that the Hudson Bay is an inland sea to which the Dominion of Canada has exclusive right, and over which the Government of this country has complete jurisdiction and control. Canada, that the Hudson Bay is an inland sea for over a year the authorities here have been aware that the time is rapidly approaching when Canada will be called upon to defend her rights to that valuable sheet of water or to allow them to be alienated from her. It is probable of course, that when that time arrives the matter will be dealt with by arbitration, but if arbitration proceedings are unfavorable the question will be laid before the Hague tribunal for settlement."

That the action taken by the authorities at Washington is to bring about a system which would open up the whole question and make of it an international affair, is direct and unmistakable. Owners and masters of trading vessels and whalers which proceeded to the latitudes have been officially notified from Washington that they need not recognize the Hudson Bay any longer as an inland sea in the possession of Canada. The method of refusal to recognize this would, of course, be declining to pay the Canadian Government. This is suggested by Washington.

Never Questioned Before. "So far during all the years that have gone by not an owner of an American vessel trading or fishing in these waters, has ever ventured to contest the rights of Canada to complete jurisdiction over Hudson Bay, indeed the dues have been paid gladly by traders if for no other reason than to weigh the small sums they are charged. For instance they are allowed all facilities for replenishing their very necessary supplies of fuel from the immense and valuable coal fields which are located in lands northwest of the bay."

Above and beyond this, however, is the complete harmony of relationship that exists between the Canadian Government and its officials and traders. The traders are engaged in a most lucrative business. There security for the future depends very largely on continuance of the pleasant relations in their turn the whalers and traders have done many kind and thoughtful acts to the Canadian Government officials and others in the far north. Therefore, up till now not one of them has taken any action upon suggestion of Washington.

Capt. Cromer Refuses Opportunity. "Captain Cromer is one of the best known of the American traders who goes to Hudson Bay. He has just paid a visit to Ottawa to consult with the authorities here upon some matters affecting his business and in conversation regarding the question of jurisdiction over Hudson Bay, he stated he had no intention of availing himself of authority he had received to refuse to pay dues imposed by the Canadian Government. These are

merely nominal, but the underlying principal is vital. Capt. Cromer was to sail yesterday or today for Hudson Bay from New Bedford, Mass. in his famous schooner the A. T. Gifford said:

"When the first refusal to recognize Canada will be made is merely a matter for conjecture, but it is safe to say that it will not be long before a crisis is reached."

International Complications. Last year was the first time the United States traders were armed with this authority from the United States Government. The second season has just begun, and possibly before we have reached its close Canada will be in the throes of another international embroglio. However the authorities here have no fear of the issue. American citizens themselves have for long recognized, without dispute, Canadian rights to water which is almost land-locked within Canadian territory.

Another Year For Earl Grey. London, June 30.—The appointment of Earl Grey for a further year as Governor General, has been definitely settled.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

DETAINED.

Creditors of MacLeod Man Detain Him at Boundary. Macleod, Alta., June 29.—William Rundle, a prominent building contractor of this town, was detained at King's gate, B.C., at the request of the Montreal police, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. Rundle, with his wife, had tickets for Spokane, but he was stopped at the border by the American immigration officers on the telegraph notification of the police that he was an undesirable character. Sergeant Hallitt is being sent to bring him back to Macleod.

Rundle, who has been in financial difficulties for some time, owes about \$12,000, mostly to lumber and hardware dealers. He has been a speculative builder on an extensive scale and made his estimates too low. Creditors have placed liens on many homes built by him. His workmen's wages are far in arrears. Rundle is charged with taking \$450 from Mrs. O. C. Edwards, alleging that he had paid it for cement work on the house he was building for her when, it is said, the money had not been so paid. He had disposed of all his furniture and left town on the Spokane flyer on Monday night. He is a member of the Macleod town council.

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Don't Hope for the Best—GET IT!

The New Improved DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Every man who buys another cream separator HOPES it is as good as the De Laval. Eventually he learns it was a vain hope and that the imitation is inferior. Therefore it is well to buy a De Laval in the first place and be SURE. It actually costs less than the other kind, capacity, convenience and length of service considered.

Write for catalogue and free trial of a New Improved De Laval.

W. J. M. WRIGHT
1743 Rose St. Regina

The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race.

If the housekeepers of Canada will use

WILSON'S FLY PADS



persistently, this peril would be tremendously reduced

NO INTEREST NOW SHOWN

Alberta Waterways Commission Concludes Work—No Interest Shown in the Investigation—Bennett Has Withdrawn From the Case

Edmonton, Alta., July 5.—The Royal Commission investigating the Alberta and Great Waterways agreement practically concluded today. R. B. Bennett, the insurgent leader of the opposition council, was not present, he having announced his withdrawal from the case. The proceedings were followed with languid interest throughout the day and no evidence of importance was brought out. The commission will meet at noon tomorrow to decide as to the advisability of a letter from Morgan and Company's London house, in reply to a letter from the commission's counsel, stating that W. R. Clark, president of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway, got no rake-off in the sale of the A. & G. W. bonds. The letter further states that no member of the Alberta legislature got any profit out of the sale.

Robert Jones, Government engineer maintained in the stand that his estimate of \$28,000 per mile for the construction of the railway was not unreasonable. There is just a bare possibility that the commission may go to England to take the evidence of the Morgans. This, however, is unlikely and would be against the advice of the commission counsel.

The witnesses examined today were M. J. McLeod, Deputy provincial treasurer; Jno. Stocks, Deputy Minister of Public Works; E. Trowbridge, late Private Secretary to Hon. W. H. Cushing and now Provincial Secretary; L. C. Charlesworth of the Public Works Department; J. M. Thomlate, Private Secretary to Hon. C. W. Cross; John Chalmers, engineer of Public Works Department, and R. W. Jones, government engineer.

Ex-Premier Rutherford and Hon. C. W. Cross were in court during the day. Hon. W. Cushing and John A. McDougall, junior member for Edmonton, are now in England on a vacation.

LAURIER'S TOUR.

The Party Leaves Ottawa Today to Port Arthur. Meeting on Saturday.

Ottawa, July 5.—Tomorrow at noon a car containing representatives of the Eastern press, who will accompany Sir Wilfred Laurier, leaves for Port Arthur. At noon, on Wednesday Sir Wilfred, accompanied by E. M. MacDonald, M.P., Picton, and Mr. Lemnaire, the Premier's private secretary, will leave Central station. At North Bay, the party will be joined by Hon. George P. Graham and Mr. Fred. Pardee, Chief Liberal Whip. Mr. Graham will proceed to Brockville tonight and left for Toronto tomorrow. E. M. MacDonald arrived from Nova Scotia tonight. A first meeting of the tour will be held at Port Arthur on Saturday night. On Sunday the party will leave for Lake Superior Junction on a trip from that point to Winnipeg which will be over the main line of the G. T. P.

The press representatives who will accompany the party will include H. Anderson, Globe; Thos. King, Mail and Empire; B. E. Cooke, Toronto Star; F. A. Carman, Montreal Star; R. H. Patchin, New York Herald; Mr. Fraser, Halifax Chronicle; and Mr. Rinfret, Le Canada, Montreal.

During Sir Wilfred's two months absence from the capital, Sir Richard Cartwright will be acting Premier.

NEW GRAND DIVISION

Canadian Northern Forms New Division of British Columbia Section.

A new grand division of the Canadian Northern Railway is shortly to be established covering the whole of British Columbia. Such was the information which Hugh Sutherland gave out yesterday. The tremendous expansion of the C. N. R. line is divided into two sections, one being known as the Western which stretches to and beyond Winnipeg, and the other which extends from Lake Superior towards the Atlantic. It is a little premature to say who will be the executive head of the new divisions but at the proper time the news will be furnished by the chief office at Toronto.

Construction work on the C.N.R. is forging ahead at a rapid rate in British Columbia and it will be a very recognized as a great transportation power in the big western province. The work contracted for by the Northern Construction Company on the construction of a sixty mile section from Port Mann up the Fraser river is now under way, and C. V. Cumming the construction company's agent of Winnipeg, states that rapid work will take place and that before long another transcontinental railway will run into Vancouver under the name of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway, for that is the name by which the company is acknowledged in British Columbia by the provincial government which has guaranteed the bonds.

Survey Great Lakes.

Ottawa, July 4.—With the object of interesting the Dominion government in undertaking a bathymetrical, physical and biological survey of the great lakes, Sir John Murray, K.C.B., of Edinburgh, Scotland, and one of the best known naturalists in the United Kingdom is in the city. Today he visited a number of government departments to ascertain if any steps have as yet been taken to perform this work.

Sir John, who is accompanied by his son, is a guest of the New Russell. Sir John is remembered as having been the naturalist on H.M.S. Challenger on its world famous cruise of exploration of physical and biological conditions of the great ocean basins which lasted from 1872 to 1876. He was officially appointed to undertake the publication of the scientific results of the expedition. In conversation with a reporter, Sir John expressed the view that a great work was to be accomplished in the survey of the great lakes, and if such had never been undertaken thoroughly he was anxious to do the work.

May Make Big Fight.

Montreal, July 5.—It is reported that Count De Lessepe may make an attempt to fly from Montreal to Toronto with his famous monoplane "Lascarabec" in which he crossed the English Channel. Nothing definite is known as the Count refuses to make any statement on the subject. It is stated by those close in touch with him that he has been studying the route as to possible stopping places. Considerable doubt is felt as to whether he would make such an attempt in conditions of a trial voyage of over 200 miles which would involve more than six hours flight, even if he were able to keep up his record of 50 miles an hour, while the danger of such a flight would be great.

The meet came to a quiet close this afternoon a success in every way except financially. The attendance was a great disappointment to the promoters the receipts being between \$40,000 and \$50,000 while the expenses are stated at \$60,000.

JOHNSON CHAMPION

The Colored Fighter Puts Jeffries to Sleep in Fifteen Rounds—Jeffrey Acknowledges He was Fairly Beaten

Reno, Nev., July 4, Ringside.—Jack Johnson proved himself Jim Jeffries' master at every stage of the battle. Even the great test of strength that was looked for seemed to be in Johnson's favor. In the early rounds with the pressure of his right glove he twisted Jeff's left arm almost into hammerlock position to prevent the big fellow using it while clinched. As the rounds went on and Johnson's confidence came to him he took all kinds of liberties with Jeff.

As a rule Johnson whips his men with his right uppercut. He used it a few times today, but it was left hooks and left uppercuts while clinching that brought Jeff to terms. In the fight Jeff was powerless after a few rounds had passed. He could not devise a way to escape punishment while they were feinting and swinging at close quarters. It seemed the easiest thing in the world for Johnson to free his left arm and tilt the big fellow's head.

First of all blood came from Jeff's mouth and then his right eye closed. His nose poured blood. After the sixth round the battle had a decided Johnson favor. Jeff got in a few body blows while going into a clinch, but he was slowly chopped to pieces, and all of Johnson's best blows were put in on Jeff when they were coming together. In the fifteenth round Jeff was knocked down three times with left hooks delivered by Johnson while standing away Sam Berger was entering the ring on the occasion of the last knockdown to acknowledge defeat and Jeff was declared out.

Official timekeeper Harting announced that only eight seconds had elapsed when Berger jumped into the ring to protect Jeff from another punch. Harting says that Jeff would have been counted out anyhow, as he could not have straightened up in time before the count. Owing to Berger's interference the victory will be counted as a knockout.

Johnson's Training Camp, Reno, July 5.—Last night was a hilarious night at the roadhouse where Jack Johnson trained for his fight with Jeffries. Business started with a rush when Johnson, returning from the arena with his newly acquired fortunes and laurels, ordered wine for everybody in the resort. Johnson himself drank beer. Crowds came out from the city to see the champion and they too spent freely. Given an impetus by the winning of about \$10,000 by various members of the camp, the games of chance did a fine business. There was singing and dancing. Johnson was the main attraction while he was in evidence. As he planned to go to Chicago on a train that left at 9:45 o'clock, however, much of his time was taken up in packing. Loud cheers greeted the negro when he returned from the fight. He went from the arena to his camp in an automobile with Billy Delaney, his chief adviser.

The camp rushed out to meet him. His wife was one of the first to reach him. She saw the fight, but reached the resort before her husband arrived. "Oh, Jack, I'm so glad you won," she said.

Friends shouted, clapped their hands and whistled. Johnson grinned broadly, but said nothing to the throng on the outside. He walked into the parlor where another party awaited him, and sitting down chatted with them for a few minutes. Everybody waited to hear about the fight. He said that he was not hurt and that there was nothing for him to tell. "Don't think I was scared at any time," he said. "I knew how it was coming out."

Before entering Vancouver in New York he will go to his Chicago home for a rest.

"I want to be with my mummy," said Jack. At his orders a message was sent his mother immediately after the fight, telling her the result.

The Crowd Leaving.

Reno, July 5.—Reno is as busy disgorge the fight crowds today as it was on Saturday and Sunday welcoming them. The get away began within three-quarters of an hour after Jeffries' afternoon and trains have followed one another out of the city in quick succession with every car packed to its capacity. All the evening and into the early hours today automobiles swept out bound for the coast and California Valley cities, mingling camps far out of the Nevada desert and places far remote, and today Reno begins to look lost as far as population is concerned. Here and there groups of fight experts still linger on the shady side of the principal street and in the cafes and hotel lobbies. The big battle is, of course, the one topic, and is discussed in the cold calm that has followed previous enthusiasm. There is no animosity against Johnson, rather appreciation of his ability as a fighter. The fight had not gone four rounds before Jeffries' supporters began to doubt and in the eighth they felt sure they had been self deluded.

With Johnson the undisputed champion the next question is, who will wrest it from him. Ring followers agree that no man now in the same measure up to the job. Very little attention is paid to Sam Langford's challenge, and the black champion himself regards it as a joke. He said

last night he would disregard a challenge from any source, so apparently it remains for an unknown to do battle for the championship.

No one knows just how many people saw the big fight, or what the gate receipts were. The turnstiles were used and the tickets were on sale in so many places that only approximate figures can be given. The lowest estimate of the gate money is \$230,000, and the highest at \$270,000. At all events it was the biggest crowd that ever saw a prize fight and the rates were so far ahead of any other engagement that the record disappears.

From all the fight, one thing stands out sharply. There is no mention of Johnson's "yellow streak," the thing that has been written and talked about since he came into prominence. The experts who sat at the ringside agree that not once did he give any indication of fear. His nervousness in the first round was apparent, but no one who watched him in that period of the fight could fairly attribute it to anything else than a kind of stage fright. His statement given out at his quarters last evening had been well thought out, but his remarks as he stepped back to his corner after Jeffries had been battered down were spontaneous and show his state of mind when the heat of battle was still on him. As his friends and the newspaper men crowded about him, while he lay in the hands of his seconds, he said: "Jeffries never could hit me, he couldn't penetrate my defence. I have always known this and he has just found it out. When he crouched I made him straighten up and then I picked him to pieces. I used every thing there is in pugilism on Jeffries and he could not stand the strain."

Jeffries people had little to say. They were so sorely disappointed. Jim Corbett said last night: "It was simply the old story of the pitcher going to the well once too often. It has happened to a whole lot of us and it must happen to Jeffries. Jeffries did not box often enough to give us a line on him. We knew him to be in great shape so far as running miles on the road was concerned, but he did not spar enough for any of us to guess how he would show up on the ring line. As soon as he had boxed two rounds I knew that he had nothing. He was all right enough in spots where he did not need to be good, but the muscles used mostly in actual fighting, because of lack of practice during the training, refused to respond when called upon. The big fellow thought himself right, and he must have been or he could not have felt as well as he does after that beating, but he should have boxed more. Jeffries would have done better in a Marathon than he could in this fight. It was only his courage and his condition that kept him there so long."

Frank Gotch sized up the ex-champion as follows: "Jeffries' head and his heart were right, but his hands and feet were not. Early in the fight I noticed him fall on some of the stunts he used to perform so well and right before my eyes. I knew he didn't have a chance. "Jeff believed himself to be in good condition, and I have no doubt he was, but his trainers could not bring back the form of his younger days."

Sam Berger, Jeffries' manager admits that the better man won the fight, but insists that Johnson could not have beaten Jeffries when the latter was in his prime. Berger said: "The Jeffries of Monday was not the Jeffries of old. An absence from the game for six years made the atmosphere of the ring as new to him as it is to a raw amateur, except that the vitality and strength of the ambitious youngster were lacking."

At Mona Springs an air of gloom hung over the defeated champion's quarters, but a curious crowd shifted hither and thither down the useless boxing platform and gymnasium equipment and it promised to be but a short time until every sign of the brief habitation of the resort and the centre of attraction of the sporting world will be obliterated.

True to his character the vanquished fighter remained hidden from the curious eyes of the crowd. All of his friends, faithful in the face of the disheartening defeat, remained with him, and these lingered under the cotton wood trees that shade the lawn. Now and then a little group gathered outside the fence and stared, but the main interest was gone, and it was but the idle and curious that remained.

Jeffries reiterated his purpose of starting for his home in California as soon as his arrangements could be perfected and beyond that gave no idea of his plans. The rubbers and trainers worked over his bruised face during the night and the swelling of his battered right eye was much reduced this morning.

At the resort where the champion prepared for his great fight there was little to indicate that he had even been through it, after he withdrew to his private car last night sparing no effort to get started toward the applause that awaited him in the east. His packing was done at good speed. Not a vestige of his own camp equipment remained today. News of the champion's departure was spread during the day previous enthusiasm. There is no animosity against Johnson, rather appreciation of his ability as a fighter. The fight had not gone four rounds before Jeffries' supporters began to doubt and in the eighth they felt sure they had been self deluded.

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The banquet that Jeff's friends had planned to give their idol at the local cafe was abandoned when Jeffries returned to his training camp after the fight. He requested Berger to telephone to the cafe and say that he would not be present at the dinner. A few of the friends moved by hunger sat at the table and consumed the meat which had been prepared. There was no wine and little conversation.

THE HERALD DISASTER.

Jury Find No Evidence of Crime on Part of Owners of Building.

Montreal, July 5.—Upon the bringing in of the verdict of the coroner's inquest, freeing all concerned from blame, the investigation in the case of the Herald disaster has been concluded. Some of the most important testimony of the inquest was that of Mr. Walter J. Francis, Civil Engineer of Toronto University, with membership in the Canadian and American Societies of Civil Engineers. He was of the opinion that faulty floor construction was responsible for the disaster.

Building Inspector Chausse, of Montreal, in the course of his evidence, said that in his judgement one of the floors had given way, disturbing the equilibrium of the centre wall and causing one floor to come down upon the others. The weakest portion of the floor was at the back upon the western side on the fourth floor where the steel floor had been placed, being beneath the metal tank and the presence of an opening to the stairway also served to weaken it. The finding of the jury was as follows: "We, the undersigned, declare the victims, which are named, met death as a result of the collapse of the Herald building."

The jurors added: "We do not find any crime."

VETERANS.

Many Are Joining the Imperial Veterans' Association.

Winnipeg, July 5.—The five hundred mark has been passed by the new Canadian and Imperial Veterans' Association, and the promoters are now confident that they will reach a total of one thousand members registered before they complete organization. One of the surprises has been the number of Indian Muttiny and Crimean veterans still alive and the Afghan Indian frontier campaigns are also represented by quite a number. A surprisingly large number of ex-Grenadier Guardsmen of the Life Guards have also joined the veterans' brigade. Four clergymen are amongst those registered from outside points during the last day or two. Naval veterans appear to be scarce, not more than half a dozen being on the list, due to the fact that Britain has had no recent wars participated in by the navy.

The oldest veteran comes from near Magrath, Alberta. He is 93 years of age and served both in the Crimean war and the Indian Muttiny. Another veteran from Edmonton shows 28 years of service in the Dragon Guards and the Lancers. There will be one week more for the city veterans to sign at 291 Garry street, where the list will remain until the exhibition opens. Those outside the city can secure their names on the honor roll by addressing the Secretary Veterans' Corp 123 Walnut street, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan Gazette.

The following recent appointments appear in the current issue of the Saskatchewan Gazette:

Justices of the Peace: William J. H. Vigors of Wiwa Hill, George Dunn; Arnl Kristinson, of Elfrös, Gaston Thomas Pickering, of Isle a la Croix, Georges Perrassin, of St. Hippolyte.

Notaries Public: William Hogz Stiles, of Humboldt; Alphonse Gravel, of Moose Jaw, John Francis McNamara, of Zealandia; John Lockie Nicol, of Vonda; James A. Thompson, of Delisle; Bertie G. Robinson, of Netherhill; Samuel Albert Hutcheson of Swift Current; Robert Henry Patton, of Delisle, William John McWilliams, of Moose Jaw, Frederick Royce Conroy, of North Battleford; Chas. Perchard, of Wrayton.

Notaries for Ontario: Leighston Mirven Powell, of Rosstown; Jas. Henry Craig, of Fiske; Albert Amos Ditson, of Kindersley; John Leslie Bryant, of Moose Jaw, Steven Windsor, of Arodis; Thomas Clarence Kottley, of Saskatchewan; Donald McDonald, of Red Jacket; Frank Gleason Harrington, of Macoun; Frank Herbert Maybery, of Moose Jaw; Arthur Jules Marion, of Duck Lake; George Franklin McGillivray, of Fortward; John Campbell Gray, of Seale; John Kusnierek, of Wakaw; George Walter Chausse, of Prosper.

Registrar Land Titles: George W. Hart Spence, of Moose Jaw, for the Land Registration District of Moose Jaw.

Registrations and Retirements: Jas. McKenall Holmes, of Aberdeen; Justice of the peace. Lawson W. Norman, of Tugane; Justice of the peace, A. E. Muir, of Moosomin, turnkey Alexander Basil Ferrier, of Lemberg; Justice of the peace.

Objected to Both.

Washington, July 5.—Meyer B. Newman, who according to his wife's suit for a limited divorce, was charged with having taken but one bath in nearly a year, and with having supplied apple pie and five cents' worth of crackers for their honeymoon supper, was today ordered to pay Mrs. Newman alimony of \$60 per month. In open court Newman entered a denial, declaring that he frequently bathed except in cold weather.

WE MOVE AUGUST 1st

Everything will be cleared out. Big reductions in all lines. Our big stock of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Rain Coats, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc., will simply be thrown to the mercy of the public for the balance of this month. Every garment still further reduced—we move nothing to the new store—Profits Forgotten! Get busy! Don't put it off! But your suit or overcoat, buy a year's supply and Save One-Third to One-Half. And Remember—we are giving away a handsome buggy purchased from D. A. McDonald, Esq., the old established and reliable implement dealer. This buggy is worth \$100 in cash. There is a Yale lock chained to this buggy and we give a key with every \$2 purchase, the person holding the right key takes the buggy FREE. The more you buy the more keys you get. This contest closes some time during the month. A \$2 Purchase May Win Your Splendid Buggy. Be with the crowd and help us clear this stock. It is a case of Bargains. Everywhere snaps bristling from every corner. No Reserve—All Must Go.

Store open from 7 o'clock am. to 6 o'clock p.m. Open Saturdays till 10 o'clock p.m.

Every Day This Month Will be a Hummer With Us. No Time to Quote Prices.

C. H. GORDON & CO. SCARTH STREET EVERYTHING IN MEN'S WEAR

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

Regina Orangemen Will Entertain Brethren in Southern Saskatchewan.

Arrangements have been completed for the biggest Orange demonstration in Regina on the 12th, that has ever been held in the province. Special trains will carry hundreds of Orangemen to the city. Thirty lodges have signified their intention of taking part in this big event.

The local committee have arranged a splendid programme and will do their utmost to provide entertainment for the visitors. Many people will accept of the opportunity to visit the capital of the province.

Fur Bearing Animals Increase.

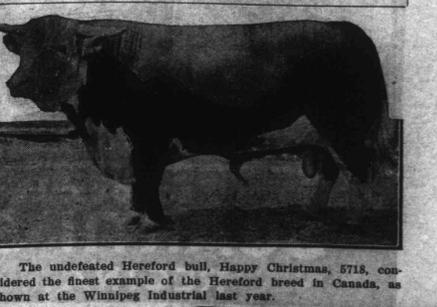
London, July 4.—At a meeting of the Hudson Bay Company Lord Starbuck said that reports indicated a continued increase in fur bearing animals in Canada. He referred to a prospective increase in the price of agricultural land.

Henry Clarke protested against the changes in the board and said it looked as if the company were to be exploited by the stock exchange. It was decided to present Lord Starbuck with a portrait in oils.

Alberta Conservatives.

Calgary, July 5.—The Conservative convention met at 10:30 this morning with J. D. Hydman, vice-president of the Provincial Association, in the chair. A very representative gathering from all parts of the province was present. Only preliminary matters were talked over at the morning meeting, but it is expected important resolutions will be passed before the meetings are concluded.

A CHAMPION AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION



The undefeated Hereford bull, Happy Christmas, 5718, considered the finest example of the Hereford breed in Canada, as shown at the Winnipeg Industrial last year.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Advertisement for a women's health product. Text includes: 'FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS. I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will send you a free charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell women about this cure—yes, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your sister, or your friend. I will tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or White discharge, Irritation, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Ulceration or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also piles in the head, heart, bowels, hearing downfalls, nervousness, creeping feelings, indigestion, or any ailment of the system to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself. Remember, that if it will cost you anything to get yourself cured, you are not cured. I will send you the treatment for your cure, entirely free, in plain words, by return mail. I will send you free of cost my book—'WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVICE' which explains showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. You must be reasonable. You can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all ailments of the system. To Mothers of Daughters. I will explain the home treatment which speedily and effectively cures Leucorrhoea, Green Discharge, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. My book contains all the information you need to know. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell you whether this Home Treatment cures women's ailments and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free trial copy is sent to you, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 53 WINDSOR, ONT.



NEMO IN STUMBERLAND

1 IF YOU BOYS HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY WE CAN GET YOU ALL THE AIR YOU WANT! AIR TO BREATHE COSTS MONEY, HERE ON MARS.

2 WE'VE GOT THE COIN, TELL US HOW OR WHERE TO GO, QUICK OR WE'LL SUFFOCATE! JUST SHOW US WHERE TO GO! WE HAVE PLENTY OF COIN!

3 EXCUSE ME, MR. GOSH THERE IS A 'STRANGE' LOOKING AIR SHIP HERE WITH PEOPLE ON BOARD WHO HAVE MONEY BUT NO AIR TO BREATHE! WHAT SHALL I DO WITH THEM MR. GOSH?

4 HUH! LOOK! HE WALKS ON AIR!

5 I AM MR. GOSH'S SECRETARY, I CAME TO SEE YOU!

6 I'VE A NOTION TO SUFFOCATE YOU FOR AROUSING ME FROM A SOUND SLEEP AT THIS EARLY HOUR! BUT SINCE YOU SAY THEY HAVE MONEY I SHALL SEND MY SECRETARY UP TO SEE THEM. IN THE MEANTIME SUPPLY THEM WITH AIR!

7 HELLO, WHAT, YES, NO, WHY, FOR, SEE ER, HOW, ENOUGH, MUCH, HOME, BABY, WIFE, GIRL, CENT. ONE CENT TWO CENTS
Get Price List of new Slang words just out B. GOSH & Co.
No Cuss words sold to Minors B. GOSH & Co.

8 AIR PURCHASED IN LARGE QUANTITIES A DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED. AIR DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF MARS IN QUICK TIME, FRESH FROM OUR ATMOSPHERIC PRESERVES, DAY OR NIGHT! B. GOSH & COMPANY

9 HE WANTS TO SEE YOU, BUT FIRST YOU MUST BUY SOME WORDS SO THAT YOU CAN TALK TO HIM! GET THEM HERE!

10 WE DON'T WANT ANY WORDS! WE'VE GOT ALL WE NEED, WE WANT AIR!

11 GRACIOUS! DO THEY HAVE TO BUY WORDS HERE, TOO, AS WELL AS AIR?

12 UM! THIS AIR IS GOOD! WE OUGHT TO HAVE BOUGHT THIS LIMP A FEW WORDS AT THAT!

13 HERE'S YOUR AIR GO TO A KID!

14 HERE'S YOUR MONEY GIVE ME SOME AIR!

15 COME ON NOW! LETS GO AND SEE THE MAN WHO OWNS ALL THE AIR AND WORDS! EH? FLIP!

16 SAY MR. SECRETARY! WHO IS THIS MR. GOSH? HE SEEMS TO BE THE WHOLE THING UP HERE ON MARS!

17 DOES HE OWN ALL THESE BUILDINGS TOO, CLOTHES TO WEAR, AND FOOD TO EAT, THE WHOLE PLANET?

18 HE OWNS EVERYTHING, HE WAS A POOR BOY EIGHT THOUSAND YEARS AGO, WE WILL GO AND SEE HIM!

19 HOW DOES IT COME THAT HE OWNS AND SELLS WORDS MR. SECRETARY?

20 YOU SEE, ONLY PEOPLE WHO HAVE MONEY CAN TALK, UNLESS YOU BUY THEM! YOU CAN NOT USE WORDS.

21 NOW WHAT AILS YOU?

22 IF A MAN IS POOR HE DARE NOT USE A WORD, CAN NOT SPEAK, IS THAT IT?

23 YES! SOME PEOPLE USE ONE OR TWO WORDS OTHERS MORE, AND SO ON!

24 HEY! YOU SECRETARY TURN AROUND A MINUTE! HEY! YOU!

25 HEY! MR. SECRETARY!

26 YES! RICH FOLKS CAN TALK THE POOR MUST KEEP STILL!

27 THE MORE MONEY THE MORE TALK!

28 I FEEL LIKE A BALLON, FLIP! IT MUST BE THE AIR!

29 SAY MISTER I THINK THIS AIR IS TOO MUCH FOR US!

30 I'LL USE A FEW CHOICE WORDS IF HE DOESN'T GRAB ME QUICK!

31 SAY, DO WE DROP WHEN OUR AIR GIVES OUT? YOU SPOTTED APE!

32 OH! YOU'RE ALL RIGHT! TOO MUCH AIR! YOU ARE NOT USED TO MARS AIR! I'LL GET YOU!

33 OH! HUH! WHAT! AN ODD DREAM! I THOUGHT I WAS FLOATING ON AIR!

WINSOR McCAY

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July 6, 1910.

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Local and General

Ald. Martin has been appointed Deputy Mayor for the ensuing quarter.

Magistrate Trant has returned from Toronto, where he underwent a successful operation on his eyes.

Inspector Smith has resigned his inspectorship to become superintendent of the Saskatoon public schools.

A court of revision for the hearing of assessment appeals will be held on Wednesday, 2nd inst., at 10 o'clock.

The debentures of the town of Melville, Sask., amounting to \$17,500, have been awarded to J. Addison Reid & Co., Ltd., of Regina.

Post returns for the month of June for the Regina post office show a twenty-five per cent. increase over the same month last year.

Wheat brought into The West office on Saturday from the farm of T. C. Cragie, south of the city, was in head and measured forty inches.

Frank Addy, while unloading bananas was bit by a tarantula. He immediately received medical treatment and suffered no bad results from the bite of this poisonous insect.

The High School Cadets will go into camp at Long Lake on July 18 for ten days. They will be under the supervision and instruction of Major P. G. Tott during their encampment.

The C. P. R. lease of the telegraph line between Prince Albert and Regina having expired this is now operated by the C. N. R. The C. P. R. will have direct connection again in a few months.

During the past week representatives of the Edison Co. were in Regina securing moving picture films illustrating Western Canada. Especially good films were secured of the R. N. W. M. P.

The Department of Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones is calling for tenders for the erection and installation of the following telephone exchanges: Watrous, Outlook, Scott, Humboldt, Vonda, Davidson, Craik, Broadview, Whitewood and Carlyle.

S. A. Codd, who for many years has been manager of the Regina branch of the Bank of Ottawa, has resigned, and will remove to Vancouver some time this year, where he will engage in business. Mr. Hyndman, formerly manager at Virden, is his successor.

Ald. Shaw has given notice of the introduction of a bylaw at next meeting of the council to define the uses to which Alexandra Park is to be put. The object of the bylaw is really to reserve the park, which is situated between Broad and Osler, as a place of amusement for children.

Thomas Bosworth, an Englishman, resident in the city, has offered his services as caretaker of the bathing house at Wascana Lake. Bosworth holds a gold medal from the Royal Life Saving Society and a silver one from the St. John's Ambulance Association. He also acted as swimming and life saving instructor to the Derby Police.

The Canadian Northern Railway system are to occupy one-third of the railway building at the Canadian National Exhibition to be held in Toronto August 27 to September 12. There will be a great deal of literature concerning the western provinces distributed by the railway people, and Mr. Hawkes, the industrial agent of the Canadian Northern Railway, has written to the secretary of the Board of Trade here, asking for literature of Regina and district. Arrangements have been made to forward a supply of advertising matter so that the visitors to the Great National Exhibition held at Toronto will be able to form some idea of what inducements Regina and district can hold out as compared with the other districts of the province.

A Big Legacy. Miss Jessie Bryant, a school teacher in Prince Albert, has received word that she has been left a legacy of \$48,000 by a wealthy uncle in Texas. Two brothers, J. F. Bryant, of Regina, and J. L. Bryant, of Moose Jaw, will receive similar legacies.

Harry Roberts Drowned. Harry Roberts, an employee in the city post office, was drowned in Wascana Lake Monday morning. Roberts and Grant McNeil went out to the lake where McNeil was to teach Roberts to swim. While McNeil was getting a plank to assist Roberts while teaching him to swim the deceased plunged into the water at the end of the wharf. The body was not recovered for some hours. Roberts came from Denfield, Ont. This makes the third drowning accident in three weeks.

Street Railway Route. In accordance with a request made by the city council Commissioner McPherson submitted a sketch of what he considers should be the route of the street railway to members of the Works Committee last evening. It suggested lines along Dewdney from the Exhibition Grounds to Broad, along Albert from Dewdney to Sixteenth, along Eleventh from Albert street to market building, on South Railway from Scarth to Osler and on Scarth from South Railway to Eleventh. The plan seemed to meet with the general approval of the aldermen present.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Later Day Saints. The first Saskatchewan conference of the Latter Day Saints was held in Regina from Thursday to Monday. The principal speakers present were Rev. Smith, of Lamone, Ia., and Bishop Evans, of London, Ont. Rev. Smith is a nephew of Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect.

Mathew Ulrich Drowned. On Thursday Mathew Ulrich, an Italian boy of about 14 years of age, was drowned in Wascana Lake. The deceased was bathing with some other lads in a portion of the lake away from the part reserved for bathers. A young lad, Bert Shaddock, dived and secured the body. Herbert Gardner brought the body ashore, but all attempts at resuscitation were in vain.

Home From Camp. The 17th Light Horse returned from the big camp at Sewell on Saturday morning. This camp was the best ever held in Western Canada. All the army of the service were represented, and the cavalry numbered about twelve hundred. Sir John French said it was the best cavalry he had seen in Canada. The 95th returned from Long Lake Saturday night, where they had been for two weeks' hard drill. Lieut. Russell, of Osborne Barracks, was instructor at the Long Lake camp.

Dominion Day. Plenty of amusement was provided for the people of Regina on Dominion Day. The regatta at Wascana Lake was very interesting and attracted thousands of people. The Firemen's sports were held in Dominion Park and a large crowd watched an interesting programme. The Turf Club gave a matinee, which brought out a number of good horses. The Standard road race was won by Forsythe, of Caron, the winner of the Telegram road race.

Big Attractions For Fair. An airship and automobile races are the latest additions to the programme of the forthcoming provincial fair. Secretary L. T. McDonald has announced that the arrangements made by him while on his recent trip south have now culminated in the definite engagement of an airship and aviator. The machine will be one of the now famous Curtis make and this attraction will undoubtedly be the star feature of the fair. Arrangements are also now pending for the engaging of an expert wireless telephone operator, the intention being to send a message from the clouds to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who it is hoped will be present at the opening.

The aeroplane demonstration will be made from the large area inside the race track, beside the grand stand. As yet, it is too early to give the names of the various flights intended, but these will be arranged shortly. As though this new addition to the programme was not a crowning triumph, the management made the announcement that all arrangements are now complete for the auto races. A series have been arranged to take place during the holding of the exhibition after supper. Cars eligible to compete are 25 and 40 h.p., and a free-for-all. In addition to money races for each competition, cups will also be given, while the prize for the free-for-all will be a magnificent challenge cup. It has also been arranged to hold a motor-cycle competition and the total value of prizes for the auto races will amount to over \$1,000.

Slater-Culham. Marguerites and palms were used profusely in the decoration of the Rosedale Presbyterian church this afternoon, where the marriage took place of Miss Lorna Constance Culham, eldest daughter of the late J. A. Culham, of Hamilton, and of Mrs. Culham, of Roxborough street east, and Mr. James H. Slater, of Regina, Sask., son of the late M. Slater, of Hamilton. About fifty guests witnessed the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. Daniel Strachan. The bride was brought in by her brother, Dr. Hubert Culham, and looked charming in an embroidered liberty satin gown trimmed with pearls and real lace. Her tall veil was held by the spray of orange blossoms, formerly used by her mother, and she carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley, and wore the groom's gift, a necklace set with turquoise and pearls. Her sister Miss Olive Culham, was her only bridesmaid, wearing mauve satin paillette gown, with mauve picture hat veiled with Maitresse lace, and carrying mauve sweet peas. Her gift was a gold bracelet. Mr. Robert Slater, of Hamilton, who supported the groom, and the ushers, Mr. Arthur Howitt, of Hamilton, and Mr. Hamilton Stuart, of Toronto, receiving gold breast pins. Mrs. Culham held a reception afterwards at her home in Roxborough street, where the house was a bower of marguerites. The hostess received in a French gown of taupe silk, with Honiton and Duchesse lace and touches of heliotrope velvet. She wore a hat to match with violets and a black real lace mantle and carried a bouquet of mauve sweet peas. Mr. and Mrs. Slater leave on the seven-fifteen train this evening and will spend their honeymoon in the States, the bride traveling in a brown silk gown with hat to match.—Toronto News.

Ottawa, July 5.—The government has decided to call for tenders this summer for a big new block to be constructed on McKenzie Avenue, facing Major Hill park. It is expected that the contract for the structure will be let this autumn, and that active construction work will commence early next spring. The building will cost from two to three million dollars.

A CLEARANCE OF BOYS' SUITS

Regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 Suits for \$2.25

Friday and Saturday, July 8 and 9



THE Big Addition we are adding to our already large Store is now in the course of erection, and the back walls of our Boy's Department must be pulled down.

That means that we have to move a lot of Boy's Clothing and rather than pack these away we will give them to you at half price.

Good, strong, sturdy suits to fit boys of from 4 to 12 years, made of neat brown and grey mixed tweeds, in Norfolk and double breasted styles, some plain knickers and some bloomer pants. Regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 Suits on Friday \$2.25 and Saturday, July 8th and 9th, only

Good News for Women Who Need UNDERSKIRTS

The Alteration Knife got into a few boxes of petticoats today with disastrous results—to the prices. These are strictly stock goods and we should not cut them at all, but the worry of moving must be lessened and you will have this chance at seasonable goods.

FINE MULL UNDERSKIRT made of fine mull with a deep umbrella flounce of small tucks and Shadow Embroidery, regularly sold at \$2.50. Alteration Sale Price \$1.95

UNDERSKIRT, made of fine mull, with dust ruffle and fine full flounce of Val. lace and insertion, a very dainty skirt usually sold at \$1.75. Alteration Sale Price \$1.49

WOMAN'S UNDERSKIRT made of good quality mull, with full circular flounce trimmed with Torchon lace and insertion. Dust frill. A very handsome skirt, well made in every way. Regular \$2.00. Alteration Sale Price \$1.59

PRETTY UNDERSKIRT of mull with good full frill of Torchon lace and insertion and dust ruffles, special value at \$1.50. Alteration Sale Price \$1.25

June Brides Will Find Us Headquarters For TABLE LINENS

Pure linen, like everything else in the textile line, is becoming dearer every season, but we have been fortunate enough to have a large stock bought at a price that enables us to keep up the standard of quality without raising the price.

The Best Unbleached Table Linen in Regina is a fine linen in the celebrated water lily pattern, 68 inches wide, and priced for alteration reasons at per yard .48c

In a Bleached Linen, 70 inches wide, woven of long pure linen threads of uniform thickness, in the wild rose pattern and priced for alteration reasons at per yard .85c

Another Bleached Linen, in the rose pattern is 68 inches wide and made of pure linen, but priced at per yard .68c

Damask Table Cloths, full bleached, handsome patterns, pure Irish linen of nice even weave. Splendid values, with Napkins to match at the same prices, \$3.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 to \$10.00 and \$13.00.

COMFORT AND ECONOMY IN Ladies' Summer Underwear

This touch of hot weather ought to make selling easy. And the quality of these when you see them will do the rest.

Summer Cotton Vests, with or without sleeves, draw strings, special at 2 for 25c.

Cotton Drawers, of ribbed cotton, knee length, lace frill—special 25c.

We have many other styles in cotton up to 60c each, and in silk and silk mixtures up to \$2.00. New ones arriving daily.

A Woman Who Considers Her Figure Recommends THE D & A.



If a woman has in her but a glimmer of the genius for dress, it will develop as fashions become more exacting. The fashions of the past two or three years—artistic beyond anything known in decades—have proved this, the way they have made women consider their figures and their corsets, as never before. And the result is not only that one sees far more attractive figures, but the corset makers, too, are inspired.

MODEL 622. Medium bust, directoire skirt, made of fine imported Countil—has long square directoire and newest effects, trimmed with lace and ribbon, hose supporters front and sides.

For medium and well developed figures in white only. Sizes 18 to 30. Price \$1.75

Children's Headwear

The children should not be forgotten this hot weather. They need cool headwear just as much as anyone—and perhaps more.

INFANTS BONNETS—In fine Tuscan cord straw with Silk ribbons and bows on side of face. Some have dainty touches of flowers in pink, pale blue and white, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and up to \$2.00.

LITTLE GIRLS' STRAW HATS—In fine panamas, plain, braided and split straw, white or colored. Some have plain bands and some those pretty naval designs. The drooping brim is the latest style offering and in a very pretty shape, 25c to \$2.00.

LINEN HATS—In white and colors. Washable, at 25c, 50c and 75c.

CHILDREN'S TAMS—In white, with fancy naval design ribbons, washable, each 25c

There's Comfort for You if Your Are Dressed Correctly

OUR MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

is correct for style and perfect for comfort. Light in weight and cool to wear; yet there is that something about them that stamps them as finely-tailored, correctly cut and painstakingly made garments.

Time was when little consideration was shown a two-piece suit; and, in fact, there are some makers who still have that old time-ridden idea that summer suits are careless things; but our tailors have put just as much skill, just as much care into these summer clothes as they did into those famous spring suits you have been buying this spring.

We want your inspection and comparison. We want to show you, so come on in

- At \$5.00—Is a fine Suit of light weight English Flannel, with no linings, in dark grey effects.
At \$12.00—There's a light-weight English Tweed, half-lined trousers, have keepers for belt, and all the newest touches in greys and olives.
At \$16.50—A Tropical weight Worsted is very popular. Coats half-lined with nice mohair lining, all silk stitched, trousers have belt loops, side buckles, hip and side pockets, and you may choose between cuffs on bottom or not.
At IN-BETWEEN PRICES and even higher we've plenty of choosing. Come on in.

News From The Notion Counter

Here are the prettiest collars and summer clothing accessories you've ever set eyes on.

Plain Linen and Pique Collar and Cuff Sets, with Eyelet Embroidery in corners. Alteration Sale Price \$1.00 the set.

Dainty Eyelet and Shadow Embroidery, Dutch Collars, good width and finely finished. Alteration Sale Price 35c.

Dutch Collars, Coat Collars and Jabots, in the newest Parisian effect. Knife pleat white Mull with Tan Val. Lace edging, makes a very handsome showing.

Coat Collars \$1.25, Dutch Collars 65c, and Jabots 50c and 60c.

Dutch Collars by the yard. There's two styles: One of them in fine lawn, knife-pleat and finished at the edge with three rows of fine tucks, which sell for 60c a yard; and the other one is of fine knife pleat lawn also, but finished at the edge with deep Valenciennes Lace and sold at 85c per yard.

Also a pretty lot of Jabots, of fine pleated lawn and lace, some have very small pearl buttons as ornaments, and they're priced at 40c, 50c, 65c and up.

Collar fillings in color combination, with an oriental touch that has proven so popular in Paris, London and New York, are here in great profusion at 15c the frill, or 35c the yard.

New Belt is shirred Silk and Elastic with leather tip in all colors, very special at 65c.

Wash Belts, in shadow embroidery on white pique with pearl buckles, very handsome and priced at 25c.

When you don your new tub suit see to it that you have gloves to match. This is important if you wish to be just right and in our stock you will find every shade.

Silk Gloves, 2-dome fasteners, all shades, sizes 6 to 8, at 50c the pair.

Lisle Thread Gloves, all shades, sizes 6 to 8, 2-dome fasteners, at 35c the pair.

Prints

Every woman has a hundred and one uses for Prints. Cotton prices are soaring, and these prices are wonderfully cheap.

4,000 Yards Best English Prints—In light and dark patterns, all good fast colors, 32 and 33 inches wide. Our Alteration Sale Price 12 1/2c

2,000 Yards Best Canadian Prints—In all new patterns, 32 inches wide. Our Alteration Sale Price is .10c

White Bed Spreads—White Marseilles Spread, our leader. Our Alteration Sale Price \$1.50

Hot Weather Requisites in the Drug Department

Your health is important during the hot weather months. The hot, debilitating air sends your blood pounding feverishly through your veins and there's nothing like a good cooling drink to keep your temperature at normal.

REMEMBER! The Early Shopper Gets the Bargains

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store

Vol. 12. RO Premie Wi Lib Wi Manitot contested rustled Conservat R. P. Ro isters res piemer Osborne Bogers ha the Hon. opposition won by General. Morris by one to 25 returned ning Eme Brown, Williams, Tom John Winnipeg 35. The the debat riper. seat for the Liberal ca by 600. The elec for Premie chief critic directed. the victory He referre against hi Bill Sand G satisfaction province He also w of his own large a m he had la lesson the years to c He sald fear of 50 nipeg, wh fate he ta town of F four years The res Conservat doubt 2-6 later repo column. A Whisky T Le Dublin, than a ye the incre Georges I just begin blow has principal expected, of 50 cent irish p English g much mis Before a tax there of fair sh company to divide. Kinshat something the firm more tha which tu rted pr er, it mad the year's assert in prospect d red pers employe up and se lost their smaller d Charlot sensations at Fortu Archibald stranger Mrs. Joh year-old drove, ra have no Cavaigh wife, bu years ag at Fortu mouth. and Arch ter claim Judge's o voice fo also.