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The Saskatchewan Publishing Co., Limited.

Vol. 12, No. 8

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1910

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

ELEVATOR COMMISSION MEETS AT MOOSE JAW

Evidence Given by Messrs. Rathwell, Dorrell and Partridge -- Farmers Don't Wish Monopoly -- Object to Any But Government Ownership -- Grain Growers Will Prepare Statement of Case for Commission -- Partridge Gives Very Interesting Evidence -- Elevator Man Says Storage Alone Won't Pay.

Moose Jaw, May 18.—The elevator commission appointed by the provincial government to enquire into the elevator problems of Saskatchewan, opened its three days' session in the Y.M.C.A. building here this morning. The enquiry opened at ten o'clock this morning, but the session was purely formal, being mainly occupied in discussing and preparing plans for future meetings.

Members of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, gathering their views as to the scope of the enquiry, and mapping out future plans, the elevator commission got down to serious business this afternoon. Considerable interesting evidence was gathered from the four farmer witnesses heard. While some indefiniteness of opinion was expressed in reply to questions put by the commission, there was perfect unanimity of opinion in condemnation of the present system of private owned elevators and the need for a better system to take its place.

The witnesses were equally definite in condemnation of any system of monopoly in shipping, whether at the hands of the government or private companies. Thus, as one witness humorously put it, "When the Grits are in power the Tories can use loading platforms, and when the Tories are in the control, why the Grits can use the shovel." The recognized value of the government system of elevators was the making possible of an ideal sampling market. Such a market would put different classes of buyers in competition with each other for different qualities of grades. Not alone was there need for the remedy of abuses due to private ownership of storage facilities, but as one witness put it, the establishment of a public owned system would be the thin edge of the wedge of public ownership and operation of transportation facilities and the creation of a system of internal storage operated under an independent commission.

Would Retain Farmers' Elevators. S. K. Rathwell, one of the witnesses heard, who is at present interested in several farmers' elevators, was not in favor of abolishing farmers' elevators in existence with the introduction of a government system. H. Doerrell, president of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Association, advocated government operated elevators, but stood out strongly for certain control over the local operator by patrons of the system.

Asked by the chairman what he would suggest to ensure the financial success of such a system, he proposed to ask for a guarantee of support from local grain growers and also to reward their patronage by fixing the rate of storage at the lowest point compatible with supplying revenue for successful operation. Today's meeting was the first of a long series, two more of which will be held in Moose Jaw and the balance at various important shipping points throughout the province.

The Grain Growers' Association in preparing a memorandum of their views which will be submitted at a later date. The members of the commission are Professor McGill, of Dalhousie University; George Langley, M.L.A., and F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Moose Jaw, May 19.—At today's session of the elevator commission enquiry, the most interesting feature was a long discussion between Mr. Partridge, a member of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and Prof. McGill, chairman of the commission. Mr. Partridge is nothing if not an idealist in regard to elevator ownership and shipping facilities, and he gave voice to opinions which the professor termed socialistic, although he resented the implication as Socialism is accepted in a popular sense. On the other hand the chairman conducted the discussion in a most impartial and unprejudiced manner, although his direct questions would perhaps prove rather disconcerting to a man possessed of the same ideas but less familiar with the subject than Mr. Partridge. Mr. Partridge was able to give much valuable information to the commission and promised to furnish a draft

were favorable to a government owned system of elevators.

Objects to Term "Socialistic." Prof. McGill repeatedly referred to his ideas as being socialistic and asked: "If people would not become socialistic what would happen to the scheme?" to which Mr. Partridge replied: "If it has socialistic properties it is also a sound business proposition."

He resented the term socialistic being applied in the popular sense of the term. Prof. McGill seemed particularly anxious to secure as much information as possible regarding the financial side of the question, and it was his desire expressed in this regard which brought forth the promise of Mr. Partridge to submit facts and figures as far as possible.

What makes this discussion particularly interesting is that Mr. Partridge is one of the prime movers and moulders of thought in this direction in the province.

E. Dorrell's Scheme Outlined. The only other witness heard today was E. Dorrell, president of the local agricultural society, who further detailed his plan as outlined in yesterday's evidence. Briefly summarized Mr. Dorrell advocated government owned elevators to be built at all points where asked for and where it can be shown farmers have raised at least 10,000 bushels the previous year and who would guarantee their support. The primary use of such a system would be to do the purely mechanical work of cleaning and weighing, storing with sufficient bins set aside to take loads of wheat for farmers who have less than carload lots for cooperative selling. Each locality should bear the expense of running the elevator. He further advocated that a local board of patrons be organized for advisory purposes to advise the commissioners and that upon the complaint of one-third of such board an investigation might be held into the conduct of the local operator.

Prof. McGill, however, and I am optimistic regarding the future of the elevator men. Mr. Austin, manager of the Saskatchewan Flour Mills, and Bealy, manager of the Belbeck Farmers' Elevator Company, being the principal witnesses. Mr. Austin's evidence was particularly interesting as furnishing the view of one of the largest firms of the middle west regarding alleged abuses suffered by farmers at the hands of elevator men. Prof. McGill took the matter up point by point with respect to grading, weighing and docking, and recited the evidence given before the commission by farmers alleging their abuses. The whole tenor of Mr. Austin's replies was to the effect that whatever might have been the case in past past, so far as his own experience went he did not believe that there were grounds today for the charges made. Farmers were protected by law, by competition among the elevator companies and by the loading platforms. Of course many farmers were ignorant of the law and that, too, there was the possibility of dishonest operators to be considered. He contended, however, that on the whole the elevator business would compare favorably with any other business or commercial concern in the matter of honesty of methods and purpose. Mr. Bealy, manager of the Belbeck company, gave much valuable information relating to the cost of running farmers' elevators. He stated that in addition to storing the grain, the Belbeck company traded in both wheat and coal. On last year's workings they had shown a satisfactory profit, and were generally regarded as a successful concern. Various items of revenue and expense were given a good deal of attention by the commissioners, and it was clearly shown that the trading part of last year's business had helped considerably in the good financial showing made.

Replying to a direct question of Prof. McGill, Mr. Bealy replied that in his opinion that an elevator restricted to storage of grain could be run at a profit at the present rates. The itinerary of the commission for the next two weeks is as follows: Moose Jaw, May 23; Weyburn, May 25; Carlyle, May 26, 27; Wapella, May 28, 29; Wolsley, June 1 and 2; Indian Head, June 3 and 4.

Australia is promised a new industry in the manufacture of rope from the stringy bark of the eucalyptus tree, a process for which has been invented.

WONDERFUL GATHERING

Pays Last Tribute to England's Great King—The Kings of Europe Mourn the Loss of Peacemaker.

London, May 20.—The body of King Edward VII. was carried through the streets of the capital today in the presence of many hundreds of thousands of subjects and with the kings of nine European nations, several future rulers, members of all the Royal families of the world and a former president of the United States following: the casket from Westminster Hall to Paddington Station. The cortege moved through solid lines of red coated soldiers, standing with rifles reversed and the regimental colors dipped to the ground. At the railway station the casket was placed in a funeral car and taken to Windsor, where, after the Church of England service had been conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury in St. George's Chapel, it was entombed in the Albert Memorial chapel adjoining. No such procession in London since Queen Victoria's jubilee. The parade included many of the greatest men of the kingdom with representatives of all arms of the service and delegates from the most famous regiments of the empire and representative groups of foreign armies and navies.

King's Favorite Charger. Behind the casket upon which rested the imperial symbols, followed the late king's charger, while his favorite terrier was led by a Highland soldier just before the Imperial Hussar. King George, Emperor William and several members of royalty wore the uniforms of British generals. Republics' Representatives. The representatives of the two great republics, France and the United States, were given a position at the rear of all the royalty. The princess of the European states, war carriage followed those carrying the royal ladies and they were the last in the line of representatives of foreign governments. The Duke of Orleans was given precedence as the envoy of the French people.

The booming of minute guns and the tolling of bells accompanied the movement of the procession, while the bands played "The Dead March in Saul" and Chopin's "Funeral March." Vast Crowds. The morning was clear and a hot sun beat upon the great mass of humanity that lined the route of the procession. It is doubtful if so many people were ever before seen in London. In St. James' street and at Hyde Park the throng almost overwhelmed the procession. The police and soldiers had to fight to prevent the lines being swept away by the crush. There were many broken limbs and other injuries received. Hundreds of persons fainted and especially among the women who had been standing on the pavement for hours before the procession left Westminster Hall.

Kaiser's Kindly Act. King George, the Queen Mother Alexandra and the Princess Victoria entered Westminster Hall before the procession and spent some minutes before the casket. Emperor William, who was at the entrance as they appeared, dismounted and waving the jockey's aside, opened the door of the Queen Mother's carriage, helped her out and then kissed her upon the cheek. The procession started from the hall at 9.50 o'clock, just as the first minute gun boomed. The precedent afforded by the funeral of Queen Victoria nine years ago, was closely followed. The oak casket with the crown and cushion regalia and insignia of the Order of the Garter thereon, was borne on a gun carriage, the same as was used at the funeral of the late queen.

The procession passed through Parliament street and Whitehall. The public buildings were heavily draped with black and purple throughout the route. Leaving the district of officialdom the cortege passed through the Horse Guards' parade and thence along The Mall. The embassies and private residences on Carlton House Terrace, overlooking The Mall, were heavily draped with mourning. The terrace was crowded with onlookers. From The Mall the procession passed Marlborough House, emerging in St. James' park and proceeding to Piccadilly and along the thoroughfare to Hyde Park corner, where it entered the Park and passed along the popular drive to Marble Arch.

R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd. THE GLASGOW HOUSE Departmental Stores R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd.



A Wonderful Chance

On Silks, Foulards and Wash Goods for THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

From an Eastern Jobber, who needed the money we've secured for cash some really wonderful bargains for the week. The quantities are large, so we say a three days' sale. The assortment, however, will undoubtedly be better on Thursday than on Saturday.

Silks

All the newest figured silks—Tokoas, Tanjars, Ardmore, Solt, Flocos, Pagoda, etc., in the latest shades and colors. The regular values of these silks would be 75c and 85 c a yard. On sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 45c.

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Two hundred pieces—or over 5,000 yards—of dainty wash goods. There are 100 different patterns and colors. Chiffon, Voiles, Elmore, Baites, Tiesi Carreaux, Points Dentelle, etc. These are the very newest and most stylish weaves. Regular values 25c to 35 c a yard. Thursday, Friday and Saturday 12 1/2c.

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Beautiful goods in light, medium and dark shades. Polka dots, floral patterns and fancy conventional designs. These goods are remarkably popular this year. Regular value 50c per yard. Thursday, Friday and Saturday 25c.

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Day Phone 53 Night and Sunday Phone 141 Regina, Sask.

Windsor, Eng., May 20.—It was a bitter winter day when the body of Queen Victoria was borne up the hill to the mediæval chapel of St. George. Today the castle gates at Windsor opened to receive the casket of the Seventh Edward with the green of an English spring on the trees and grass within the massive walls. The gray towers and battlements over which the Union Jack was flying at half mast never appeared more impressive. In the streets below was a seething mass of people in black with a lance kept open by two solid lanes of soldiers for the cortege to pass through. When the Royal Train arrived at the station the body of the monarch was again placed on a gun carriage and the procession was re-formed with the addition of the ambassadors, ministers and other representatives of foreign states. Thus it passed through the purple draped streets to the castle and into St. George's chapel. From the railway station to the chapel the gun carriage was drawn by a squad of blue jackets. Immediately behind walked the king wearing the uniform of the garter with the German Emperor on his right and the late King's brother, the Duke of Connaught, on his left. The clergy who were to conduct the service were in the chapel when the cortege arrived. They were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Winchester and Oxford and the Dean of Windsor, the three latter respectively, the prelate, the chancellor and registrar of the garter.

(Continued on page 3.)

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Every day). Oranges, 25c. 60c. 5c. 25c.

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10c PER CAKE
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A Prince of Sinners

By E. Phillips Oppenheim
Author of "The Traitor," "The Sorcerer," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," Etc.

CHAPTER XVI
(Continued)

Uncle and Niece.

Mr. Bullson was a nearly riser, and it chanced that, as was frequently the case on the morning following Brooks' visit he and Mary sat down to breakfast together. But when, after a cursory glance through his letters, he unfolded the paper, she stopped him. "Uncle," she said, "I want to talk to you for a few minutes, if I may." "Go ahead," he answered. "No fear of our being interrupted. I shall speak to those girls seriously about getting up. Now, what is it?" "I want to earn my own living, uncle," she said, quietly. He looked over his spectacles at her. "Eh?" "I want to earn my own living," she repeated. "I have been looking about for a means of doing so, and I think that I have succeeded."

"We believe that you are the young lady in question, and if you will do us the favor of calling at the above address, we may be able to give you some information much to your advantage." "We are, dear madam," "Yours respectfully," "JONES & LLOYD." Mr. Bullson stroked his chin thoughtfully. "Sounds all right," he remarked. "Of course you'll go. But I always understood that your father's relations were as poor a church mice."

things always break in upon the most sacred moments." "Life," Lady Caroom said, helping herself recklessly to a muffin, "is such a wonderful mixture of the real and the fanciful, the actual and the sentimental, one is always treading on the heels of the other. The little man who turns the handle must have lots of fun."

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CLEANEST AND BEST
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She looked at him politely bewildered. "It is the niece of a man whom I know very well in Melchester," he exclaimed. "Something must have happened to her uncle. It is most extraordinary."
(To be Continued.)
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 the transatlantic liner
 100 tons, being the
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 and take no other.

GIGANTIC REMOVAL SALE!

WE have purchased the building now occupied by Whitmore Bros. (Regina Pharmacy), Scarth St., and will occupy same at an early date. It is our intention to go into the new premises with an Entirely New Stock. We will therefore commence on **June 2nd** to clear out every dollar's worth of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Overcoats, Overalls, Odd Trousers, etc., now located in the old store.

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NOTE—This Notice is especially intended to give our out-of-town customers a chance to be here on Opening Day, June 2nd.

EXPLOSION IN HAVANA

Hundreds Killed by Dynamite Explosion in Havana Barracks—Barracks Once Occupied by American Troops.

Havana, May 18.—Two almost simultaneous explosions of dynamite, 3,000 pounds in all, demolished the rural guard barracks in the city of Pinar Del Rio this afternoon, killed fully a hundred persons and wounded nearly as many more. Captain Alfredo Ravena and Captain Gaspar Belancourt, of the garrison, and their families are reported to be injured in the ruins of the officers' quarters adjacent to the barracks.

No other names have been learned here. Most of the dead were rural guards, but the entire families of several officers of the guards, it is reported, were killed also, as well as some employees of the public works department and residents of the city on which fell a deluge of masonry and other debris from the blown-up buildings.

It is not known yet whether the explosion was an accident or the work of conspirators, but it was probably accidental.

Several relief trains carrying rural guard surgeons, officers and government officials started this afternoon from Havana to the scene of the catastrophe, 15 miles distant.

The barracks, a massive building of Spanish construction, stood on a hill on the outskirts of the city to the north. During the late intervention it was the headquarters of Colonel Parker's regiment, the Eleventh Cavalry. Near the barracks was a long row of officers' quarters. Recently the barracks were occupied by the public works department and four troops of rural cavalry.

In consequence of the alarm over the race disturbance, the government ordered all deposits of dynamite in the city in the possession of contractors for road construction and other public works to be removed to the barracks for safe keeping. This afternoon the work of removing the dynamite to the barracks for shipments to the government magazines at Havana was begun by employees of the public works department, assisted by rural guards. They were loading cases of the dynamite on a wagon when a terrific explosion occurred, instantly followed by another, shattering the central court in which the work was going on with a dead and wounded.

The whole massive barracks building was destroyed. The adjacent row of officers' quarters was demolished, and the whole northern section of the city was deluged with fragments of masonry. The explosion occurred at five o'clock, a few seconds before the men would have quit work, and it is generally believed that it was the result of the accidental fall of a case of dynamite which was being lifted in the wagon. It is impossible, however, to determine absolutely the cause, because all in the immediate vicinity were blown to fragments. It is believed that a majority of the wounded residents of the town, as practically all within the barracks were instantly killed or buried in the ruins. The work of exhuming the dead and searching for those still alive is going on tonight, but is greatly retarded by the destruction of the electric light wires. According to reports received here the mangled remains of victims were found in the streets of the city a mile from the scene of the explosion.

at the right of the catafalque. King George, as the chief mourner, stood at the head of the casket. His Majesty's body guard of Gentlemen of Arms stood at the left of the bier with axes reversed. The funeral party filled the edifice and overflowed into the Prince Consort's chapel to the south.

There was a moment of profound silence when positions had been taken and then the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Winchester advanced to the casket. The choir chanted "Man That is Born of Woman" and the congregation recited the Lord's prayer, the low rumble of many voices being accompanied with Gounde music. The service of the Church of England was followed throughout. Following the Lord's prayer, the anthem, "How Blest Are They" was sung, after which the Garter-King-at-Arms advanced to the altar and spoke as follows:

"For as much as it has pleased Almighty God to take out of this life unto his divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty and most excellent monarch Edward, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, emperor of India and sovereign of the most Noble Order of the Garter, let us humbly beseech Almighty God to bless with long life, health and honor and all worldly happiness, our sovereign George, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, emperor of India and sovereign of the most Noble Order of the Garter. God save the King."

An answering murmur of "God Save the King" arose from the assemblage.

The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the solemn benediction, after which with the Bishop of Winchester, he knelt before the altar in a moment of silent prayer. As the clergy rose to their feet the hush was broken and the procession withdrew from the chapel in the order of its entrance.

The body of Edward VII. remained before the altar, later to find a permanent resting place in the royal tomb house in Albert Memorial Chapel.

During the services at St. George's Chapel the widowed queen moved to the foot of the casket and knelt. At the conclusion of the service the casket was lowered to the crypt. Before this was done King George placed a small standard on the coffin.

END OF WORLD PREDICTED

Many Have Forecasted the Date of World's Ending—Many Fakirs Have Had Believers—A Famous Hoax.

It is only one year in 75 that Halley's comet disturbs the serenity of the nervous inhabitants of the earth and that pin-headed calculations as to the probability of collision have any currency but the world has been billed to come to an end at least a thousand times. Nineteen hundred and ten, therefore, has no particular advantage over almost any other year as the specified period for a cataclysm. Sometimes these predictions of a world disaster have been the outcome of sheer "faking"; often they are the result of some vivid dream, but generally they have come from the heart of some inveterate reader and interpreter of the Bible. Obscure texts are powdered over, and a cryptogram extracted from them. On basis calculations of impending destruction are made.

The apocalypse is the most popular source of these direful forebodings, and from it Bernard, of Thaurington, in 960 found his authority for declaring that the end of the world was at hand. These were the fateful words: "At the end of 1,000 years Satan shall be loosed from his prison and shall seduce the people that are in the four quarters of the earth. The sea shall give up her dead." Bernard calculated that the last day would be on the occasion when the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary should coincide with Good Friday, which happened in 992. The certainty that the Day of Judgment would occur on this date was almost universal. Through many years of the tenth century royal proclamations began, "Whereas the end of the world is approaching." The terror spread all over Europe. Someone announced that the scene of the "last judgment" would be in Jerusalem, and thither flocked thousands of pilgrims to await the crack of doom.

Previously they had sold their property for a song, or given it away, speculators who would take a chance on the earth continuing in business as being few and far between. The fact that the crisis passed without further incident than the terror of the superstitious did not adversely influence the prophets, who set the date a little further on and continued their wailing. In 1186 there was another general scare, promulgated by the astrologers, who announced that a conjunction of all the planets would take place in September with fatal results. Twelve years later it was announced that an anti-Christ had been born in Babylon and that the human race would surely be destroyed. At the beginning of the 14th century the end of the world was set for 1335. When this day passed the next prediction was made between the years 1345 and 1350, when the great plague was ravaging Europe. In 1582 Simon Baulart startled the credulous by declaring that in Assyria he had seen a mountain open, showing in letters of Greek this inscription, "The end of the world is coming."

Leviticus called the end for 1584, but with no better results. Then Stoffer, a noted mathematician, said that Saturn, Jupiter and Mars were about to get together in the sign of the "fish." He predicted another such flood as Noah alone survived. People, therefore, sold their possessions and built arks, in which they dwelt for months. Stoffer shifted the date to 1588, when his first choice turned out badly, but he had no better luck. There was a breathing spell for a century, or until 1688, when a comet came near enough to the sun to inspire further predictions. The comet seemed a strenuous, aggressive body, but whirled off into space without doing any damage. In 1773 a canon that Lalonde, a noted astronomer, had announced an imminent collision between earth and comet, terrified the people of France, and gave Voltaire an opportunity of writing a famous

letter. Thus was the history of some forty years before repeated when an Englishman named Whiston announced the approaching destruction of the world, and drew crowds from many miles around to see London swept in fire from the face of the earth. Swift satirized the incident in a notable essay.

In 1826 Count Sallward Montfort wrote a religious book, setting the date of the last day some ten years off. He calculated that as the ancient Church had existed 1,835 years before Christ, the new Church would survive exactly as long. More cautious was Pierre Louis, of Paris, who in 1840 selected 1900 as the time when the world would come to an end. His hope also came from the firm conviction that the world had only a few years to survive him. By the most famous fake of all was Mother Shipton, who was supposed to have made a series of wonderful predictions in the 16th century, every one of which, save that fixing the end of the world for 1881, was fulfilled. Her prophecies were made in rhymes, the most frequent quoted being "carriages without horses shall go."

As a matter of fact, it is extremely improbable that any such person as Mother Shipton ever lived. Her predictions, certainly, were pure fakes, and were made in 1852 by a man named Charles Hindley, of Brighton, Eng. Mr. Hindley, apparently, was rather a humorist than a fakir, and must be credited with one of the most successful literary hoaxes in history. Even today, after the Mother Shipton myth has been exploded a thousand times, one occasionally hears astonishment expressed at the wonderful accuracy of the old lady's predictions. Seeing that all but one them were made after the event, their correctness is not amazing.

NO HARM FROM COMET

Never Was the Slightest Danger Says Scientists—Gases too Thin to Penetrate Earth's Atmosphere.

Williams Bay, Wis., May 18.—No oxygen gas that was to have sent the millions of millions of inhabitants of this good old earth to laughing deaths; no flimsy haze overspreading and enveloping the sphere on which we live as a fog envelops the land and waters; no untoward display in the heavens, no shower of meteors that would play havoc with the earth and its people; no electrical disturbances, marked the passage of the earth through the tail of Halley's comet tonight.

On as calm and as peaceful a night, viewed from the astronomer's standpoint, as is rarely seen, the earth plunged into the tail of the comet at the appointed hour and seven or eight hours later, no one knows exactly when, emerged unscathed, unharmed, unchanged. From outward appearances, no one would have known that this event, to which the scientific world has been looking forward with some trepidation and fear for years, was taking place.

The atmosphere was clear; the moon shone bright and the stars twinkled merrily in their accustomed places in the heavens. In vain at the appointed hour and seven or eight hours later, no one knows exactly when, emerged unscathed, unharmed, unchanged. From outward appearances, no one would have known that this event, to which the scientific world has been looking forward with some trepidation and fear for years, was taking place.

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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.

Rolls 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.

Money To Loan

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
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
J. A. WESTMAN, REGINA
 Phone 403 P. O. Box 615

MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in compiling 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 are prepared to negotiate loans without delay, on improved and unimproved property at lowest rates of interest. Terms arranged to suit the borrower. Call for full particulars.

TRACKSELL, ANDERSON & CO.
 1712 HAMILTON ST. REGINA, SASK.

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 to all parts of Canada and the British Empire...

Advertising rates furnished on application. Address all communications to the Company.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1910.

RUINED BY OFFICE.

Long lease of power tends to make a decadent party Conservatives had this experience, and the present situation in Ottawa is deplorably worse than the close of the former administration in 1896.

Under Sir Wilfrid Laurier the West never can exercise its proper influence at Ottawa. He has lost the confidence of British Columbia. He denies to Manitoba a proper extension of its territory and a proper control of its natural resources.

Compare the Cabinet of today with that of 1896. Blair, Tarte, Mills, Davies and Mowat have been replaced by Bourdeur, King, Pugsley, Oliver and Templeman.

REFORMERS ABROAD.

The Liberal newspapers of Canada are immensely concerned to reform the British House of Lords, and to maintain free trade in Great Britain.

These men are as devoted to the Government as are Ministers themselves. It is inconceivable that any Government measure with party significance could be rejected by the Upper Chamber.

Even before the budget became an issue the Tory House of Lords admitted the necessity for reform, and declared that an hereditary peerage in itself should not constitute a qualification for membership in the Upper Chamber.

Lord Rosebery it has reaffirmed this decision. Lord Curzon, whom the Liberal newspapers of Canada are fond of denouncing as an offensive person, has just suggested that a representative committee of each House should meet together, and endeavor to devise a plan of reform which would equalize parties in the House of Lords...

But British Liberals seek to destroy—not reform—the House of Lords, and Canadian Liberals who give a clamorous support to the Asquith programme seek both to save the Canadian House of Lords and to prevent reform.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.

Some refreshing comment on the sempiternal subject is made by Mr. C. A. Magrath in his little book on "Canada's Growth," in which he discusses a number of our immigration problems.

As a citizen of the Canadian West for a great many years, Mr. Magrath testifies that he has yet to come in contact with the man to whom "no Englishman need apply." However, he admits that Englishmen have not always been successful in rising to the demands of the Western farmer.

England has an immense urban population who, naturally, are densely ignorant of farming methods. The Western farmer—the pioneer—has neither the time nor the means to teach his help the rudiments of farming.

Nor does Mr. Magrath content himself with pointing out the evil. He believes "it should be feasible to work out some plan whereby a few weeks' training in the care of stock, as well as the imparting of some knowledge of the use of agricultural tools, could be given to those whose physical and moral condition would permit them to enter Canada."

The trouble with us Canadians seems to be that we have no sense of proportion and that we do not give our rather meagre reflective apparatus a chance to play. We read in some hifed organ a glowing eulogy of some premier or minister, which weighed in the just balance of reflection is really farce comedy or opera bouffe...

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THIN MILK

How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

much unrealty, so much falseness, and so much floundering about politics in Canada, that one despairs of the future of the country. Not until national ideas prevail, not until we learn to see things as they are, not until we have developed sufficient mentality to strip public life and public men of the farcial halo which we have allowed to enshroud them, and not until we have divested ourselves of the fool partnership that is able to discover anything in the public life of the country beyond the game of us and Outs, a game which is resulting in the dissipation of the country while we, like Nero, are fiddling the party tune; not until these things are accomplished shall we be able to cure the national evils and recognize such "gifts" as have been handed to Laurier and Fielding (with the names of the contributors judiciously suppressed) a menace to our national life and our national institutions.

(Moore Jaw News.)

While the apologists of the Scott government are endeavoring to persuade the people of the province that it made a good deal when it entered into an agreement with the Morang Company to pay \$1.00 a set for readers—no better than those for which Manitoba pays 70 cents, and Ontario about 40 cents—going comes Premier Whitney of Ontario and smashes their arguments by making another big cut in school book prices.

The public school arithmetic, consisting of 216 pages, formerly retailed at 25 cents. The new one, consisting of 240 pages, will retail at 9 cents.

The old public school grammar of 199 pages retailed at 25 cents. The new text book on a basis of 224 pages will be sold at 8 1/2 cents.

There will also be a discount of 30 per cent. off the retail price of the new books.

It is also to be noted that the big departmental store concerns are not the only ones quoting low prices on school books. The Robert Simpson Company received the contract for the arithmetic; the Holland Linen Paper Company and the Gage Company received the contract for the grammar.

Why is this? Because the publishing trade has realized that if it desires to get any of the Ontario school book contracts it must bid for them at low prices. It is significant that one never hears of the name of Morang in connection with cheap school books. Perhaps that firm's binding is a little too dear for the other provinces.

Why is this? Because the publishing trade has realized that if it desires to get any of the Ontario school book contracts it must bid for them at low prices. It is significant that one never hears of the name of Morang in connection with cheap school books.

Politicians in close touch with the leaders of both factions of the legislature agree that when the cabinet is announced it will not include the names of any of the present ministers. As to who will be selected to take their places there are various rumors, one of which is to the effect that Mr. Bennett may take office under Mr. Sifton. Neither of these gentlemen care to give any expression that would indicate their intention in view of the positions they at present hold.

VIOLENT ELECTION.

A Dozen Killed and a Thousand Injured in Austrian Election.

Vienna, May 19.—The election campaign in progress in Hungary is being attended by scenes of violence unprecedented in recent political contests. Fatalities have been numerous and party feeling is at fever heat.

The great popular idol, Francis Kossuth, was forced to flee from a meeting in Kiskoros. Former Minister and President Tislaw was assailed with decayed eggs and stones in Nagy Szabolcs and Count Aladar Zichy was pelted with eggs in Jelezorkaj. Fierce fighting occurred in Demes. Rado where one elector was fatally wounded and many others seriously injured.

The attention of the Free Press has been called to the fact that the Francis and Regina fair conflict, Regina fair begins August 2nd, the same date as Francis. Of course this means that Regina fair will suffer seriously, and this ought to be avoided if at all possible.

At least one and perhaps more of our exhibitors wish to exhibit stock at both fairs, which is impossible. Oreselman and Stoughton dates also conflict with Regina. We believe if the directors get together a change would be effected. Not even Regina can afford to mix dates with other fairs and would assist us in correcting the blunder.

Throughout the province fifteen fairs conflict with the Regina dates.—Francis Free Press.

RUTHERFORD TO RESIGN

Chief Justice Sifton to Be Head of Government—Cushing to Be Thrown Overboard—House Meets Today.

Edmonton, Alta., May 24.—As indicated yesterday, the Commission of enquiry into the Alberta and Great Waterways contract will not conclude its labors by Saturday and will, in consequence, rise for an indefinite period.

Whatever the results of the commission may be when its report is presented and studied by the public, it is the general consensus of opinion that the Rutherford Government cannot much longer remain in office.

In view of these circumstances it is quite apparent to a close observer that the Government forces are not in a position to meet the House on the 28th, and, therefore, it will not be at all surprising if the resignation of the Premier is not at present in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, or will be tomorrow.

It is generally understood that Chief Justice Sifton will be called upon to form a Government in the place of that of Mr. Rutherford. What members of the Legislature will be associated with him is not definitely known.

The Calgary Albertan prints a report to the effect that Mr. Cushing will not be included and at the same time adds that Mr. Sifton will only accept office on the understanding that those associated with him will agree to the cancellation of the Great Waterways contract.

Politicians in close touch with the leaders of both factions of the legislature agree that when the cabinet is announced it will not include the names of any of the present ministers.

As to who will be selected to take their places there are various rumors, one of which is to the effect that Mr. Bennett may take office under Mr. Sifton. Neither of these gentlemen care to give any expression that would indicate their intention in view of the positions they at present hold.

That Mr. Bennett would accept office or that he would be invited to do so, is very improbable. He described himself in the legislature on March 2 as a "stern Conservative," and his being so would not make him accept a position of the Liberal party which is exceptionally strong in Alberta.

Tomorrow the decision of Mr. Rutherford will no doubt be made known to the Lieutenant-Governor. Already the various groups of members are getting their heads together.

The death of the King has revealed to the Empire something of its power to ensure the world's peace, and to advance and strengthen all the agencies which make for freedom and betterment of the world over.

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SEWER EXTENSIONS.

Regina Will Add Greatly to Municipal Work in This Direction.

At the regular meeting of the works committee of the city council Thursday evening, a proposed scheme of sewer extensions was taken up, as submitted by the city engineer. Mr. Thornton reported that the board of works of the city had a surplus to its credit standing over from the last year's estimates, a balance of \$5,383.47.

The engineer submitted his recommendations to the committee for the extensions which he considered advisable this year, and with two exceptions the board adopted the report in the following detail:

Table with 3 columns: Location, Length, and Amount. Includes items like Ward 1, Halifax street from Twelfth to Tenth (\$1,470), Ward 2, Eleventh from Rose west 178 ft. (214), Ward 3, Hamilton from Fifteenth south 470 ft. (611), etc.

The work will be undertaken as soon as the report of the recommendations is ratified by the city council at their next sitting and the city engineer will be instructed to carry out the work in accordance with the above estimates as closely as possible.

As to who will be selected to take their places there are various rumors, one of which is to the effect that Mr. Bennett may take office under Mr. Sifton. Neither of these gentlemen care to give any expression that would indicate their intention in view of the positions they at present hold.

PEN PICTURE OF FUNERAL.

Noted Author Contributes a Striking Account of Wonderful Cortège.

London, May 21.—"Who shall hope to describe the cortège?" writes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his "Impressions of Events," contributed in the Daily Mail.

The dog, too, little white dog, who could forget him as he trots beside his master's coffin and troop of kings who escorted their dead peer by knobbies Kaiser riding at their head.

There is a ferment. Nearly all the great party leaders have been attacked and insulted. Count Apponyi is retiring at home to recover from injuries inflicted by a Socialist mob in Temesvar.

The great popular idol, Francis Kossuth, was forced to flee from a meeting in Kiskoros. Former Minister and President Tislaw was assailed with decayed eggs and stones in Nagy Szabolcs and Count Aladar Zichy was pelted with eggs in Jelezorkaj.

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WE REPAIR WEAK MEN



ONE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS. Every case submitted to us receives the personal attention of our Medical Staff, who consider the symptoms, complications and chronicity, and then decide as to the disease and curability. Specific remedies are then prescribed for the case and are compounded by our own chemist in our own Laboratory.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Blackstock, Flood & Co. Farm Lands and City Property. 1701 Scarth St. Regina, Sask.

CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND. DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it.

WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan. In Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina.

LOCALS.

S. R. Moore, Swift Current, was in town today.

A Miller, of the Weyburn Herald, accompanied the Weyburn delegation to Regina on Monday.

Miss Kate Hayes, well known as Mary Markwell, of the Free Press, visited Regina last week.

Messrs. P. McAra, J. F. L. Embury, Dr. Shaw and F. G. Coventry are in attendance at the Foresters' High Court at Prince Albert.

Newton Beers, the gifted impersonator, will appear in the City Hall on Monday evening under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. The entertainment is highly recommended.

Many attended the Shackleton lecture last night and enjoyed the interesting story told by a plain, bluff British sailor. The speaker was introduced by Premier Scott.

Messrs. Bowman, Black and Moffat were a Weyburn deputation who met Premier Scott and General Manager Chamberlain of the G. T. P. Monday.

The Y. W. C. A. cafeteria and rest room opens today and with their in the Y. W. C. A. may be said to commence. In the cafeteria, which is available to all girls and women in the city, luncheon and dinner will be served.

C. H. Gordon & Co. have purchased from Willsoughby & Duncan, the Regina Pharmacy property on Scarth street.

Important Decision. Judge Lamont has recently handed down a decision in the case of Kinloch vs. Greer, which is of the utmost importance to homesteaders.

French scientists have had much success in locating subterranean water by using microphones in connection with open pipes sunk a few inches into the ground.

ant, and Kinloch sued. It was clearly proven that the defendant had not kept the terms of the lease, but the judge held that the lease was not valid under the Dominion Lands Act.

Calais, France, May 21.—Count De Lesseps, the French aviator, started at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon on a double flight across the English Channel.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Wednesday, May 25, 1910', 'WES', 'W', 'Go', 'of', 'Ne', 'Made for', 'the aver', 'houses. In', 'Jr. boiler', 'and burn', 'heating ap', 'Sovereign', 'Radiators', 'Hot Water', 'Steam Heat', 'The Radi', 'with the co', 'ripple conn', 'Before fina', 'arran', 'The D', 'Vulcan In', 'Barnes Co', 'BAD FIRE', 'Ontario Tow', 'Bad Fire', 'Carleton Pl', 'which started', 'shop, Bridge', 'night from a', 'fanned by a', 'wind, rapidly', 'writing was', 'had done da', '\$200,000. Th', 'The town is', 'residential c', 'and the han', 'church, rece', 'of \$20,000. I', 'Shortly after', 'seen that th', 'unable to co', 'call for hel', 'which respo', 'their fire en', 'ent crew. T', 'two local en', 'stop the spre', 'wind carrying', 'embers in al', 'McGonigles', 'and joining st', 'and the Str', 'then swept t', 'Bridge stre', 'tracks. Zion', 'first building', 'and the mag', 'the prey of', 'Its value wa', '900 and not', 'rulas. Fom', 'ed to the Ma', 'turn, which', 'beautiful res', 'Gillis, value', 'and was soo', 'of Zion chur', 'several time', 'talred that', 'roller rink i', 'joining curli', 'buildings at', 'residence of', 'John McDon', 'Wilkie, one', 'dress's Pres', 'street were', 'The fire wa', 'a. m.', 'SI', 'Bae Boating', 'Port Arthu', 'amount of pe', 'believed that', 'on Lake Ne', 'cannot be ch', 'conclusion o', 'made by sea', 'gon by this', 'brought by', 'canoe.', 'These rep', 'McGillivray', 'ers in the en', 'ment, and the', 'only nat', 'that of John', 'The two', 'working on', 'lake, are sa', 'use their ca', 'woodsmen a', 'Alexander, a', 'they could c', 'the canoe w', 'what may h', 'McGillivray', 'jected to ep'

K MEN



us resolves the personal... are then prescribed... are selected to cure the... most specialists use who... We have treated patients... to our responsibility...

KENNEDY

Canada must be addressed... Correspondence and... letters as follows:

Food & Co.

Do not miss this... District at \$13.00 per acre.

AGENTS:

Vulcan Iron Works, Winnipeg
Barnes Co., Limited, Calgary

DAL

becomes glowing hot... a few minutes... little paper and a... dustproof bag.

TO, LIMITED

Street, Regina

It was clearly the defendant had not... of the lease, but the... that the lease was not... the Dominion Lands Act... er can legally lease a... e receives his patent... given for the defen... ennox for plaintiff G. H....

French aviator, started... this afternoon on a... across the English Chan... the English shore... and was expected to re...

The weather was mag... the aeroplane rose from... by its trip, heretofore... by Louis Belriot. Ris... took his machine in a... ver the cliffs, and then... ht for Dover. In fifteen... had disappeared from... pedo boat destroyer fo... of the aeroplane. De... d a fifty horse power... lled Scarabe. He as... the point at which Biero... his cross channel flight... rose gradually to an al... feet, at which height... lling when lost from...

GROWERS OBJECT

May 17.—At a meeting... of the Saskatchewan... s' Association held to... on Bay Railway question... and the following res... "That while in the face... of the Hon. Mr. M... ster of Railways, given... of parliament some short... at our last executive... if our duty to express... the declaration of the... ment as to the speedy... of the H. B. railway... nents in the form of... quate appropriation for... the work make it neces... on behalf of the many... bers of our association... most vigorously against... breach of faith in a... ally affecting the welfare... population of Western... that a copy of this resolu... ed to the Dominion av... the press."

Those reported drowned are Roy McGillivray, George Grant, fire rangers in the employ of the Ontario government, and four woodmen of whom the only name so far obtainable is that of Johnson.

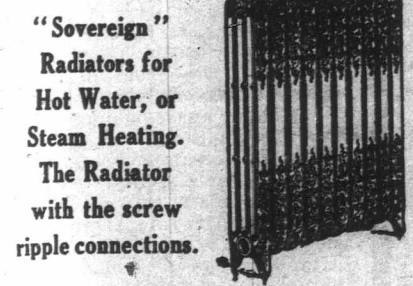
The two fire rangers, who were working on the shores of Nipigon lake, are said to have consented to use their canoe to transport the four woodmen across the lake from Point Alexander, a distance of 12 miles, so they could come out. The finding of the canoe is the only evidence of what may have happened on the trip. McGillivray is said to have been subjected to epileptic fits and may have

THE "WESTERN JR."

Will make a Good job of your New House.



Made for small houses—houses of the average size and for large houses. In each size a "Western Jr." boiler will out-last, out-work and burn less coal than any other heating apparatus sold in Canada.



Before finally closing your heating arrangements, write for "The Dictionary of Heating."

AGENTS: Vulcan Iron Works, Winnipeg
Barnes Co., Limited, Calgary

BAD FIRE AT CARLETON PLACE.

Ontario Town Almost Destroyed by Bad Fire in Business Section. Carleton Place, Ont., May 18.—Fire, which started in McGonigle's butcher shop, Bridge street, shortly after midnight from a cause unknown and was fanned by a strong southwesterly wind, rapidly spread and at the time writing was still burning fiercely and had done damage estimated at fully \$200,000. The best-business section of the town is in ashes and the finest residential district has been gutted and the handsome new Presbyterian church, recently renovated at a cost of \$20,000 is burned to the ground. Shortly after the fire started it was seen that the local fire brigade were unable to cope with the flames so a call for help was sent to Almonte, which responded by sending down their fire engine manned by a competent crew. These, in addition to the two local engines, did their best to stop the spread but to no avail, a high wind carrying cinders and burning embers in all directions. Starting in McGonigle's, the flames destroyed the adjoining store belonging to J. Fraser, and the Singleton Block. The wind then swept the course of the fire along Bridge street towards the C. P. R. tracks. Zion church was one of the first buildings on this street to catch, and the magnificent edifice was soon the prey of the all-devouring flames. Its value was estimated at about \$40,000 and nothing now remains but the ruins. From the church the fire leaped to the Masonic Hall, a flimsy structure, which soon destroyed. The new beautiful residence of the late Jas. Gills, valued at \$15,000, then caught and was soon destroyed. In the rear of Zion church the manse was on fire several times, but hopes are entertained that it may be saved. The roller rink next followed with the adjoining curling rink. Both were frame buildings and burned quickly. The residence of Jno. F. Cram, F. McEwen, John McDonald, two belonging to E. Wilkie, one to J. MacLeod, and St. Andrew's Presbyterian manse on this street were also destroyed.

The fire was under control at five a. m.

SIX DROWNED.

Bad Boating Accident on Lake Nipigon.

Port Arthur, May 19.—The finding of an overturned canoe with a small amount of personal effects leads to the belief that six men have been drowned on Lake Nipigon, though the facts cannot be clearly established until the conclusion of the investigation being made by search parties which left Nipigon this afternoon on receipt of news brought by an Indian who found the canoe.

Those reported drowned are Roy McGillivray, George Grant, fire rangers in the employ of the Ontario government, and four woodmen of whom the only name so far obtainable is that of Johnson.

The two fire rangers, who were working on the shores of Nipigon lake, are said to have consented to use their canoe to transport the four woodmen across the lake from Point Alexander, a distance of 12 miles, so they could come out. The finding of the canoe is the only evidence of what may have happened on the trip. McGillivray is said to have been subjected to epileptic fits and may have

been overcome by one, thus causing the canoe to over-turn. He is 19 years of age and his home is in Port Arthur, where he has two married sisters. Geo. Grant lived two years in Port Arthur, coming here from Soo Ste. Marie, where his family lives. He was 21 years of age and for two years was a member of the Port Arthur hockey team. H. Servais, who has a brother fire rangers in that neighborhood, but who was not reported as in the neighborhood, left tonight for Nipigon.

Port Arthur, May 19.—(Later)—Word received here late tonight from Nipigon confirmed the earlier rumor as to the losing of six lives through the upsetting of a fire rangers' canoe.

HOUSES AS AEROPLANES.

Cyclone Plays Havoc With Houses in American City. Cairo, Ill., May 22.—Four houses were demolished and several others badly damaged, a number of barns were wrecked and many trees torn up by the roots by a cyclone which struck the northern part of the city shortly before seven o'clock tonight. The storm came from the southeast and seemed to be about a hundred feet wide.

The home of Henry Smith, a lumberman, was picked up from the foundation and carried about 50 feet northward and landed bottom side up. Mrs. Smith, who was in the house with her children, was severely injured and one of the children had an arm broken. The storm next picked up the cottage of Arthur Landquist, carried it a hundred feet from its foundation and landed it right side up, but twisted out of shape. Landquist and his family were in the house and they were badly shaken up.

The entire upper section of the house of William Wise was cut off about three feet from the ground and carried away by the storm. Wise and his family were at supper and they were left sitting at the table surrounded only by the shattered walls. The sidewalks and porches of several houses were carried away. A number of barns were wrecked and many large trees were torn up by the roots.

BLOOD SACRIFICE.

A Band of Fanatics in Oklahoma Stopped From Terrible Crime.

Aline, Okla., May 18.—Miss Jane Warfield, 16 years old, was today rescued from a band of fanatics twenty-five miles south of this place. She was about to be offered up as a sacrifice to make blood atonement that the sins of the world might be forgiven.

The sheriff of Dewey County had been informed that the band of religious enthusiasts known as "the select followers" had driven out with their leader, Henry Heineman. He had a revelation from God that the world was to end today, and the heavens would be rolled up like a scroll following the contact of the fall of the comet, that the only thing that would avert the disaster was a blood sacrifice. In order to save the world a sacrifice had been planned, and the lot had fallen to Jane Warfield.

Sheriff Hughes placed the girl in the hands of safe parties today and Heineman will be held to await the action of the investigating officers. Heineman is said to be from Leesburg, Ohio, and a graduate of some Ohio university.

How Farmers Can Practice Conservation.

Canada, being a nation of farmers, has to pay a very large seed bill every year. Last year our crops called for 33,000,000 bushels of seed grain—wheat, oats and barley, and we are constantly increasing our agricultural acreage. This being so, the economy of sowing good clean seed is at once apparent. The advantages to be derived from it are like the proceeds of a sum of money laid out at compound interest—they are cumulative in their effect and grow in ever increasing ratio. Some years ago a competition was carried on in some 450 places in Canada to see just what the actual results of using clean, pure seed would be. If we reason from the results obtained from it, we find that our grain yield last year would have been increased by 100,000,000 bushels had clean vigorous seed been sowed on every acre under cultivation. Now, 100,000,000 bushels of grain would fill 1,500 miles of railway cars. It is such a large amount that it is hard for the mind to comprehend, but, at any rate, it goes to show that it would pay our farmers to be particular about the kind of seed they sow.

The King's Last Words.

London, May 23.—It is stated there is an important error in the correct version of King Edward's words on the morning of his death when it was reported he said on recognizing the gravities of his peril that he was not afraid to die, that he had done his best. According to inside stories his real words, spoken with an air of tired resignation were: "I have done my bit."

The copper production of the United States last year, according to Geological Survey figures, reached the record breaking total of 1,117,800,000 lbs.

THE STORAGE BUSINESS.

Prominent Miller and Elevator Man Claims That Storage Will Not Pay—Expects Many Mills in this Province.

Moose Jaw, May 23.—The first series of sittings of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission closed here tonight, and the commissioners leave the city tomorrow to resume their enquiry into the grain problem of the province at the town of Weyburn on Wednesday afternoon.

The Moose Jaw meetings have proved intensely interesting and instructive and businesslike. The methods of Professor McGill and his fellow commissioners in extracting useful and telling facts in the form of evidence from voluntary witnesses has very much impressed the local public. Four witnesses in all were heard today, but the evidence of C. E. Austin, manager of the Saskatchewan Flour Mills, was the feature of the session.

Enlarging on his evidence of Saturday, Mr. Austin said that if the elevator of the Saskatchewan mills was used for storage purposes only and not in connection with the mill it would not pay. Mr. Austin undertook to put figures illustrating his point before the commission. Answering Professor McGill on the prospects of the growth of the milling industry, Mr. Austin considered there would be a gradual growth of the industry in the province for a limited time and then he would expect to see a decrease. That was the experience of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, where a number of local mills were going out of existence. In a measure the same was true of Manitoba.

He expected to see an increase in moderate sized mills in Saskatchewan during the next twenty-five years in order to take care of the western trade, but these would not compete with eastern or foreign markets because of power and cost of labor and of the heavy freight rates. The disadvantages of the establishment of a milling industry in the province were these three causes, allied to an inability to draw from the terminal market.

The advantages were, on the other hand, the ability to supply the western market and to select wheat at first hand from the farmers.

In the locating of the mill terminal storage is largely a factor and terminal storage within the province would lead to a larger milling industry in the province.

Answering further questions of Prof. McGill relative to a sample market, Mr. Austin said that wherever there is a large milling industry the market is bound to develop into a sample market in effect, whether it is one in name or not. He quoted Minneapolis and Winnipeg as examples of his statement.

There is nothing to the statement, that farmers could get better treated than if the grading system was abolished and a sample market introduced. The farmer submits his wheat to the disinterested party, it is graded and he gets for it what it is worth. The millers in Winnipeg select the best of the wheat which passes through there. Theoretically then, that which is exported is not the best of Canadian wheat, but the amount absorbed by milling companies west of Fort William is very small and has little or no effect upon the standard grade.

Mr. Austin stated further that he prefers federal grading to local because that would put all grading on a uniform basis. In reply to a question of Prof. McGill as to how the best of Saskatchewan wheat compares with the best of Minnesota, he said that from the millers' standpoint Minnesota wheat was superior for milling purposes and would command higher prices than Saskatchewan. To the eye and it weighs more per bushel, but when put through the milling test it's inferior. They are dissimilar wheat and command entirely different trades.

An exporter would realize that Minnesota wheat had better qualities than Saskatchewan wheat and that he would purchase it for different purposes, difference was due to climate conditions. If an absolutely pure sample of Canadian Red Fife could be secured the difference between it and Minnesota No. 1 would not be so pronounced but if the same wheat were grown in the same countries altogether different types would be produced.

A government system of elevators would not in his opinion, pay at 1% cents, and if competitive elevators were retained there would be a tendency on the part of companies to cut rates for the time, eventually returning to a reasonable charge when unable to hold out longer.

Further questions were asked by Messrs. Langley and Green as to dockage, etc., in course of which Mr. Austin declared that Saskatchewan is likely to have the trade name attached. Even now, he said, in Europe and in the eastern provinces dealers were charging more for Saskatchewan flour and oats because they were products of Saskatchewan.

J. B. Green and Mr. Gallagher, of Borham, and H. N. Morrison, also gave evidence.

A fine, shell-like surface is given to earthenware by exposing it when newly made to direct contact with flames from a fire bed with salt.

PRESIDENT'S INVITATION.

To Discuss Better Trade Relations Is Answered—Canada Cannot Consider Matter for Some Time—Good Feeling in United States.

Ottawa, May 24.—A courteous reply has been sent to Washington by the Canadian Government in response to President Taft's invitation for the opening up of tariff negotiations between Canada and the United States looking to the mutual lowering of trade barriers between the two countries.

While expressing willingness to enter into negotiations for better trade conditions, the Canadian Government points out that owing to the engagements of the Prime Minister, Hon. Mr. Fielding and other members of the cabinet who are absent from Ottawa during the greater part of the summer, there will be little opportunity for the Government to take up the question in any active and detailed way until September next.

It is therefore suggested that the matter be left in abeyance until then. Meanwhile it is believed that the present gathering movement in the United States looking to a lowering of protective duties on many items entering into the cost of living to the advantage of Canada in any future tariff bargaining.

Meanwhile, also, it is possible that reciprocal trade arrangements will be made by Canada with Belgium and Italy. Negotiations to this end are now under way in accordance with the announcement made in Parliament last session by the Hon. Mr. Fielding. These two countries are in particular the same position as France with regard to Canadian trade.

By the conclusion of the treaty with France last session the way is clear to negotiate similar favored nations terms with them. Negotiations looking to the placing of Belgium and Italy on the Canadian favored nation list in return from them of the lowest tariff rates against Canadian products are now in progress through the medium of the Belgian and Italian Consuls-General at Montreal. Any tariff reductions that may ensue as a result of professional treatment accorded to either Belgium or Italy will practically be in the nature of reduced customs taxation to the Canadian consumer as in the case of the treaty with France no home industry need suffer while at the same time Canada has the opportunity of getting across to the important markets of these two countries on the best terms open to any country.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

To the People in Dominion Beyond the Seas.

London, May 23.—The King has issued the following message to His people beyond the seas:

"The innumerable messages of kindness from my loyal subjects beyond the seas have deeply touched my heart and have assured me I have in full measure their sympathy in the great trial which has befallen me and them, and my sorrow is there sorrow and we share in a common love. The hap-

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CARNWALL AND CROSS

Carnwall Was Client of Attorney-General—Contradicts Premier Rutherford—Infinitive Bonds Not Yet Signed.

Edmonton, May 23.—The Royal Commission on the Alberta and Great Waterways deal resumed their sitting this morning, when the Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General, was on the stand. The taking of his evidence will probably occupy two days at least. W. L. Walsh, K.C., chief counsel for the Commission is conducting the examination.

Mr. Cross was induced to tell, step by step, from the first, his knowledge of the Athabasca charter. He said he had assisted his client, J. K. Cornwall, in getting this sitting the Premier he was made Attorney-General. After that his office did the work and he knew nothing.

All morning the Hon. C. W. Cross was on the stand and though no startling evidence was drawn from him, yet there was some interesting statements made. He declared he never knew of Clarke's interest with the Athabasca Syndicate until everything was over and he declared he never knew of Cornwall's connection with the Premier until the statement of the Premier that Hon. W. H. Cushing was present at the meeting on November 14th, when the A. & G. W. papers were signed and when the guarantee was agreed on, and he said that John Stocks, Deputy Minister of Public Works, told him the sum of \$20,000 a mile was reasonable for the road.

He also stated that there was a Liberal campaign fund, which all Liberal members of the Legislature and Government subscribed to and he declared that never to his knowledge had W. R. Clarke or any of the A. & G. W. people subscribed any money for campaign purposes.

Mr. Cross contradicted the Premier's evidence that he had given no indication to the Attorney-General that he wanted to meet Minty in Winnipeg. A wire had been produced from Cross to Minty to this effect and the Attorney-General said the Premier must be mistaken in this regard as he would not have sent such a message without consultation with the Premier. The latter telling him to do so. The desire to see Minty was to hasten the construction of the railway which was being delayed more than the government had been led to expect.

A number of telegrams were produced from C.P.R. files which were exchanged between Cross and Clarke and which were not on former files. The Attorney-General explained that these were sent owing to the desire to see Clarke and that Clarke should come to Edmonton because of his desire to see the railway started so that he could keep his pre-election promises. Some he sent from the telegraph office in person so there were no copies and clerks had done the same with others, although he knew of absolutely no reason why they were not filed. When the files were taken to his house he had forgotten about them or he should have mentioned them.

Mr. Cross said he was interested in some school lands in the territory tributary to the country through which

Navigation of Saskatchewan

Ottawa, May 24.—A survey is to be immediately commenced to ascertain the possibility of making a navigable route between Edmonton and Winnipeg by way of the North Saskatchewan river and Lake Winnipeg.

Explorers have reported that a six or eight foot waterway can be established on route at comparatively low cost with a few locks as the river has a deep and a broad channel for nearly the whole distance. A vote of ten thousand dollars was made by the Parliament last session to defray the cost of the survey. The survey will be made under the direction of L. R. Boinney, who was one of the sub-committees on the Georgian Bay Canal.

Cattle Sale.

The Sixth Annual Cattle Sale of the Manitoba Breeders' Association will be held in Brandon on June 1. Many of the best herds in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be represented at the sale. P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwald, Sask., will contribute four Shorthorns to the list to be sold.

Disinfecting a Poultry Run.

The first thing to do will be to well lime the whole, say two inches thick. Let the lime be as newly-burned as can be procured. Dig as deeply as possible. If what is termed "double" digging—i.e., two spades deep—be practised, it will be all the better. If any portion of the main run or a separate one is grassed this should, after receiving a coat of an inch of lime, be watered with a disinfectant to wash in the lime and help to sweeten the ground. For this purpose a very good plan is to mix some carbolic acid with water at the rate of about three ounces of the acid to four gallons of water, or even one ounce to one gallon would not hurt. Some of this might also be sprinkled over the other portion after digging, using a water-pot for the purpose, and again forking over the soil after it has lain a few days. Let the run remain empty as long as possible.

The great Baking Powder of the country—used in millions of homes—never failed

No Alum Fifty Years the Standard No Lime Phosphate

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Received the highest award at Chicago World's Fair

News of the Province

Crack will build a \$3,000 hospital.
A cadet corps is being formed at Ox-bow.

John Horne, Sr., one of the Weyburn pioneers, died in fifth town last week.

McRoberts Bros. have sold the City Hotel, Moose Jaw, to J. A. Kenney, Winnipeg.

Yorkton is negotiating for the establishment of a branch of the Quaker Oats company at that point.

Many excursions to Ox-bow have been arranged for this summer. This is the result of the work done towards forming the Souris Park.

Yeomans, Sask.—Modes of travel are various, and J. L. Anderson, of Midale, who passed through here on his way to the Willow Bunch country last week, chooses to be independent of railroad facilities. Anderson had along with him a traction engine and that had in tow all his farm implements and accessories, sleeping tents, water tanks, etc. A mishap to one of his tanks compelled him to camp in Yeomans for a while.

Balgone Conservatives.
The annual meeting of the Balgone Conservative Association was held in W. R. Matchett's office last Monday, with a fair attendance of members. Routine business was transacted and the following officers elected:
President—W. R. Matchett.
Vice-Pres.—W. J. Hyde.
Secretary—T. H. Phillips.
Treasurer—C. W. Welsh.
Executive committee—The above officers and J. W. Balley.

Old Settler Dead.
Word has been received that H. J. Parker died on April 21st at Toronto, where he has been staying for some time on account of his health. The deceased was one of the earliest settlers in Battleford district, holding a claim near the power house before the survey of the town plot in 1882. Of late years he travelled considerably, residing principally in British Columbia, but returned to Battleford in 1904. On the formation of the Battleford judicial District he received the appointment of sheriff, which he held until compelled to resign last year owing to ill-health.

Burned to Death.
Vonda, May 16.—A Galician named Nikola Waalyk was burned to death in his stable on Friday morning, east of Batoche, between the hours of nine and twelve. A fire started in the scrub and came down through the woods. The man went into the stable, which was ablaze to try and save his mare and was evidently overcome. His body was burned to a crip. He was about 45 years of age and leaves a widow and six children, five of them under seven years of age. Coroner McKay, Corpl. Chaney, Mr. J. H. Currie and Mr. A. F. Totzke went out in an auto to the scene of the tragedy, but an inquest was considered unnecessary.

Associated Boards of Trade.
The following are the minutes of the meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of the Soo Line, held in Moose Jaw on May 12th, 1910:
The minutes of the last meeting were read, and on motion of R. Loney, seconded by T. A. Hill, they were adopted.
The delegates from each town were as follows:
Milestone—T. A. Hill, W. R. Steele.
Wilcox—G. A. Nelson, — Gram.
Rouleau—R. F. Lowe, W. H. Dickinson.
Drinkwater—None.
Moose Jaw—R. Loney, A. H. Mayberry, J. A. Symington.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Rutherford Says That Cushing Never Complained—Left Many Matters of Importance to Subordinates—Cross Will Testify.

Edmonton, May 19.—Premier Rutherford was on the stand all morning at the Royal Commission investigation. He will probably be on for a couple of days. L. M. Johnston is conducting the direct examination.

At the conclusion of the morning session W. L. Walsh addressed the commission and told them he had been at the Merchants' Bank investigating what became of the three drafts Craike put through on Feb. 25, 1909. The one for \$32,000 was apparently used to purchase a draft for a like amount to send to Mr. McNamee, at Winnipeg, to make a payment to the Athabasca Syndicate. The other two drafts, \$1,000 and \$501, were drawn in cash and there was no trace of what became of them.

Mr. Rutherford told of his dealings with the Athabasca Syndicate and with Clarke. He said the syndicate delegation called on him only once and then talked only in generalities. No definite proposition of any kind was made. They were given to understand the government would not guarantee the bonds of the road. He said no definite guarantee of bonds of the A. & G. W. was made until the meeting of November 14, when the amount of \$20,000 per mile at 5 per cent. was decided on. Previous to that the cabinet had simply said they would be fair with Clarke, if his proposition was good. Mr. Rutherford contradicted Mr. Cushing's statement that he had never complained of the road. He said he had no recollection.

Edmonton, Alta., May 19.—Premier Rutherford finished his long two day siege on the witness stand today. R. B. Bennett on cross-examination was particularly effective this afternoon, and there was more meat in the evidence than previously, though there was nothing brought forth to show there were any crooked dealings. The Premier's evidence showed chiefly that he was too prone to leave matters of importance to other officials. After he had told them to do them he had ordered them until they came before him in council when he would explain to his government.

He took up the matter of W. H. Cushing and told that he never heard Mr. Cushing express dissatisfaction with the contract with the A. & G. W. until he resigned in February last. In fact he declared that only once after the final meeting on October 7, 1909, did he and Cushing ever mention the A. & G. W. and that was when Mr. Cushing asked for a copy of the contract. The Premier knew nothing, absolutely about the obtaining of terminals for the road and he did not know he said that W. R. Clarke was connected with the Athabasca charter. He declared he and J. K. Cornwall were not friends and he said Minty and Cornwall were "imaginary" when they wrote such letters about him, as he had never spoken to Cornwall as it was alleged he had done in letters written by Minty. He never spoke with Cornwall about the A. & G. W. except to mention in a general way that he had decided on his railway policy.

Mr. Bennett asked him if he recollected a conversation with D. D. Mann in which the latter said five per cent. bonds were to high and would injure the credit of the province.

Mr. Rutherford declared he had no memory of such a conversation.

Asked about his taking over the railway construction of the province from the Department of Public Works, he said he told Mr. Cushing he was going to do it and the latter expressed himself as perfectly satisfied.

Throughout the day the Premier appeared tired and nervous and his

BIG INCREASE IN ACREAGE

Wheat by Half a Million Acreage—Oats Giving Place to Flax—Low Price Accountable for Small Increase in Oats.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, through the statistical and crop reporting service, has completed its estimate of the acreage sown to wheat and oats in the province this year. The estimated increase in acreage sown to wheat, is 557,000 acres or 13.6 per cent. This compares with an increase last year of 381,000 acres, or 10.3 per cent. The estimated area under wheat in 1910 is 4,642,000 acres. The estimated acreage sown to oats shows a decrease of 137,000 acres or 6 per cent. In 1909 there was an increase of acreage sown to oats of 467,000 acres or 26.3 per cent. The area under oats is estimated to be 2,103,000 acres.

There is a widespread tendency this year to neglect oats in favor of flax, wheat and barley. This movement is almost entirely a reflection of the prices that have been obtainable for the various grains during the past six or eight months. Oats have been comparatively low in price, while the other grains named have commanded satisfactory prices. Other causes tending to a decrease of oats acreage are the early spring and the presence in many districts of large surplus supplies of oats of crop of 1909.

Estimates of the acreage under barley and flax respectively are in course of preparation, and will be published when the seeding of these grains is completed. It is expected that barley will show a slight, and flax a very material increase in acreage.

Ninety-three per cent. of the wheat crop acreage, or 4,317,000 acres, was sown prior to May 1st this year. In 1909 only 62 per cent. was sown prior to May 10.

Of the acreage sown in oats 45.5 per cent., or 956,000 acres, was sown prior to May 1st, 1910. In 1909 only 11 per cent. of the oats acreage was sown by May 10.

One acre in every 20 of the area sown to wheat was sown in March. The acreage estimated to have been sown in March is 257,000, or 5.5 per cent. of the whole.

The dates upon which seeding of wheat and oats was general this year were April 27 and April 26 respectively. These compare with May 3 and May 11 respectively, last year, and April 20 the average date by which wheat seeding has been general during the past 12 seasons.

The above figures are compiled from the returns of a staff of 1,600 farmer crop correspondents.

EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST NOW ISSUED.

Everything Points to Banner Year for Winnipeg's Big Fair, July 13-23. The prize list for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for 1910 is now being distributed. The copy to hand shows very fine work in the cover, the lower half of the title page being occupied with a photo engraving of "Reverencia's Heir," the champion Clydesdale stallion of Western Canada, whilst the reverse side is occupied by a splendid shield surmounted with a bunch of maple leaves, containing the dates of the exhibition, which this year extend over ten days, July 13 to 23.

One of the features of the prize list this year is the announcing of the judges who will make the awards in the various classes, thus giving intending exhibitors the earliest possible opportunity to know who is to act in this capacity.

The premiums are most liberal. For instance, in Clydesdales a stallion could win \$150, while a mare could take in the magnificent sum of \$200, to say nothing of the medals and cups and it is possible for a stud of Clydesdales to win \$300 in cash, including medals in harness on the line.

This should be a banner year in the exhibit of the Scotch breed. Other breeds of horses are well provided for, possibly not so generously, whilst in Shorthorn cattle, with two classes, one open and the other for only western Canadian owned, should bring out a record entry in the red and roans, and Winnipeg fair will no doubt this year see its largest exhibit of Poland China swine, as many of the breeders have promised entries for the new class provided for this American hog.

A large number of special prizes are offered by the various societies, private individuals and firms, namely: Clydesdale Horse Society, of Great Britain, two gold medals; Clydesdale Horse Society of Canada, \$225; Shire Horse Society of England, gold medal; F. B. Ross, Greenfield, Sask., \$25; Canadian Percheron Society, two silver cups, ten gold medals and cash \$50; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., \$95; F. & J. Galt, \$50; Winnipeg Business College, two silver cups; Suffolk Horse Society of England, silver medals; Free Press, silver challenge cup; The English, Canadian and American Hackney Societies, six silver medals; Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, silver cup; Frost & Wood, Massey-Harris, Cockshutt Plow Co.; Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, \$200; "Canadian Farm," Toronto, silver tea set; Canadian Hereford Association, \$25; Canadian Pacific Railway, \$388; Zermier Disinfestation Co., two silver trophies; Canadian Holstein Friesian Association, \$100 and silver cup; Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, \$25; Red Polled Cattle Society of England, gold medal; Empire Separator Co., \$20 and Separator; American Oxford Down Record Association \$45; the Oxford Down Breeders' Association of England, \$15; Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$100; Western Packing Co., \$25; J. Y. Griffin & Co., \$25; all the Canadian specialty poultry clubs; De Laval Separator Co., silver cup; A. E. Drennan, grain picker; Steele Briggs Seed Co., \$15; and F. W. Drewery, gold medal.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N. S.
Gentlemen,—In January last, Francis Leclair, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL,
Elgin Road, L'Islet, Que.

Important to Cream Separator Buyers

Don't make the mistake of assuming that every responsible buyer can't see the difference between cream separators.

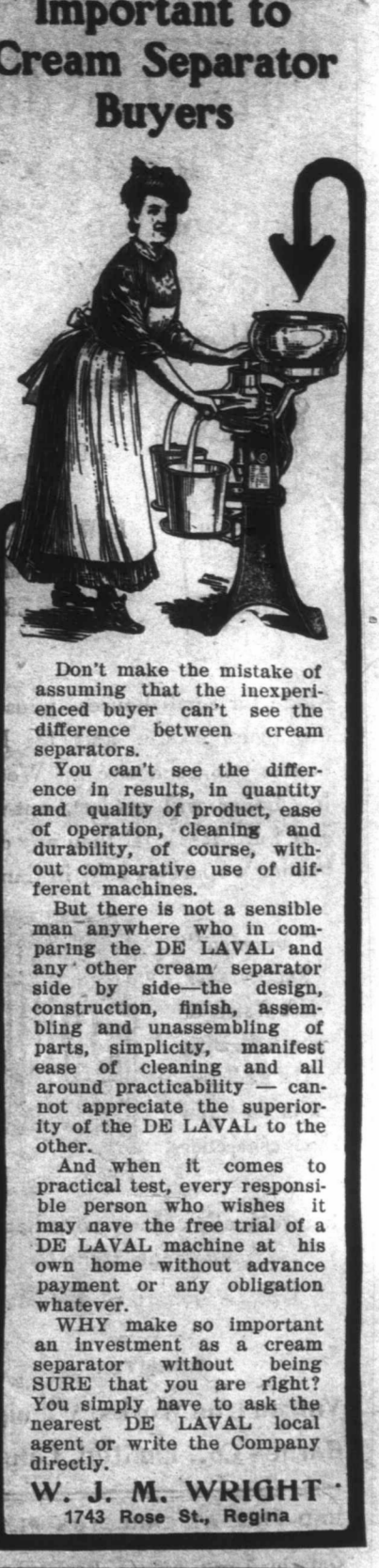
You can't see the difference in results, in quantity and quality of product, ease of operation, cleaning and durability, of course, without comparative use of different machines.

But there is not a sensible man anywhere who is comparing the DE LAVAL and any other cream separator side by side—the design, construction, finish, assembling and un-assembling of parts, simplicity, manifest ease of cleaning and all around practicability—cannot appreciate the superiority of the DE LAVAL to the other.

And when it comes to practical test, every responsible person who wishes it may save the free trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatever.

WHY make so important an investment as a cream separator without being SURE that you are right? You simply have to ask the nearest DE LAVAL local agent or write the Company directly.

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



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.

NOTICE OF SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF the conditions contained in two certain contracts for the sale of goods, which will be produced at the time of the sale, the following chattels are offered for sale in two parcels, on Wednesday, June 1st, 1910, at the hour of Two (2) o'clock p.m., at the Warehouse of G. S. Scott & Company, Regina, Saskatchewan, subject to reserved bids:

Parcel One (1).
1 25 h.p. double simple rebuilt engine, with cast drivers and steel pinions.
1 Set 6-inch extension wheels, also plow hitch and extra tank.
1 Cab on engine.
1 Tank pump and hose.

Parcel Two (2).
1 40 x 64 G. S. Separator.
1 Wind Stacker.
1 G. S. Slow Speed Feeder.
1 Perfection Weigher.
1 Head Light and Lifting Jack.
1 Cable.
Canvas Cover for Separator.

Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan, May 12th, A.D. 1910.

GAAR, SCOTT & COMPANY.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Proper Methods of Cultivation For These Useful Fruits.

White currants and gooseberries are not so universally used now by the average housewife as other species of small fruit, they occupy a very important place, and generally command good prices in limited quantities.

There are four species of currants known to the botanist, but only one is commonly grown for its fruit, viz.: Ribes spribun, which furnishes all the red and white varieties; two species which produce black fruit, but they are grown only in a small way and the yellow flowering species, which is generally grown as an ornament.

Only two species of gooseberries are commonly cultivated. One of these is a native of North America (Ribes eximianthoides), and the other (R. palmaria) is a native of Europe. Pule and Houston are good examples of the first, and Crown Bob and Industry of the second.

The currant and the gooseberry are natives of a cool climate, hence their cultivation is confined for the most part to the northern portion of the United States and to Canada. A cool, moist soil is best suited to their nature, although for garden purposes

IMPORT SHEEP.

Sheep Breeders' Association Will Ship Pure Bred Sheep into Province.

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association decided at their annual meeting in March that the great scarcity of sheep for breeding purposes and the unprecedented demand for them makes it desirable that two or three car-loads of pure-bred sheep should be imported from the East and sold by auction in November or December next at a number of important points in Saskatchewan. Before engaging in so important an enterprise it is desirable that the farmers who are in the market for breeding stock should express an opinion as to the quantities they require, the breeds they favor, and whether or not they would be prepared to endorse this action by the Sheep Breeders' Association. Correspondence is therefore invited from persons desirous of purchasing sheep for breeding purposes as well as from those in the province that have them for sale, as the Association does not wish to take any step that will prejudice the interests of any sheep breeders.

The Secretary of the sheep Breeders' Association is F. Hedley Auld, Regina, and Mr. Auld will be glad to hear from Saskatchewan farmers in regard to this question. Interested persons would do well to write today and tell the secretary what they want or what they can supply.

KING DRAG.

How to Secure Good Roads by Proper Drainage.

Since 1896 the King Drag has been before the rural districts of the United States, and by its use hundreds of miles of good roads have been maintained at little or no cost in the granger states. No report of the use of this valuable and simple remedy for bad roads is on record from Ontario where it is more needed than anywhere else on the continent.

The use of the drag is little short of miraculous, and the stories told of its effect are delivered by those who hear them for the first time. A slight experience soon convinces the sceptical, and once the drag has been used nothing else will satisfy the farmer in future.

The drag is merely two heavy pieces of scantling attached together so as to form an oblique frame, which slants across the road when the horses are hitched up so as to draw the loose material to the centre. The two scantlings work wonders. They put a hump on the road. That drains it off into the ruts. As a result there are never any puddles. Puddles make holes, and with a proper crown and the resultant drainage there is an end to bad roads. Farmers, who are the most conservative and unbelieving of

Mason & Risch Pianos

SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME

ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT

Factory Branch
SCARTH STREET
REGINA, SASK.

PATENT'S PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Invention's & Patents sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Inc., New York, Life 414; Montreal and Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

mortals, will not credit the extraordinary usefulness of the drag, but it makes a road on any kind of country as good as the best macadam street.

It is usual in the states where it has been used for the farmers to drag in front of their own farms. The result is a splendid smooth, rutless, level road all the way to town.

Change of Dates.

The following changes have been made in dates of meetings in the agricultural extension lectures:

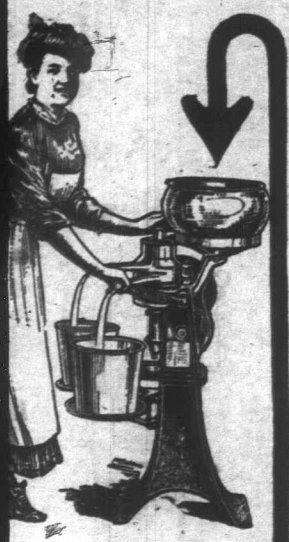
New Warren	June 14
Trux	" 15
Guffin	" 16
Forward	" 17
Trossachs	" 18
Kaboyum	" 20
Key West	" 21
Alfred	" 22
Souris Valley	" 22
Goose Lake	" 24
Slager	" 25
Hamar	" 26
Dupuis	" 27
Loweton	" 28
Ingelford	" 29

Mornin

THE girl another through has many can get and enjoy the de in the trees and but content hering; she must in own city district each yard. And much of the spirit crowded into a t a comparatively time, ingenuity a little money. Only recently he

Some of the cap with a full ruff face, and others without any ruff the face merely most coquettish most persons as crown and ruff sons with small fine lace of a caps, fluff, being the greater must be very good lace, and almost The material is most delicate and batiste and main are employed. The cap is cut and medallions of ings and flounces, ery on both crown hemmitching, dra every sort of decouration being when they are a stand of wash in the thin Spanish The caps are a very delicate cold readily removable closed or louvered the cap matches form of ribbon be or both. Satin fl liner's flowers are The flowers are front or sometime the lace face ruff several places with Satin and velvet the cape, and who is not a wash fab silver patterns are flowers may have A charming bit cape is of ivory material, Nattier very wide, and a confection is an similar caps seen 10077 tone, which chignon net or hat becoming than a charming and be

Important to Separator Buyers



make the mistake of... separator... M. M. WRIGHT

They to Loan

large sums of... WATKINS & SCOTT

CE OF SALE.

ND BY VIRTUE OF... SCOTT & COMPANY

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TENT'S... WASHINGTON, D.C. U.S.A.

not credit the... SCOTT & COMPANY

Table with columns for dates and events, including 'Change of Dates' and 'June 14'.



CITY FLOWER GARDENS HOW to MAKE the BACK YARD ATTRACTIVE



bunches of these cheerful little flowers throughout all the month of May.

Chrysanthemums and Japanese anemone, if planted in the spring...

There are also many vegetables which will grow quite well in a city back yard...

THE girl who for one reason or another remains in town all through the springtime...

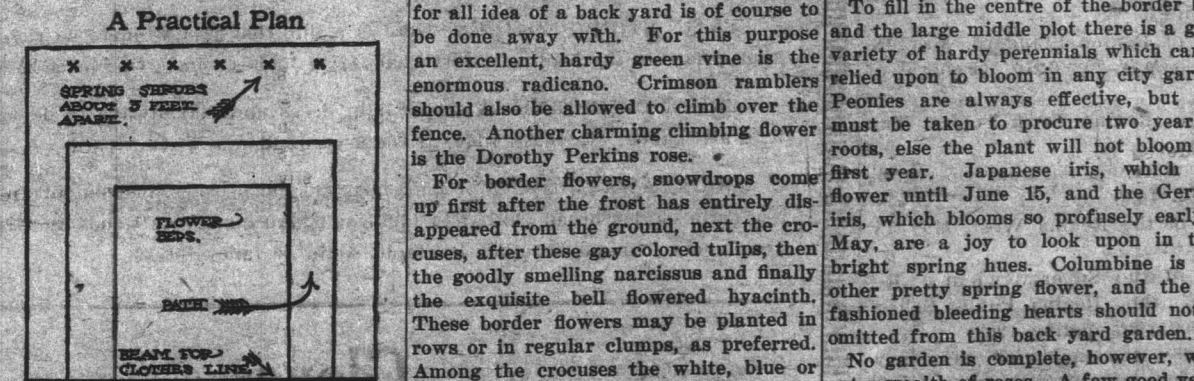
Morning Caps Attractive Work. GIRLS who are accomplished needlewomen will find a fascinating occupation in making some of the charming breakfast caps...

Girls Now Collect Bookplates. MANY young girls are now taking a great interest in making collections...

Practical Talks by the April Grandmother. BECAUSE a dim light strains the eyes quite so much as does a dazzling glare...

Girls and Their Hair. ATHLETIC girls should make a point of being so trimly put together that they do not fall to pieces in the stress of play...

Next spring, after a year's experience, it will be soon enough to commence experiments.



TULIPS are planted with a stick, the bulb sunk in three to four inches and covered snugly with sand before the earth is replaced.

There should be a deeper respect therefore in life and may be taken as an fore given as the little Easter flower...

CHARMING SATIN SACHETS.

ATTRACTIVE sachets which one may make for gifts are now made in bundles of three and tied together with charming ribbon.

A WRITING DESK CONVENIENCE.

ONE of the most useful things a girl, or indeed, any one at all, can possibly have for her desk is a calendar blotter.

Narcissus poeticus is the charming title of a tiny yellow eyed narcissus costing for fifty plants from 35 cents upward.

To all in the centre of the border beds and the large middle plot there is a great variety of hardy perennials which can be relied upon to bloom in any city garden.

No true flower lover could be content without at least one bed of heartsease in her garden. Fansies, if sown in March in boxes placed in the kitchen window and then transplanted as soon as the plants are big enough, will give a ray of hope fulfilled through steadfastness of purpose.

A Flower the Symbol of Easter.

It is impossible to think of Easter time without a vision of myriads glorious colored, exquisitely perfumed flowers.

SMOKED FROCKS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS.

FAVORITE "best frocks" for school girls just now are the smoked frocks which have no other trimming but this form of needlework.

Local and General

D. McLean, charged with assaulting a small boy on Scarth street on Friday was on Monday fined \$10 and costs.

James Blake, who recently retired from the R.N.W.M.P., and paid an extended visit to Europe, returned last week. He leaves this week for British Columbia.

Hon. Walter Scott returned to the capital Saturday morning from his European trip, enjoying the best of health. Ald. George Brown, who accompanied him on his trip returned to the city at the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. Mytton left on Sunday for a visit to England. While in England Mr. Mytton will represent the Regina Board of Trade at the International Convention of Boards of Trades, to be held in London.

At a meeting of the Astronomical Society last Friday night, Judge Brown intimated to the members his desire to present to the society an equatorially mounted telescope. A committee was appointed to make the purchase of the instrument, and the society hope soon to have it installed. The society and province are much indebted to Judge Brown for his generous gift.

The Rev. Alfred Hall, of Durham, South Africa, Commissioner for the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona to universities, colleges and schools of Canada, has arranged for a patriotic demonstration to be held in Regina on the 27th October, when on behalf of Lord Strathcona shields and medals made from the Victory will be presented to pupils of the educational institutions in the city by the Lieutenant-Governor. A similar demonstration will be held in Winnipeg on Trafalgar Day. Rev. Mr. Hall left for Vancouver on Monday.

By the pronouncing of the sacred words of St. Paul's church Tuesday, Rev. Canon Hill concluded a pretty romance in which a Saskatchewan farmer secured a bride whom he had never seen until that day. The wedding took place at four o'clock, the contracting parties being Malcolm McDougall, a farmer of Davidson, Sask., and Miss Mary Constance, of Hull, England. The bride only arrived from England at 7.40 on Monday night and on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock she met the groom. They had never seen each other before, and Tuesday shook hands for the first time. For nearly a year the parties have been corresponding and had exchanged photographs.

Church Parade.
A large gathering of the local lodge of the Sons of England attended church service on Sunday. Headed by the Excelsior band they marched to St. Paul's Church, where the Rev. Canon Hill, assisted by Rev. Alfred Hall, of Durham, South Africa, conducted an eloquent and impressive service. The officers of the society present were A. Bannister, president; A. McDonald, P. P.; W. Walker, P. D.D., and A. E. Chivers, D.D.

Winnipeg Business Men.
On Thursday Regina was visited by seventy of the prominent business men of Winnipeg, who are touring the West. The visitors were escorted to the city hall, where they spent some time with the mayor and leading citizens, and were entertained at luncheon at the King's Hotel. An interesting announcement was made by Dr. Jones, American Consul at Winnipeg, who stated that it had been decided to place an American consul in Regina within a year. Other speeches were by F. W. Henbach and E. L. Drewery.

Union Depot.
The mayor has received a telegram from F. W. Peers, assistant to the second vice-president of the C. P. R., containing the satisfactory information that work is likely to be soon started on the union station. The C. N. R., he stated, have accepted the terms offered them by the C.P.R. for the joint use of the passenger and freight shed terminals at Regina. An agreement is being prepared and immediately it is executed, plans for the new station will be filed and work commenced as possible thereafter. No arrangements have been made for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and that road will probably have its own depot and terminals.

Convention.
The adherents of the Church of Latter Day Saints in the district of Saskatchewan, including this province and the neighboring province of Alberta, will hold a four days' convention in Regina, commencing Thursday, June 30th.

It is expected that over 250 delegates will be in attendance, and among the high dignitaries of the Church outside of the province who are expected to attend the convention are Bishop Evans, of Toronto, and Elder F. A. Smith, of Lamoni, Iowa.

The president of the Saskatchewan district, which was organized last year at Saskatoon, is T. J. Jordan, of Sedley, Sask.

Want Mr. Henry to Stay.
A largely attended and very enthusiastic meeting of the congregation of Knox Presbyterian church was held in the Sunday School room Wednesday night to discuss the question of procedure in regard to the call extended to the pastor, Rev. Mr. Henry, by Chalmers' Presbyterian church, Vancouver.

Mr. James Balfour was appointed

chairman of the meeting, and Mr. J. B. Shaw, secretary.

The following six delegates were appointed to represent the congregation at the meeting of the Presbytery to be held in Knox church, Regina, on May 26th: Dr. W. A. Thomson and Mr. James Balfour to represent the session; Mr. James Graessick and Mr. Ballantyne to represent the Board of Management; Dr. Cowan and Mr. J. G. Bryant to represent the congregation.

It was unanimously decided to instruct the delegates to express the appreciation of the congregation of Mr. Henry's services and to request him to remain as pastor of Knox church.

NEW SCHOOL FOR REGINA
Corner Stone of Strathecona School Laid on Saturday—List of Contents of Box.

The formal laying of the corner stone of the new Strathecona school took place on Saturday afternoon in the presence of Chairman T. Mollard and other of the Public School Board and teaching staff, Supt. Hutcherson, and Wilson and Wilson, contractors, and a representative of the architects, Storey & Van Egmond. Rev. A. Hall, who recently presented the copper shield made from Nelson's flagship the Victory to the school board, was also present to see his gift consigned to the stone with numerous other articles and memoranda of public school board history. The following is a list of the contents of the box:

- The Alexandra Readers, Primer, First, Second, Third and Fourth Books.
- Annual Financial Statement for the year 1909.
- School Ordinance and Amending Act.
- Annual Report of the Department of Education for year 1907.
- Grade VIII Examination papers for year 1909.
- Second class and Junior Matriculation papers for year 1909.
- First Class and Senior Matriculation papers for year 1909.
- Arithmetic and Mensuration papers for 1909.
- Regina Public School Forms for year 1910.
- Government Forms for year 1910.
- Copy of the Regina Morning Leader, May 7, 1910, and May 21, 1910. (Funeral of King.)
- Copy of Regina Standard, May 16, 1910, and May 20, 1910. (Funeral of King.)
- Copy of Regina Town Topics, May 18, 1910.
- Copy of Regina Saturday Spectator, May 15, 1910.
- Copy of the Regina West, May 18, 1910.
- Copy of the Superintendent's Report to the Regina Public School Board for year ending 1909.
- Annual statement of Secretary-Treasurer, respecting attendance, classification, etc., of Regina School District No. 4, for year 1909.
- A list of names composing the Regina Public School Board and staff, including trustees, superintendent, secretary-treasurer, transient officer, medical health officer, architects, stenographer, carpenter and teaching staff.
- Municipal Manual.
- Calendar of the University of Saskatchewan, 1911.
- Sample of Manual Training Work—Philip Blair, Grade VII, Victoria school.
- Drawings of public school children. Coins and stamps.
- Nelson's Shield (made of copper from Nelson's ships Victory and Foundryant).
- The Contractors' History—Wilson & Wilson.
- Illustrated book containing work of Storey & Van Egmond, architects of this building.

NARROW ESCAPE
Wreck on North Line Almost Fatal to Engineer.

The morning northbound C. N. R. train was derailed a mile and a half north of Chamberlain on Saturday morning. The engine overturned upon its side and two baggage cars also left the track. None of the passengers were injured, but the engineer, Fred Porter, escaped almost by a miracle. He was pinned under the engine with his face towards the boiler, and two hours' work was required to extricate him from this perilous position. His injuries were comparatively slight, confined as they were to burns on the face and some contusions about the body.

Dr. Wickware, of Craik, attended him, and he was removed by the next regular train to Saskatoon.

It was found necessary to build a temporary track skirting the permanent way in order to conduct the usual traffic, which was proceeded with on Saturday evening. The engine and baggage cars are still lying in the ditch. The track where the accident happened is highly graded and has a considerable curve. It is surmised that the recent heavy rains loosened the grading material with the result that the subsidence caused the rails to spread.

The British navy is equipping airships with means of discharging projectiles and will station them at several coast ports for use against foreign fleets in event of war.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

FOR THE BRIDE OF JUNE

We Can Furnish a Trosseau in Keeping With the Occasion



An Ideally Equipped Station on the Road to Appropriate Dressing

WHAT an ideal month is June! How beautiful are its brilliant blossoms, delightful days and sparkling sunshine—outdone in loveliness only by the June brides themselves. To those brides this big store sends forth a welcome message today—a message that tells of how to lessen the usually heavy burden of seeking the proper dress and requisites. The whole story is told in these few words: "Come to the Big Store." We have made special preparations for the June bride. We have solved every problem that can possibly arise, and we have solved it delightfully. Here, then, is the glad array: *Pretty and sheer fabrics of white for the all-important gown itself, charming Hats for the bride and her maids, Travelling Gowns, Suits and Hats, Bridal Veils, Dainty Lacy Undergarments, Shoes, Collars, Handkerchiefs.* Oh, there are a hundred things you'll think of as needed, and you'll find us superbly ready for you. The dress-maker takes a special pride in the help her department gives; she has a reputation in such matters that's worth considering. Then there is another point about this big store service: *We can help you economize.*

At the Dress Goods Counter

- Here's where we shine. In our immense stocks will be found every fabric conceivable for a bride's desires.
- BOLEINNE—That soft rich clinging material, in a fine even silky cord, all shades. 42 inches wide at 75c, 85c and \$1.25 a yard.
 - SILK VIOLES in open and close weaves, 44 inches wide, 75c and \$1.00 a yard.
 - SATIN STRIPE BOLINES—Here is a line that is a winner; so rich, so dressy, so appropriate in the leading dainty shades; 42 inches wide. Our price is \$2.00 a yard.
 - CREPE DE CHEINE—A staple light dress material always in demand. We have it in all shades; 40 inches wide, at 60c a yard; also at \$1.50 a yard.
 - GOING AWAY GOWNS of Panamas, Enagond serges, lustres, silk poplins, henriettes, satin cloths, broad cloths; in fact you'll find our Dress Goods Department to meet your every demand, whether in staple, plain or fancy lines.

Ready-to-Wear Gowns and Tailored Suits

- The Ready-to-Wear Department has made extensive arrangements for just such an occasion.
- DANTY MULL DRESSES in one piece effect and great variation of panneling effects. Lace and embroidery insertion. Well made and finely finished, \$5 to \$20.00.
 - ALL OVER LACE GOWNS of charming beauty and full of wear, at from \$15.00 to \$25.00.
 - EMBROIDERED NET GOWNS for evening and fancy dress wear. Exceptionally fine, at from \$15.00 to \$25.00.
 - SILK BLOUSES in Taffeta, Messaline and Jaq. Silk Lace and Net Waists at from \$3.00 to \$15.00.
 - DUST AND RAIN COATS in Silk, Cravenette and Rubberized Silk, at from \$12.50 to \$25.00.
 - Linen Dust Coats at from \$6.00 to \$15.00.

Gloves

- We handle a Kid Glove we guarantee a neat fitter and an honest wearer, in black, tan, grey, white and navy. Our price per pair, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
- SILK GLOVES in elbow length; all shades; double tiffed; 3-dome fasteners; reliable at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per pair.
 - All lengths, all sizes, all prices.

TAILORED SUITS FOR TRAVELLING

Made of fine Worsteds, Serges and Panamas in either plain tailored or elaborately trimmed styles. The most appropriate colors are cream, grey, Wisteria, Reseda and Aeroplane, and priced a from \$18 to \$40.00.

Hosiery

Our Hosiery Department is full to the brim with the newest and best lines of silk, open work, net and Hise thread in black, white, sky, Alice blue, champagne, tan, navy, brown, reseda and cardinal. Priced at from 25c to \$1.25 per pair.

Ribbons

- Are most necessary for the Great Event.
- Fancy—yes, lots of them; have a look at our shot silk ribbon, richly blended in a full range of colors; five inches wide, at 30c per yard.
 - MOIRE RIBBON, a splendid assortment, 4 inches wide, in all the new shades, at 25c per yard.
 - TAFFETAS in plain and corded effects; all widths; all shades, and all prices.

A Trunk for the Bride's Whole Trosseau

The best bride's trunk we have ever seen is to be found at our big store and opens from the corner and has drawers that pull out, allowing free access to each compartment. See this one.

Then there is a big trunk that also demands notice. Leather bound with waterproof top. Large and roomy. Brass ball binding on the corners and retails at \$12.

Shoes for the Bride

- Queen Quality Shoes have always held a place in the bride's heart. We have a full stock in all styles and sizes. Priced at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.00.
- White Kid Slippers.
 - Patent Colt and Kid Strap Slippers.
 - Patent Colt and Kid Strap Pumps.
 - Poplin Strap Pumps in white, blue and pink to match your gown.
 - Poplin Oxfords in Tan and White.

Sheer White Fabrics

- ORGANDES—This most sheer, dressy material still holds its place among the leading summer fabrics. We carry a complete range in the different widths and weaves at prices to suit all.
- MULL MUSLINS in sky, mauve, white, pink and champagne; 36 inches wide; a leader for 25c a yard.
 - DAINTIES in cross bar, stripes and check patterns at 15c, 20c and 25c a yard.
 - Swiss Muslins, Vestings, Crepe Cloth, Pique, etc., a full range of the leading lines at reasonable prices.

AFTER THE WEDDING

Come to the big store for your Housefurnishings. Anything you require in *Carpets, Room Size Squares, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Blinds, Curtains, Hangings, Draperies and Wall Paper.* We have the largest assortment at the most reasonable prices.

In the Hardware Department you will find the best of *Stoves, Ranges and Kitchen Utensils*—all at prices that make it imperative for you to come here.

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED
Western Canada's Greatest Store

MAN
EL

Weyburn
Dem
Farm
Am
Wan

Weyburn, chewan Election session here out the day. commissioners of a governm voters. The morrow mor Mr. Frank called to give there has been treatment by The most se doctrine. To elevator man mer was sub got credit fo cessary. Mr. sample mark tors were, i some parts, equally bad, the managere were intende privately own from actual tors had give enough of th to be aware cheat the far Regarding statement the could avoid th this man was facts of was b ter Judge possible to ge railway com opinion, living in favor of ment owners one which sh The selected from opinion. He to the cost of voters being The commis above graft, politics. Men Asked by M of it taking instal a systo tors, would U fled in placu ers to bring cessant leas prepared to, but intimatio ers worked t would assum ferred to. B entitled to al ary. Mr. Sh cleaners in special bin, allowed to fi or five days. Suppose o pay who is t Mr. McGill. There sho again going pilled Mr. S would say if a square dea Mr. Shepher a complete elevators. I not be perm sellers of g were good t system that If the farm at platform would not, draw grain government not have an platform. T any system diced. It w to bear part ers would n were to t W. E. Me local Grain C ed he was s and grading government agement of should have agreement a should, he t the Grain C Mr. Tegan government but not a m did not bel valors. Ho ment owned would pay. favored rate until they d reasons ma were again of elevators