

NEWS

Opening Week store, upon and accord... Fares will be... purchases... \$35.00... \$50.00... \$75.00... \$100.00... DEPT. S IN SHOES... easy, durable boot... \$2.75... \$3.50... \$5.00... \$4.50... \$1.50... .80... CO. LIMITED

TWO SPECIALS 10 Down Men's Fancy Stripes and Check Oxford Shirts, collar attached, good full size, Gordon's Special Price, each, \$2.00... C. H. GORDON & CO., 1727 Scarth Street

The West.

CLOTHING SPECIALS 15 Men's Tweed Worsteds Suits, sizes 36, 38 and 40 only, regular prices up to \$12.00 each... C. H. GORDON & CO., 1727 Scarth Street

Vol. 11 No. 26

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR

Money to Loan On Improved Farm Lands and City Property... FIRE INSURANCE... FARM LANDS CITY PROPERTY PLATE GLASS INSURANCE... P. MOARA, JR. 1837 South Railway Street

Imperial Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO... Capital Authorized \$10,000,000... WRIGHT BROS. Undertakers and Embalmers. Regina, Sask.

Now Is Your Opportunity TO GET A BARGAIN IN A DINNER OR TEA SET... WE have just received direct from the potteries two cars of China and Earthenware... Simpkins Bros. Importers and Retailers of Hardware and Crockery. REGINA, SASK.

Visitors to the Regina Exhibition... M. G. HOWE, Jeweller and Optician SCARTH STREET, REGINA, SASK.

R. E. MICKLEBOROUGH General Implement Dealer... We carry the McCormick Line of Implements... R. E. MICKLEBOROUGH ROSE STREET REGINA

Ogilvies Plan BIG THINGS Increasing Capacity of Mills to 28,000 Barrels Daily—Will Build New Mill West of Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—In an interview here the other day Mr. F. W. Thompson of the Ogilvie Milling Co., announced that his firm will soon increase the capacity of their mills to 28,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Thompson said: "Before leaving Winnipeg next week, I shall arrange to have constructed to our present mill in that city an addition of the same size as the present plant in that city, which will give a total capacity there of 6,000 bushels."

British Elections Near. London, Sept. 28.—The Hon. J. A. Pease, the chief Liberal whip, says he has made no arrangements for a general election.

Cook Thanks Canada. The following message has been received at Government House, Steamship, Oscar II, via Cape Race, Sept. 17, Governor General of Canada, Ottawa.

The total assets of all Canadian chartered banks are now \$79,000,000 over the billion mark.

ANOTHER BIG RAILROAD Canadian Western Will Connect Alberta with Montana—Construction Contracts to Be Let Very Soon.

Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 28.—The Canadian Western railway has completed the location of its line from Calgary to Montana and will let contracts for the construction of the grade in a few days.

Corner Stone Laying Arrangements are well under way for the laying of the corner stone of the parliament building by His Excellency the Governor General on Monday afternoon.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—Canada must have a navy of her own. I am not in a position to state now that navy will be composed of warships, cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats or submarines, but what I can say is that our navy will be a national one, and that it will be above all party questions.

These are the declarations which Hon. Mr. Brodeur is responsible for in an interview on board the Allan line steamer.

The promoters and owners of this undertaking are F. B. Lynch, O. A. Robertson, vice president of the eastern townships bank, and T. E. Keniston, of the International Harvester Co., all being Americans from St. Paul.

Bishop for Regina. Rome, Sept. 28.—As a result of the first Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, proposals have been made to the Vatican for the creation of several new dioceses, especially in the two new provinces, including almost certainly a diocese administered from Regina, where a bishop would reside.

Some sub-divisions of the diocese of the eastern provinces were also suggested, and if this redistribution took place, the present diocese of Ottawa would probably be split up into two dioceses, the provincial border being taken as the ecclesiastical boundary line.

STYLISH OVERCOATS

A very complete range of smart Overcoats for this season. Besides our regular stock of "C. N. and R." and "Campbell" made Coats we show several styles by "The House of Hoberlin," Toronto. These last being, of course, high-grade custom-made garments.



BLACK MELTON COAT—Single breasted, fly front style with silk velvet collar \$16.50... BROWN BEAVER COAT—\$0-in. long, lined with brown wool serge, high collar \$13.50

BLACK CHEVIOT COAT—48-in. long (knee length), lined with a wool serge, fly front, silk faced. Very special value \$18.50... WARM WAISTCOATS In the New Brown and Tan Striped Worsteds with plain edges, all sizes \$5 to \$9. \$2.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.00

R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS, LTD. THE GLASGOW HOUSE

BRODEUR'S AMBITION

Would Build a National Navy on Banks of St. Lawrence—Refuses to Divulge Plans at Present.

These are the declarations which Hon. Mr. Brodeur is responsible for in an interview on board the Allan line steamer.

Capital Coming. Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—"British capital coming to Canada will triple during the next two years," said Walter Hingworth, a prominent English financier who is visiting in Winnipeg.

Speers & Keay Regina Undertakers 1726 Hamilton Street Next door to Wascana Hotel Phone 219 Ambulance in Connection OPEN DAY AND NIGHT Large stock to select from.

LANDS YIELD BIG REVENUE

Receipts of Department of Interior Go Soaring Owing to Rapid Settlement of Western Provinces.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—The revenue from the Dominion government lands last year was the largest in the history of the country. The total revenue of the Department of the Interior was \$8,228,904, an increase of half a million. Of this increase \$29,648 was under the head of Dominion lands, owing to the greater amount received on account of pre-emption fees and increases in number of home stead entries.

The report from the immigration branch states that during the last fiscal year the number of arrivals was 126,500, of whom 62,901 came from Great Britain and Ireland, 24,175 from other countries, and 39,424 from the United States.

Hamilton, Sept. 28.—Several inches of snow fell at Jordan, a small place between Hamilton and St. Catharines yesterday, and damaged the late fruit considerably.

COOK GRANTS AN INTERVIEW

Entertains Thirty-two Newspaper Men with Story of His Adventures and Satisfies His Numerous Questioners.

New York, Sept. 22.—Dr. Frederick Cook, discoverer of the North Pole, at his apartments at the Waldorf Astoria gave an interview to 32 newspaper men that was pronounced the most remarkable off-hand talk of the kind ever given by a public man.

It was the doubters, the questioners, who quit. Dr. Cook stood the two hour ordeal without one sign of weariness or worry. At the conclusion he exhibited as evidence a certificate he had kept of every occurrence, one of the several books of his expedition.

On the left hand page of the book was roughly written, as a man might write while cold and standing in the open air. On the right hand page the notes of the other page were closely re-written and interlined. The explorer explained that if ever the rough notes were taken that the details were supplied when he found leisure.

When one catch question was put to Dr. Cook regarding what observations he had made at the Pole by aid of the North Star, he fell back in his chair and laughed as he responded: "How can the North Star be seen when the sun is shining all the time?"

Among the new points made by Dr. Cook were the following: His observations at the pole were all by means of the sun's altitude. Harry Whitney, has the sextant with which the observations were made.

If Harry Whitney should die and sextant be lost, the explorer says his observations might be doubted on the ground that the sextant was faulty. He said the sextant was a French instrument of French make and he thought it best to entrust the instrument to Whitney.

Dr. Cook never knew Harry Whitney until the latter came out two miles on the ice after Dr. Cook had been sighted, and who had been without food for two days. He explained one challenge by an astronomer that he had first reported the sun on April 7 when it might have been seen on April 1, by saying that he had simply said that was the first he saw the sun. He stated that the heavens had been obscured for one week or more before that time.

The explorer stated that the report that he had discovered 30,000 square miles of land is incorrect. He said that what he stated was that by counting fifteen miles on each side of his way, he had cut 30,000 square miles out of the unknown. Between the 84th and 85th degrees he did discover land, however. Extent unknown. Danes in Greenland knew for three months before the announcement to the world that he had discovered the Pole. The copper cylinder he buried with papers at the Pole had been used to protect rolls of paper.

Dr. Cook denied any previous quarrel with Peary that might have led to the present feud. His final dash for the Pole was made with two Eskimos, twenty-six dogs and two sledges. On the return the sleeping bags and even clothing was fed to the dogs before they died. The provision for eighty days and all other provisions secured by killing game, was exhausted two days before he was reached by Whitney.

Some Don'ts for Farmers.

C. C. Castle, Dominion warehouse commissioner, has recently given utterance to a few "don'ts" in regard to grain shipments which every farmer should take on to the front end of his wagon. Some of them follow: Don't sell or deliver grain to an unlicensed dealer.

Don't fail to obtain a ticket for each load.

Don't fail to check weights while grain is in the hopper.

Don't fail to get the proper kind of ticket when grain is delivered—a cash ticket for a cash sale, a grade storage receipt when storing by grade, or a special bin storage receipt when storing in a special bin, or to take proper care of such sample.

Don't surrender bill of lading endorsed to track buyer except after having ascertained that he is licensed and bonded, nor unless there be written contract embodying the terms and conditions of sale on the regular legal form of track purchase note, which shows the license number and the license number of such buyer. The

MORE TROUBLE OVER G. T. P.

Censure of Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson Followed by Embarrassment Over Vacancies on Board of Commissioners.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson gave the Laurier administration a cold touch recently when he proclaimed to the public that the government had not fulfilled its promise to have the N.T.R. completed easterly from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, ready for the shipment of this year's western grain.

This is nothing, however, to the warmth of the opinion of the government regarding the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, who promised the road would be finished from Winnipeg to Superior Junction ere this, and it is stated that when these subordinates were reproved for failing to carry out their firm promise and assurance, they had no word of explanation or reply, although they have since done some hard thinking.

The situation has become more acute by the appearance here of Contractor J. D. McArthur as well as a critic of the government. The delinquent contractor has up to the present time allowed Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson's statement to go unchallenged. It is not expected that the government will submit calmly to the failure of the contractor and the commissioners to carry out the promises most explicitly given some months ago, that the road would be completed easterly to Superior Junction by Sept. 1, 1906.

This assurance the government gave to the G.T.P. people, but it seems now to be a joke which was just to be passed on.

Instead of the government having to appoint only one man—the successor of the late Robert Reid—to the commission, there may be at least two vacancies to fill.

These fellows work. Harry P. Whitney began his business training as a bank clerk at \$50 per week. He now has charge of the \$30,000,000 estate left by the elder Whitney.

Twenty-two years ago J. P. Morgan, Jr., began working as a shipping clerk, with Drexel, Morgan & Co. Later he became executive head of his father's London house. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., began in the Illinois Central shops at Chicago at a salary of \$25 per month. Later he worked as a station agent at \$60 per month in his eagerness to learn the work from the bottom up.

Last fall Henry A. Harriman, the nephew of E. H. Harriman, began to work for the Denver, Laramie & Western at \$75 per month as time-keeper.

Kingdom Gould son of George J. Gould, has been studying practical railroading in the southwest and in Mexico. Last spring he was elected a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

T. H. Kruttschnitt, son of Julius Kruttschnitt, director of operation of the Harriman lines, has gone to work as assistant road master of one of the divisions of the "Shasta route." He intends taking the students' course of the Southern Pacific.

Money Comes Through.

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 25.—Mice are of some value and John Cassie, of Prince Albert, will look with different eyes on mice when he sees them in the future. The reason is all because of mice he is richer by \$130 today than he was yesterday.

Mr. Cassie is living in a house at the corner of Tenth St. and First avenue, east. One day last week the servant girl, Nellie Gray, went down cellar and found a five dollar bill, somewhat chewed, but still a good bill. Next day she found a ten dollar bill, a little chewed. The same day in the evening she picked up two five dollar bills. When she went down at noon she picked up another five dollar bill. This threw the house into excitement, as were the bills were coming from could not be seen. After dinner when she was putting the tables away she was curious and began an investigation. Under a piece of mid at the side of the cellar she found a roll of bills containing \$85.

Mr. Cassie has since conducted an investigation but has found no more money. He was not long, however, in coming to the conclusion that mice were responsible for the finding of the money. This was quite evident from the fact that the bills were chewed. Mr. Cassie would, however, like to find the nest that the mice are building out of greenbacks.

The bills were all of the date of 1902 and 1903 and had been hidden in the cellar for some time.

Sunday School Convention.

The third provincial Sunday School Convention will be held in the city of Saskatoon on October 19-20-21. It promises to be one of the greatest religious gatherings ever held in the west. Mr. Marion Lawrence, Chicago, Ill., general secretary of the International Sunday School Association is to be the principal speaker. Mr. Lawrence is acknowledged to be the leading Sunday school worker of the world. This province is fortunate in securing his services for this year. It is hoped therefore that each school in the province will be full represented. Prof. E. O. Excell, one of the greatest leaders of convention music will have charge of this department throughout the convention. This feature alone will be worth a trip to Saskatoon. Besides these two prominent visitors the leading Sunday school workers of our own province will take part.

It is hoped to run a special train from Regina to Saskatoon enabling the business men who belong to these classes to take part in the demonstration. Single return fare rates will be granted by the railroads.

Further information can be obtained from the general secretary, Stuart Muirhead, Box 336, Regina.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

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 Phone 408 P. O. Box 618 REGINA, SASK.

REGINA'S MAYOR

Away back in 1893, on a day when the pump and circumstances of the prairie had gathered at "Pile o' Bones", when "hippos" flashed in the western sun, and when Frank Oliver Monobobbed with Nicholas Flood Davin, saying things findable in no dictionary about the inaugural show—there arrived from Winnipeg a man by the name of Richard Henry Williams. He was an unknown citizen who was probably as hard up as the most of the people who bought tickets those days on the C.P.R.

He saw the gunpowder ceremony that gave the capital of all the Northwest Territories the name "Regina", and the man from Winnipeg, born in Toronto, calculated that though he might be badly in need of a job, he would do his share towards building up Regina. For R. H. Williams was a carpenter and joiner, besides being contractor and builder. He started in with the hammer and in that wooden town of the mounted police barracks he made a big noise. Soon he became the head builder. In the year of the rebellion, 1895, he went into mercantile business. A few years later when Regina has a railway running north to Prince Albert, Mr. Williams became the chief magistrate. He did one or two important things in the two years '91-'92, chief of which was the carrying to completion the drainage system of Regina—a big trunk sewer. Having done that plain duty well, Mr. Williams vacated the mayor's chair, went back to his business and a big farm near the city, keeping a very close eye on the progress of Regina, seeing it grow in spite of setbacks and below zero weather, till it became capital of a new province of Saskatchewan; then a city in the forefront of western cities with problems more intricate than many a city twice its size in the east. Last December Mr. Williams was again elected Mayor of Regina.—Canadian Courier.

Want French Taught. Alexander, Ont., Sept. 25.—A successful French Canadian gathering was held on the agricultural grounds, no hall in town being large enough to accommodate those in attendance who numbered between six and seven hundred. Representatives were present from all sections of Gleggarry, where the French have settled. The object of the meeting was to discuss the formation of a French-Canadian congress to be held in Ottawa this fall.

Vigorous addresses in French were delivered by Messrs. C. A. Seguin, secretary of the congress; C. S. Beauregard and ex-Mayor Derocchie, of Ottawa, and several others. The object of the congress as explained is to secure French teaching in separate schools as well as the establishment of bi-lingual normal schools for the purpose of qualifying teachers in French. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Huie. Upwards of eighty delegates to the congress were chosen. Similar organization meetings are being held at various French Canadian settlements in Ontario, extending from Nipissing to Gleggarry and in Windsor and Essex.

Funeral of Governor Johnston. St. Peter, Minn., Sept. 25.—The body of Governor John A. Johnson was buried in the family lot in Green Hills cemetery here this afternoon. The funeral cortege was escorted from the station by the state militia and representatives of the state and civic organizations, to the Presbyterian church, where the body lay in state, and was viewed by hundreds of citizens of St. Peter before the religious services were delivered.

The funeral was attended by many distinguished men from Minnesota and other states. Brief services were held at the cemetery and the local company of National guards fired a salute as the casket was lowered into the grave.

LEPROSY BACILLUS. Washington, Sept. 25.—Dr. A. G. Armer Hansen, the discoverer of the leprosy bacillus, has officially announced that he found the bacillus in the skin of John Early, the North Carolina soldier, whose detention here for many months attracted wide attention.

BAY RAILWAY IS ENDORSED

Resolution Calling for Immediate Construction of 165 Miles of Road Passed by Many Public Bodies.

The following resolution relating to the building of the Hudson's Bay railway has been endorsed by several public bodies:

"Whereas, the development and commercial prosperity of Eastern Canada are largely dependent upon the grain production and purchasing power of the prairie provinces of the west, and

"Whereas, the grain and cattle carrying capacity east of the head of Lake Superior is not keeping pace with the rapidly increasing production of wheat and other exports of the West, and

"Whereas, an amount equal to the entire cost of the Hudson's Bay Railway is annually expended by the West on unnecessary freight charges consequent upon the present long haul to the Atlantic tidewater, thus reducing the purchasing power of the West, and the corresponding prosperity of the East, and

"Whereas, explorers, navigators, engineers, contractors and others familiar with the Hudson's Bay route are practically unanimous as to the practicability of the route, and easy and rapid construction of the railway, and the natural harbor facilities at Churchill,

Therefore be it resolved, that the government of Canada be requested to get busy and build 165 miles of the Hudson's Bay railway in 1910, and the remainder of the road, 160 miles from each end of the line, in 1911; and during 1910 and 1911 install the necessary terminal facilities, elevators, harbor improvements, etc., to be ready for the adequate handling of traffic not later than July 1st, 1912.

SOME NOTIONS OF HADES. The question of future punishment has interested mankind from the earliest ages. Darwin found many races without any idea of God, but none without a devil.

The ancient Egyptian conception of hell is found in Per-Amru, or book of the dead, probably the oldest book in the world. Herein is described the journeys of the damned man to perdition. Snakes, horrid ghosts and nameless terrors beset his path, and he found considerably more when he got there. To these discomforts were added fire and sandy desert.

In the old Assyrian hell the spirits of the dead fitted about in the darkness of the underworld, and ate dust; those who broke through the guarding dragons came back to earth as vampires.

The penal hell of the Hindus is one of the oldest known. Over it presided Yama the Tamer, with large feet, and monsters and insect and other internal machinery. Red hot charcoal figures largely with boiling oil as an incidental torture.

Early Buddhism, with its 450 million followers, had a hell wherein the wicked soul was spread prone upon a bed of blazing embers, with tethers of the same kind. When it was hungry it was regaled with balls of red hot iron.

The Buddhists of China and Ceylon were content with no less than a multiplicity of hells, six of which were preserved for the peculiarly evil. In the Zoroastrian religion accursed spirits sat forever in a cold dark lane surrounded by scorpions.

Future punishment as viewed in the classic ages was vague, and neither Greek or Roman, it would seem, had any fixed ideas upon the subject. There was another place, Tartarus, equally as vague, except as to locality, which Hesiod, oldest of Greek poets, placed at two-thirds of a mile below the earth. One had to cross a river to get there. It is noticeable that all hells except the Christian hell have a river in front of them. Tartarus seems to have been a penitentiary reserved for those who had offended the Gods, and ordinary sinners had no place there.

The hell of the old Hebrews was somewhat extensive. "The land of Egypt," says Gadnah, "is 400 miles square; that is one-sixth of the size of the earth. The earth is, one-sixth of the Garden of Eden, and the Garden of Eden, but one sixth of Gehenna," or hell. The Cabalists held that this large tract lay far to the north, and here lodged devils and the souls of departed sinners, together with earthquakes and thunderstorms. There were five varieties of fire in Gehenna, according to the Talmud. A hard lot was in store for the soul that was affected by sin while on earth.

As the hell of the torrid countries is hot so that of the northern latitudes is cold and damp. The old Scandinavians looked upon it as a place of ice and darkness abounding in venomous reptiles and wild beasts, especially ravenous wolves.

Our Anglo-Saxon forbears, compromise between the two, had a "Hellewitte" (whence our English "hell") which consisted of a pit in which the unfortunate sinner suffered alternately a melting heat and a

THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

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

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Lamont herein dated the 21st day of September, 1906, all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send in to Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Solicitors for the Administrator of the said estate, on or before the first day of January, 1907, a statement of their respective claims against the said estate duly verified, together with a statement of the security if any held by them respectively.

Dated at Regina this 27th day of September, 1906. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Regina, Sask. Solicitors for the Administrator.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

IN THE GOODS OF PRISCILLA LEFLEUR, DECEASED.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Prudergart dated the 1st day of September, 1906, all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send in to Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, solicitors for the Executor of the said estate, on or before the 30th day of October, A.D. 1906, a statement of their respective claims against the said estate duly verified, together with a statement of the security, if any, held by them respectively.

DATED at Regina this 14th day of September, A.D. 1906. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Regina, Sask. Solicitors for Executor.

GEO. STURDY CONTRACTOR & BUILDER. House Mover and Raiser. All kinds of Moving done on short notice. Mail orders promptly sent to.

OFFICE: SOUTH RAILWAY ST. OPPOSITE ELEVATORS. P.O. BOX 32. REGINA, SASK. PHONE 263.

GALT COAL CLEANEST AND BEST. The Smith & Fergusson Co. Sole Agents. Phone 45. Smith Block, Ross St.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. The University opens September 21st, 1906. Courses leading to the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees are offered.

Ten Exhibitions and Sixteen Scholarships. Value \$100 and \$75 each are offered. For calendars and information write to President Murray, Saskatoon. 16-36.

SUCCUMBED TO INJURIES. Aylesbury, Sept. 25.—Oliver Anderson, the young man who was badly mangled in a threshing machine last Friday, died Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. The remains were shipped from here today to his home in Randall, Iowa. His brother Henry Anderson, accompanied the body. The young man was highly respected by everybody, and leaves in Aylesbury two brothers and one sister.

Cartershall, Nfld. Dear sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your liniment to allay irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

Yours truly, W. J. V. R.

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Cartershall, Nfld. Dear sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your liniment to allay irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

Yours truly, W. J. V. R.

SUN

Instead of labouring for help you light up the half of...

How a Bonhomme is perched with players on the Marlin, Texas team does its black person front of an hour or more to project needs into the get paid...

Don't expect any substitute kill many times any other kn...

How are the inquires the "One of the best of the cook, string, but Tribune."

Minard's Liniment. Give—Poor seed into oblivion. Mayor—Wag. Gyer—Oh, I tried a famous Chicago Daily...

Useful in Ceylon, prospect find Dr. Thum used in all hospitals are wet a them freely y suit will be in "this m cut, or gaint tained, nothing dressing or lo

"Gayboy the drink and all settled down in the suburbs."

"Where's the emet Complete in Worm-Eaters the assistance to make it eff to do its wor

The followi man to his years ago: My Dear Sir, I have just received a new sock, which you sent me some time ago. I am very much pleased to hear that you are well and I am sure you will continue to be so for many years to come. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. J. V. R.

For a table warm day it anything more than the folk with opening more in it with a few of surface. After some and folk with a mass which he very appearance

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Dear sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your liniment to allay irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

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The West
THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED
 1778 Ross Street, Regina, Sask.
R. J. WESTGATE
 Editor and Managing Director

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 Subscription price: One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum to all parts of Canada and the British Empire. To United States and other foreign countries, One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per annum. All subscriptions payable in advance. Arrears charged at Fifty Cents per year extra.
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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1906.

The Important Question.

Farmers of the West, you are confronted with this question—Will you have a Brodeur-built navy, or the Hudson's Bay railroad?

From this question there is no escape. If after twenty years of agitation, during which no such expensive luxury as a "national" navy absorbed the taxes of the Western farmer, the road has not been built, is it likely that it will be built when several millions of new annual expenditure will go into the pockets of heavily protected manufacturers to enable them to experiment in building men-of-war of which they know nothing?

What has hitherto blocked the construction of the Bay road? To some extent has it not been the opposition of rival corporate railroad interests? Has it not also been further stated that the work has been delayed because of the high expense? Certainly the Grand Trunk Pacific has received its first loan instalment. It will ask for many more and will get them. From where then is the money for the Bay road to come?

Brodeur's "national" navy will be boomed by interested capitalists. Have no doubt on that point. "Patriotism" is the last refuge of a scoundrel, particularly of him who would fatten at his country's expense. And there will be many after this "good thing." A good thing it would be, since it will be controlled by one or two firms, who will charge monopolistic prices. Competition there will not be.

The Hudson's Bay railroad has first claim upon the public purse. It has been solemnly promised. But give Brodeur's rotten Marine Department opportunity first to build the "national" navy and Western farmers will whistle long for the road to Hudson's Bay.

Liberal Protectionists.

The Western Liberal press busies itself endeavoring to represent that every manufacturer is both a protectionist and a Conservative. By parity of reason it is further represented that every declaration of the Manufacturers' Association is a declaration from authoritative Conservative circles. Such representations are so manifestly absurd that one wonders the only assignable reason being the hope that they will be accepted by many persons in western communities who are entire strangers to our politics.

Instead of all protectionists being on the side of the Conservative party, one finds that many of the manufacturers who benefit most from the tariff are high in the councils of the Liberal party. For example there is Hon. L. M. Jones, a person very prominent in the management of the Massey-Harris Company. There is no more thorough-going Grit in the Dominion than he; he has strong influence in the party councils and is a particular friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He is one of those who declared long ago that the tariff was a dead issue. Why? Because the agricultural implements which his firm manufactures are so well protected by the present tariff that there is no kick coming. So highly are these articles protected that some of them are sold in England for thirty per cent less than in this country. So much for Hon. L. M. Jones the highly benefited Liberal manufacturer who is satisfied with the tariff.

Thus one could go down the list of leading Liberals who are satisfied with the tariff. Would they be satisfied if it did not suit them? By no means. Who today complains? It is the farmer, not the manufacturer.

Do the Liberals in the Canadian steel trust object to the system of bounties which has been introduced and perfected by the Laurier government, by which they are enabled to lay down in India and Australia steel rails for \$4 and \$5 a ton less than where they are produced? No, the Liberals in the steel industry do not complain; they are perfectly satisfied.

The Ottawa Free Press in discussing the resolution of the Manufacturers Association that British Columbia lumbermen should be allowed to import free lumber for use in their own factories, asks why farmers should not have the same privilege? The question seems to be a fair one; but it is asked for the mere purpose of throwing dust in the farmers' eyes. For is not Hon. W. C. Edwards, the great lumber king, a

leading Liberal senator? Now what benefits the lumber manufacturer in British Columbia benefits the lumber manufacturer throughout the Dominion; and certainly the Ottawa Free Press has no intention of shying bricks at so close a friend as Hon. W. C. Edwards. Every person at all acquainted with the Laurier tariff policy, knows full well that one of its chief purposes has been to admit duty free the raw materials used in manufacture. But such questions as the Ottawa Free Press has asked are for the purpose of misleading the public.

The manufacturers are on the side of the government; on the side of the Liberal party. Why? Because only the government can grant their demands. Today the manufacturers on the whole are satisfied, because their demands have been granted.

Corrupting Public Spirit.

A French recitation in great favor in the east belittles the election address of some shadowy candidate in the dear County of Bellechasse. He tells the electors with great perspicacity of detail that if he is sent to Ottawa he will come back in a few months with brass buttons on his coat, and money in all his pockets. Moreover he will bring honor and distinction to his home village by erecting there a beautiful two-story brick house.

Broad as is the caricature one recognizes the features, says the Toronto News. Too many men go to Ottawa to make money. Many succeed. Timber and land concessions for example are not hard to obtain, and prices are always bullish in a young and growing country. When members of parliament take such a sordid view of their responsibilities can we wonder that the public spirit of their constituents is often close to the zero mark?

Mr. Joseph Girard, of Chicoutimi, is ambitious for personal distinction and power. He gets himself elected for the House of Commons, as the representative of Chicoutimi and Saguenay. He calls himself an Independent, and goes to Ottawa demanding great things. His vote is given to the government, and the public works he demands are approved and begun.

The News has no objection to Mr. Girard's request for public works. If he were satisfied with requesting no one could complain. His constituency is large, and probably works are needed. But immediately he begins to use these works as a source of political strength. Being a government supporter he has the patronage. In other terms, the government has authorized him to use public appropriations to maintain his position with the electors.

He goes to the site of a wharf and appoints as foreman or as inspector a party friend who acted as canvasser during the campaign. Often this friend is totally incompetent, but he collects a high salary and regards the "job" as his reward for losing time in the Girard interest. The national treasury pays the political debts of the member. In the meantime the contractor, freed from embarrassing supervision, may scam the work and get extra profit.

Again, when the wharf is completed Mr. Girard sees the voters and tells them that he expects their support out of gratitude. "But," they say, "we need a bridge across the river. If you get us government aid for the bridge we will vote for you. If not we will support your opponent." The electors have learned the "practical" possibilities of politics. The efforts of the member to corrupt them have succeeded all too well. Mr. Girard points out that the bridge is a municipal work and in order to get federal aid he must mislead the government. Accordingly he or his close associates formulate a false statement to the effect that the bridge is needed for a telegraph line, which, perhaps, is two miles away. He gets the money—by "false pretences"—and the bridge is built. The treasury has been robbed, and the members and electors congratulate themselves on the achievement.

The leaven of covetousness spreads. Other villages want money. They get it. Others want a road repaired. The road is done and some legitimate appropriation is robbed for the purpose. The whole idea of public service and patriotism is prostituted to the low cunning of selfishness. The member bribes his people with public works, the voters leap at the golden lure, and the nation pays the bills.

The only protection the country has is the resident engineer of the Department of Public Works. In Chicoutimi it was Mr. J. C. Tache, an ardent friend of Girard, who, it appears, was not above grafting on his own account. For example it is sworn that he bought a sea set as a wedding present for his daughter. According to the accounts two tea sets

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder

Made from cream of tartar derived solely from grapes, the most delicious and healthful of all fruit acids.

Editorial Notes.

It is reported that Hon. "Archie" McNab is kept busy hunting for something to do.

There seems to be plenty of money for a tin pot navy, but none for the Hudson's Bay Railway.

Guess "Slippery Bill" Pugsley has forgotten all about the navigation of the Saskatchewan by this time.

Was it not Hon. "Charlie" Murphy who said that the west was more concerned about box cars than Dreadnoughts?

Calder denies that he will not grant \$250,000 to the Selkirk Centennial. Good reason why. The government is too hard up.

It was western Grit members who voted down the resolution of a western Conservative to cut in half the duty on agricultural implements.

Brodeur says his department will probably have charge of the projected navy. That means Brodeur chief, Gourdeau second in command, and the notorious Gregory third.

First thing one knows Calder will be interested in some big mineral claim north of Prince Albert, a part of the country which a few years ago he said was not worth taking into account.

The West calls for the development of the Hudson's Bay route and Quebec calls for the building of a "national" navy. With Laurier and Brodeur directing matters it's dollars to doughnuts that Quebec will be served and the West denied.

It is worth while for the farmer to remember that one of the leading members of the Massey-Harris Company is Hon. Lyman Melvin Jones, the Grit senator and particular friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Incidentally one can buy a Canadian binder \$30 cheaper in England than in Canada.

Press Comment.

(Toronto Telegram.)

One great objection to church union is inspired by a belief that the present denominations are plenty big enough for the leadership they have developed. The moral paralysis of official Presbyterianism and Methodism, when every professed ideal called these churches to battle for the right in 1905, has never been forgotten by thousands of Methodists and Presbyterians.

(Winnipeg Tribune)

Is there a man in Canada who believes that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would stop any tariff "robbery"—that is the word he used—if he had a photograph of the tariff robbers actually taking the money out of the pockets of those who buy? Not a soul. Sir Wilfrid has the absolute proof before him of a dozen combiners in Canada, and there are many more, but he is as completely in the hands of the combiners as though he were the office boy of the combines. His position is more contemptible than that of the office boy. The latter is paid to serve the combine. Sir Wilfrid is paid to serve the people. Instead of serving them he has betrayed them. More than that, he still pretends to be a tariff reformer, and as one of the organs giving him general support shows, the duty on this one article of cement necessary in home building everywhere throughout the land is nearly forty per cent.

Exchange Messages.

The following messages were exchanged between the Plenary Council of the Catholic church meeting in Quebec and King Edward VII.

"His Majesty King Edward VII., London.

"The Apostolic delegate and the Catholic Archbishops and bishops of Canada in plenary council assembled in the city of Quebec, desire to convey to your majesty an expression of their own loyalty and that of all your other Catholic subjects in this Dominion as well as their grateful appreciation of the religious and civil liberty which they enjoy in your gracious rule. All pray that your reign may be long and peaceful.

(Signed) "Mgr. Sbarretti, Apostolic Alegate."

The reply from His Majesty, King Edward VII., was as follows:

"Mgr. Sbarretti, apostolic alegate, Quebec—

"I thank your excellency and the archbishops and bishops associated with you for your telegram of loyalty, which is in all the best traditions of the church of which you are the hierarchy and of the Dominion where you are assembled. It is my constant desire that religious and civil liberty should always be enjoyed by my subjects in all parts of the empire.—Edward R. and I."

Editorial Notes.

In his address at the annual convention of the Manufacturers' Association, ex-President Hobson declared the anti-dumping clause of the tariff insufficient for the protection of the Canadian manufacturer, and called for a "satisfactory scale of specific duties" instead.

It will be interesting in view of this declaration, to look into the measure of protection manufacturers really have now under the regular tariff rates, with the anti-dumping clause and arbitrary valuation for customs added. Let us take enamelled ware for purpose of illustration.

The regular tariff on enamelled ware is 95 per cent. But that rate is based not on the price the importer actually pays for the goods; it is based on what the custom authorities may consider "fair-market value." In at least one case that recently came under the Sun's observation, the duty collected figured out at over 50 per cent on the price actually paid for a line of goods brought in. Nor is this an isolated case. In some instances on woolen goods, similar duties are paid. On the cheaper line of goods the tariff also works out at about fifty per cent.

And still some beneficiaries of protection are not satisfied, but are clamoring for more. It would be interesting to have those who are dissatisfied write out what they really would consider a "satisfactory scale of duties." The exhibit would have a peculiar value as an indication of the length to which human greed can go.

Editorial Notes.

Somebody by Cape Breton's sound- ing shores Lieutenant Peary is keeping himself warm and the atmospheric waves hot by sending his private opinion to the wide, wide world of a Brooklyn doctor whom he accuses of stealing the indefinite, but long sought North Pole.

Lieutenant Peary has been seeking the said indefinite pole for such a long period that many of his champagne suppers have been given, so many recipes have been made, and so many brass bands have played him in and out, that he probably deems that he has some prescriptive right or title to the Pole.

Men are only grown up children, and it may be that Lieutenant Peary in a way familiar to Canadian children borrowed the North Pole. He feels as if his rights were infringed when a Brooklyn doctor claims to have held an at home with several Eskimos and a dozen huskies for an hour or two about a year before he turned up to play the host.

There are ways and ways of discovering the North Pole and according to all the previous rules an explorer should be rescued half a dozen times before he even get within halting distance of the Pole, much less picnicking in its shadow, that is if the North Pole is a pole and is situated as to throw shadows carelessly around its vicinity. Dr. Cook claims to have discovered the Pole without even a rescue. The doctor broke the first rule of the game.

Now, according to all available information, Dr. Cook and Lieutenant Peary, respectively, are the only white people living who know whether he himself was at the Pole or not. Neither of them have any more real knowledge than the man on the street in Winnipeg or the man in the moon whether the other was ever

there or not. SMIL Lieutenant Peary has been calling Doctor Cook a liar by wireless telegraphy.

The lieutenant has called the doctor by an unpleasant name, apparently on general principles and a notion that he had the sole and undivided right to his discovery. He seemed to think that the world should wait until he should discover it and if he failed that he should will the right to his heirs or assign to some of his friends or dispose of it as he pleased.

Mankind becomes possessed of strange ideas of property and it may be that the world should sympathize with Lieutenant Peary in his chagrin, when he learned of Dr. Cook creeping stealthily up to his own particular pole and finding him not in the neighborhood, had taken tea, an observation and made himself as comfortable as circumstances permitted, a year before the rightful discoverer even knew what the neighborhood looked like. Lieutenant Peary, however, and the whole Peary family will always believe the North Pole to be theirs.

An old time western Canadian once claimed one of the most desirable real estate lots on the Saskatchewan in the vicinity of the present site of Edmonton on the grounds that he had had his eye on it for a long time.

ROSEBERRY'S SPEECH.

The following extracts are from Lord Roseberry's recent Glasgow speech on the budget:

"This budget is putting the future of Great Britain into the melting pot."

"It is, as I have already written, a revolution; but whether it be beneficial or necessary or not it has no mandate from the people."

"Our chancellor of the exchequer says it is a budget of 'war against poverty'—a war against poverty by an immediate increase of unemployment."

The next notable feature is the want of preparation in all the taxes of the budget, the violent onslaught on land which is, according to the statement of the promoters, to bring in little or nothing, and the universal insecurity which is produced by its provision.

The licensing clauses are, I understand, unjust to Scotland, and largely confiscatory in their nature.

These taxes are not to provide for national defence or any part of the primary necessities of government; they are to hand over to the central government vast sums to be used at the will or whim of the central government.

The land tax, though small, is like a dum-dum bullet; it enters the body and makes a small hole, but when it gets in the body it expands and kills the victim.

The arguments on which this special taxation are applied to land, apply logically four-fold—three-fold at any rate—to consols, and if to consols, therefore, obviously, to all other forms of realized property which depends upon the stability of our government.

Depend upon it that the unearned increment of land, once accepted, will soon spread to all securities, and no form of property is therefore, safe from this extraordinary tax.

The prime minister said this budget was the only alternative to tariff reform. Then, I think, many will cease to agitate for Free Trade.

This budget is introduced as a Liberal measure. All I can say is that it is a new Liberalism, and not the Liberalism I have known and practiced.

Mr. Gladstone would have made very short work of a deputation that waited upon him with such a measure.

I would abandon unremunerative taxation; I would endeavor to restore confidence to capital and enterprise; I would endeavor to live on my income, and not on my capital; and, lastly, I would put the spending department on a business footing.

INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA

J. Boutier, of Quebec, Tells Washington Paper of the Dreams of His Compatriots in the East.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 26.—In an interview with a representative of the Herald, Jean Boutier of Quebec spoke of the independence sentiment of his compatriots as follows:

"French Canada has virtually a new flag, or rather a flag of its own. It has already four or five flags differing from the Canadian flag proper, but none of them quite expressed the real national aims and desires of the French Canadians. Even the new standard is not assured of universal adoption, though it is being very largely employed by groups of French Canadians throughout the whole of Canada, and also for church and other decorations in certain French-Canadian centres in the New England states.

"Visitors have always been struck with the number of French tri-colors decorating the streets and public buildings of Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec and other parts of French Canada. The French colors are occasionally in evidence, but are being rapidly displaced by the new flag.

"Like all Gallic people," added M. Boutier, "the French Canadians attach a great deal of sentimental interest to the symbolism of flags, and there is consequently considerable significance in the change of standards. The French Canadians attach a great deal more importance to the choice of a flag than is generally supposed by those who are not familiar with all their aspirations. That they dream of becoming an independent nation, which will in time dominate the northern part of Canada, few of them care to deny. They largely base their hopes upon the rapid natural increase of their nationality, and the alleged race suicide which their public men openly charge against the English-speaking citizens of Canada and the United States. And it is precisely because they believe so firm in their future destiny as an independent nation that they attach so much importance to the choice of an appropriate flag which shall be distinct from many other existing colors and shall proclaim their French and Catholic origin.

"Commenting on the above article the Orange Sentinel of Toronto says: 'The interview with Jean Boutier appeared in the Washington Herald of Sept. 10. This article is one further testimony of what we have said many times in discussing the sentiment of French Canada.

"It will be observed that M. Boutier frankly admits that the Union Jack is not the flag of the French-Canadians. They have a flag of their own. This flag is intended to give expression to the race and religious sentiments of the people of the province of Quebec. It is the flag of the Sacred Heart, which we have described in these columns on several occasions. And the intention according to M. Boutier himself, is to make it the symbol of a French Roman Catholic nation on the banks of the St. Lawrence."

He says that the French Canadians are encouraged to work for this ultimate condition by the rapidly decreasing birth rate of the English speaking people of Canada. It is upon that that they base their expectations of being able to separate from

the English speaking provinces when the time seems ripe to do so.

It is impossible that any country can develop a spirit of unity where so large a section of the population are animated by ambitions that have their very basis in the idea of separation. When the French-Canadian press, and the party press which for the moment enjoys the French-Canadian support, appeals to the English-speaking people to suppress their dearest convictions in order to promote national unity, they are taking a course which is hypocritical in the extreme. It is intended to allay any incipient distrust that might develop so that the schemes of the leaders of this movement may be furthered by the silence that is maintained regarding it.

We submit that it is a dangerous state of affairs when twenty-five per cent of the population of a country is animated by a desire for its dismemberment. National unity must have its growth in the aspirations of the people. If they aspire to separate rather than unite, how can there be maintained anything like national unity. The English speaking people of Canada treat the matter altogether too lightly. They refuse to admit the possibility of the achievement of such an ambition. By this course they silently acquiesce in the progress of the movement. The wisest plan would be to recognize it, to oppose it publicly, to denounce those who advocate it, and to raise the issue in every part of the Dominion.

There is no use trying to fight a separation movement by maintaining an ostrich like attitude regarding it. That it is advancing in the neighboring province is apparent from the frank way it is discussed by some public men. It is important that this separation movement should be discussed and considered in the English-speaking provinces of Canada.

Indians Increasing.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—A steady decrease in numbers which for more than a century has marked the Indian races of Canada is now a thing of the past, according to a report of the department of Indian affairs issued today. The paternal guardianship of the Indians by government is being rewarded by a steady improvement in their conditions and morals, and an increase in their numbers.

During the last fiscal year the births of Indian children outnumbered deaths by 1,791 and the total Indian population increased from 110,205 to 111,043.

The report notes that while infantile mortality and tuberculosis still prevail to a considerable degree among the Indians of the Dominion, better education, and an increase of knowledge as to sanitation are having a good effect. The wigwam and tent are giving place to comfortable, well furnished houses, equipped with all the conveniences of present day civilization.

On the industrial side of Indian life satisfactory progress is reported. During the year the Indians of Canada tilled 52,989 acres of land, from which crops valued at \$1,477,977 were raised. This was an increase of 3,966 acres and \$198,886 in the value of crops produced. Trapping of game brought the Indians in \$616,834, while fishing produced slightly over half a million dollars.

It is announced in the report that the department is considering the advisability of establishing an improved school system, and a further development of day schools for Indians throughout the country.

Editorial Notes.

Minard's Lieutenant for sale everywhere

Editorial Notes.

Minard's Lieutenant for sale everywhere

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Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1906.

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 usual. Marton
 City, Sask.

speaking provinces when we are ripe to do so. It is a spirit of unity where the population is ambitious that has led to the idea of seceding from the French-Canadian party press which enjoys the French-Canadian appeals to the English-speaking in order to protect unity, they are taking a hypocritical in the intended to ally any distrust that might be the schemes of the this movement may be the silence that is maintaining it. It is a dangerous air when twenty-five per cent of a population of a country by a desire for its disunion. National unity must be in the aspirations of if they aspire to separate, how can there be anything like national English speaking, people treat the matter altogether. They refuse to admit of the achievement of union. By this course acquiescence in the movement. The wisest to recognize it, to openly, to denounce those to it, and to raise the part of the Dominion. use trying to fight a movement by maintaining an attitude regarding it. It is apparent from the it is discussed by some. It is important that this movement should be considered in the English-speaking provinces of Canada.

ians increasing. Sept. 23.—A steady numbers which for more than a year has marked the of Canada is now a thing according to a report of the Indian affairs. The paternal guardian Indians by government is a steady in their conditions and an increase in their un-

the last fiscal year the Indian children outnumbered 1,791 and the total Indian increased from 110,205 to

et notes that while infant mortality and tuberculosis still a considerable degree of reduction, and an increase of as to sanitation are having effect. The wigwam and living place to comfortable, bed houses, equipped with conveniences of present day industrial side of Indian life progress is reported. In 1908 the Indians of Canada 52,809 acres of land, from valued at \$1,477,977. This was an increase of \$198,866 in the value produced. Trapping of the Indians in 1908, fishing produced slightly a million dollars. In the report that ment is considering the of establishing an improvement system, and a further day schools for Indians a country.

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**CANADA'S RELATION TO
THE BRITISH EMPIRE**

Address Delivered in Halifax by Hon. Geo. E. Foster
—National Development—Magnificent Outlook.

An address was recently delivered at Halifax by the Hon. George E. Foster on "Some aspects of Canadian Nationality and Canada's Relation to the British Empire." It is published in full herewith:
On rising Mr. Foster was given a very hearty greeting. He said: I did not come here tonight to face this audience with any idea that I had the duty laid upon me of teaching the citizens of Halifax loyalty. That, of course, I know was unnecessary. Nor have I the slightest idea that when I converse with you—for this shall be a simple conversation between friends on some phases of our country's development—that I am giving out to you chunks of new and solid wisdom. In all this speaking that takes place on public platforms, the really successful speaker to my mind, is the man who is successful in interpreting the thoughts of the people who sit before him. There is not much difference in average men as to their inner thoughts. There are different methods of expression, and some are more gifted with the means of expression than others, but the feelings of average men are pretty well on a level. There is, perhaps nothing in the wide world that is so engrossing as the development of life. If you took that out of this world of ours there would be little left. It has a strange, mysterious, ever interesting influence on humanity. Its mystery never palls upon you; every time you think of it it strikes with added force. Take the municipality, the country, the nation or the empire, they are all varied forms of the same mysterious development of life. So I say there is nothing more fascinating than the study of history, which is the record of life and its development. I wish I could cause to vanish from our land nineteen-twentieths of the light literature, so-called, and could bring into its place, history, graphically and well written, the strange and wonderful story of life and its development in every form.

And so there is an interest in the course of a tribe or a small people growing gradually up into form and nationality. That interest we have had as contemporaries to large extent in our young country in Canada. We have men among us not so old, but yet old enough to follow in their own personal memories the larger part of the development of this young nation of Canada. Few of us who have left boyhood behind us have not been spectators of this development. Forty two years ago four of the oldest and disjointed provinces banded themselves together in confederation. Inside of six years from that date two other old provinces had joined, the great west had been acquired, and a small province was carved out of a portion of it, and added to the other ones. To go back only that far, we stand as it were upon the threshold of the development of the tiny seed of nationality. I think I am stating only truth when I say that if you compare period in growth the most delicate and critical period is the initial one. Afterwards when strength develops, we rejoice to battle with the elements.

So I want to curb, just for a little, the pride of some of us. In the last ten years or so, after the perilous period of infancy had been passed, we have been a great development of Canadian national life, and we are apt to think we have made all our progress within the past ten or fifteen years. In the first place in the union of the provinces the first thing necessary to be done was to give form and consistency to what was really a paper contract in 1867. We had one difficult process to go through, a process which required time. Look at the extent of our territory, 3,000 miles from east to west. Look at the state of our transportation. While there were Canadians from the Rockies to Cape Breton, we were isolated. What was then the first thing we had to do? It was to be introduced to each other. It takes time to introduce people to each other over areas like that. It takes time for introduction to ripen into acquaintance and friendship.

We had but the bare skeleton of a country; we had to construct the arteries and veins. We laid horizontal lines of steel from the Pacific to the Atlantic with transverse lines crossing them. These were the arteries and veins. We had to fill them with the red blood of commerce. That was a long process. It was a progress requiring courage and far-sighted patience. But the blood in our arteries and veins exhausts itself. We had to develop granaries and mines and fisheries and factories. We had thousands of complex activities to produce and give vitality to the blood that flows in our national veins.

We had to find out our physical proportions. We did this by discovering our own territory, discovering its capabilities and possibilities. But even now we have no adequate conception of the form, size, strength and might Canada will assume in the future.

Our relations, internal and external

the mother country and the sister nations will not be tolerated by this country. (Loud applause.) Then take the idea of independence. It is a grand word, but interdependence is better. Independence! What more independence does the Canadian want than he has today? Contrary to what many men even in Wall St. think, he pays no tribute to the mother country, he makes his tariff to suit himself, he makes his own laws, and he governs himself to his heart's content. (Laughter.) What greater freedom and independence can he have? Independence would give us no more freedom, but would expose us to greater burdens and perils. Today we sit under our own vine and fig tree, none daring to make us afraid. Make us independent with our sparse population and our enormously rich country and a quiver of apprehension, of suspicion of danger, would be always with us.

But there are two lines that stretch out bright and shining before us as far as the eye can reach, the lines upon which today and for many days past has been travelling the car of Canadian progress. They are the well ballasted lines of co-operation with the mother country, and the co-partnership with the great empire to which we belong. It would take me a long while to enumerate the instances of co-operation in the last fifteen years. Today the Pacific is traversed by swift steamships. Canada pays part of the subsidy. Great Britain pays part. Today a Pacific cable takes messages under that vast ocean that lies between us and Australia, and of the cost of that great cable Great Britain bears her share; Australia bears her share; Canada bears her share. The field of co-operation is constantly enlarging, and today we can say it is by no means John Bull alone, or Canada alone, or Australia alone, but the colonies and the old country make up the established firm of John Bull and company.

I say to doubters, wait till we get up. Fifty millions in Australia, twenty-five millions in South Africa and with the accretions to the mother country, think what that will mean in enterprise, spirit and pride. The great inspiration of history past, and the greater inspiration of history to be made.

Let us look at the situation as it is at present. Canada has not done everything by herself in the development of the Canadian nation. Let us not be too proud. Remember the quiet instance of the old king, who, looking about him, and seeing the glories of his empire, said, "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built?" But the hand of the Lord fell upon him, and he went out into the pasture and ate grass as an ox. Let us not imitate this enormity of pride.

We have done our work on the whole we have done it well. I am here to say that few countries in the world have done their political work with less political training and less equipment for political work than Canada. We have no leisure class here. One man comes out of the shop, another from the bank, another from the field and so on. Their business is pressing upon them. They have little leisure for the work of legislation. It is a wonder we have done as well as we have. On the whole it is a splendid piece of work and history will give us due credit.

But we have not done all this unaided. Who won this rich heritage we now enjoy? The British sailor and the British soldier. Who paid the price? The mothers and fathers of old England in blood, and the treasure expended went. Who rocked the cradle in our infancy, and made us the peaceful home of our boyhood years? Who in the last forty-two years has kept peace within our borders and given us the uninterrupted power to work and the facilities for work? The angel of peace, say some.

Yes, the angel of peace, but the angel of peace commissioned by the angel of might—Britain's might in her army and navy. This heritage of peace, this peace which we now enjoy, was handed over to us as priceless value, handed over to us as a challenge without a cash payment, without a mortgage. When you talk about this mighty heritage of the mother that bore you, her trials of long wars, and expenditure of treasure and blood, that this first part of North America might be handed to you and your descendants as a free gift forever. (Applause.)

There have been some misgivings in the Canadian hearts for several years as to whether we have had all the sailors in Canadian vessels built in Canadian ports. We have all that is necessary for maritime power. So I believe that the trend of the next twenty years will be towards the upbuilding of Canada as a maritime power. We have the staff out of which sailors are made. With the help of John Bull and company, why in the near future should steel ships and steel shipbuilding not take the place that wooden ships once did? I believe it will be so, and cities like Halifax and Sydney and St. John and the Pacific and Atlantic will be alive to capture the carrying trade of Canada. It is a fair ambition.

One effect of Canada's making a navy will be to give an impetus to steel shipbuilding in this country of ours, which will make immense employment and cause immense development in this country. One navy for the whole empire, though you may

have several fleets; one flag, one history in the past, one grand mission. In twenty-five or thirty years you will see an army and navy, a power which will guarantee the peace of the world, and cause that "war which is hell" to hide its face. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

**SUVERE COURT
FALL SITTING**

Judge Prendergast Now Presiding at the Court House—The Docket is a Large One—Several Criminal Cases.

The fall sittings of the supreme court have begun at the court house, Judge Prendergast presiding. The following are the cases on the list:

- CRIMINAL**
The King vs. W. A. Feeble, theft, on bail.
The King vs. William Leeking, theft.
The King vs. J. Smith, theft, on bail.
The King vs. John Machalson, attempted rape.
The King vs. J. C. Harrison, false pretences, on bail.
The King vs. Albert Hockey, perjury, on bail.
The King vs. H. M. Roper, murder.
J. P. APPEAL
The King vs. Boni.

- CIVIL**
Chas. H. Chatterton vs. H. J. Dutton, (lease) \$738.15.
William Warnick vs. R. H. Hemstreet (foreign), \$2,427.99, judgment.
D. L. Scott vs. City of Regina, (specific performance).
American Soda Fountain Co., vs. J. K. McInnis (detention) \$1,062.90, (damages).
Joe. Askewhead vs. James McMillan (lien note), \$459.00.
Tudhope, Anderson, et al. vs. Gadd et al. (declaration and conveyance).
Toma Doodlitz vs. Paul Krainean, (goods sold and delivered), \$426 damages.
Leslie Gianque vs. W. H. Meluhish, agreement in \$952.50 (declaration).
A. J. Wells vs. S. F. Bolster, promissory note, \$475.55.
J. D. Eadie, vs. A. Hamilton (on prom. note) \$699.60.
Edward Middleton vs. R. T. Grant (money advanced) \$350, damages.
Pioneer Fruit Co. vs. Fred Litschak (wrongful conversion) \$457.50.
Calgary Hreguin Co., vs. Thos. Wait (goods sold and delivered), \$2,923.96.
Greg McVintion vs. Colin McDougal (contract) spec. perf.
F. W. Gwillim vs. H. A. Lott, (agreement in writing) spec. perf.
Phillip Gross vs. George Roth, (commission) \$320.
May Hickin vs. Thos. Hickin alimony.
W. F. Mahoney vs. Amelia Mahoney (declaration, order and inj.).
City of Regina vs. J. A. H. Garrett (agreement in writing), \$969.05.
Henry Wirth vs. Bank of Montreal (damages, etc.)
Katie Debert vs. Adam Debert, (alimony).
F. Reinholz vs. E. H. Cornell et al (agreement in writing) \$794.25.
J. A. Milligan vs. J. A. McCals, (commission) \$480.
Bank of Hamilton vs. J. M. Thomson, (prom. note) \$1,559.56.
International Harvester Co., vs. G. H. Lyster et al. (agreement in writing) \$1,875.97.
Smith and Bray vs. Geo. Schaker, (commission) \$320.
J. G. Coe et al. vs. Wm. H. Carter (trousser, damages).
Canadian White Co. vs. Andrew Shannon (debt) \$1,969.15.
Warran McKinstry vs. James Vennard (seduction), \$6,000.
Margaret Anne Gore vs. Jacob Hubich (seduction) \$7,500.
William H. McMaster vs. A. Hawkey et al (debt) \$1,780.
F. Gathereole vs. H. McMillivray, (spec. perf. or damages).
Geo. S. Gamble vs. F. G. Arnold, et al. (prom. note) \$1,126.44.

New Inventions.
Below will be found a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marston & Marston, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.
Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm.
Frederick A. Rodgers, of Glen Ewen, Sask., combined harrow and seed-st.

Peter B. Schrevesande, Montreal, Que., pin book.
Joseph E. Villiers, Montreal, Que., burner attachment.
Malcolm U. Wikstrom, Storfors, Sweden, piercing machine for producing metal tubes.
A. R. Frank & M. Voigt, Berlin, Germany, apparatus for manufacturing nitrocellulose compounds.
Isaac Berthelot, Montreal, Que., a ventilated shoe.
James Dutil, London, Eng., filtering oils, fats, waxes and their products and apparatus used for that purpose.
Zemin Strasbourg, Montreal, Que., medical compound.

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DISEASES.

for Mothers.

break out with diseases, so don't run to useless medicines. Zam-Buk is a skin-food that cures itching, sore, and face was one sore. The itching was so fearful that she was so fearful that she had to keep her eyes closed, and she was so fearful that she had to keep her eyes closed, and she was so fearful that she had to keep her eyes closed.

Pres. Rivers-Wilson's Complaints Probably Forecast Other Demands by the Company.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson's statement at Montreal concerning the delay in building the government section of the transcontinental railway between Winnipeg and Superior Junction, is the subject of lively interest here. J. D. McArthur's reply in which he urged that the delay had not been as great as represented seems only to intensify the interest. There are those who declare that the utterance of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson was for political reasons and that the plea of delay in the completion of the government section is intended to give the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway a basis for new demands on the federal treasury.

There seems to be no particular reason why the president of the G. T. P. railway company should have made statements which intentionally at least reflect on the administrative ability of the Dominion government. It is suggested that Sir Charles would not offer such criticisms unless there was some important purpose to be served by it, and this purpose is believed to be a claim for additional subsidies from the Dominion government. The demand for further aid will be based on the idea that delay in the completion of the government section has entailed a loss on the Grand Trunk Pacific company and that compensation should be received for this in the form of additional subsidies either in cash or guarantee of bonds.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE

Melbourne, Sept. 28.—As a result of the recent imperial defence conference in London, the government of the Commonwealth has begun to give effect to the decision to train and equip military and naval forces. The minister of defence moved yesterday in parliament the second reading of the defence bill. He compared the trifling British strength in the Pacific with that of Japan or the United States, and said that Australia wished to have a large share in defending British possessions there. It would therefore, provide he went on, one armored and three unarmored cruisers in addition to other small vessels, having altogether a complement of 2,900 officers and men. The military arrangements would eventually provide 260,000 trained adults as a striking force, in addition to 115,000 reserves. Both naval and military training would be compulsory, but the compulsion would be initially confined to densely populated centres. It was estimated that the whole scheme would cost \$12,500,000 yearly.

FIRE IN WITNESS OFFICE.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 28.—Fire tonight gutted the two upper floors of the Daily Witness Office, the two lower floors being flooded with water. The blaze was first noticed, a few minutes before seven o'clock, and started in the top floor, where the job printing establishment is located from some cause so far unknown. When the flames arrived it had secured a great start. The brigade did good work though, and while at one time the destruction of the whole block seemed imminent, their efforts confined the flames to the two upper floors. The Merchants bank building directly across the lane was saved by its water curtain, and a heavy brick firewall kept the flames out of the J. C. Wilson Paper Co.'s premises. The Witness had just installed a fine new press for the newspaper which was to have been run for the first time on Monday. It does not appear to have been damaged except by water, and the linotype plant also escaped with a wetting. The job plant is a complete loss with the exception of some of the larger presses. The paper will be printed for the next few days with the Gazette plant. The loss is covered fully by insurance.

WHAT IS A TURBINE?

There are probably few people outside the ranks of engineers who know what a turbine is. The best idea I can give of it said an engineer, "is to liken it to those paper windmills which spin on the end of a stick, and which are sold to children in the streets. A turbine is in fact like a series of these revolving wheels fixed one behind the other, only instead of being turned by the wind, it is revolved by jets of steam. The turbine wheels turn on a shaft inside a cylinder, in the interior of which are fixed a number of stationary blades which project into the space between each wheel. The purpose of these blades is to catch the steam and direct it onto the wheels at an angle where it will exert the most force. As the steam enters the cylinder it is caught by the stationary blades and deflected onto the blades of the first wheel, which are set turning. The steam then passes to the next, until all the wheels are set turning, and the ship is driven through the water."

MORE MONEY FOR THE G.T.P.

Pres. Rivers-Wilson's Complaints Probably Forecast Other Demands by the Company.

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FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS. I am a woman, I know women's sufferings. I will tell you how to cure them. I will tell you how to cure them. I will tell you how to cure them.

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS.

I am a woman, I know women's sufferings. I will tell you how to cure them. I will tell you how to cure them. I will tell you how to cure them.

GENERAL NEWS

The Bank of Montreal's current affairs claim to the North Pole. Unfortunately, mere existence of a hinterland is insufficient claim to the title to it all.

The European visible wheat supply showed an increase of 2,273,000 bushels for the past week, compared with increases of 4,300,000 bushels for the previous week, and 1,600,000 bushels of a year ago.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—The mounted police department has practically given up for lost, Caldwell, the official of the marine department, who started out three years ago to make the trip from Chesterfield to Slave Lake and has not since been heard from.

B. C. ELECTIONS. Vancouver, Sept. 27.—It is reported that the provincial government will go to the country in November.

NEW C. N. R. LINE. Toronto, Sept. 28.—Next week the contractors will start building the Canadian Northern Railway line from Toronto to Trenton, a distance of 304 miles.

100,000 STRONG. Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—Immigration from the United States to Canada has increased fully thirty per cent. this year, and next year there will be about 115,000 Americans come to the Canadian west.

STRATHCONA ELECTION Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 28.—A writ has been issued for the by-election in Strathcona to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. McIntyre last month.

STRAIGHT GRIT DEFEATED Montreal, Sept. 28.—The election in Montreal county, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of J. O. Deigas, to the superior court bench took place Saturday, and resulted in the election of D. A. LaFortune, K.C. of Montreal by 206 over Omer Papiere, also an advocate of Montreal.

OFF TO BERNE Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster general, left this afternoon for Quebec. He will sail on Friday on the Empress of Ireland to attend the international postal convention at Bern, Switzerland.

C.N.R. GROWING Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—The earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway show constant improvement. The increase for the week ending September 21st was one of the largest recorded in some time, totalling \$61,100.

DEATH OF HARVEST HAND Indian Head, Sask., Sept. 22.—A man named William Plummer arrived here from Chatham, Ont., on last Thursday on the harvest excursion, suffering from asthma and bronchitis.

CLAIM TO POLE London, Sept. 28.—Lucius Wolf writes the Times in reference to Cal-

town's expense. The services were conducted by Rev. E. A. Davis, Methodist minister. Plummer's truck has been taken charge of by the police pending an enquiry.

A LEGISLATIVE FARCE

Quebec, Sept. 28.—At the labor congress, J. G. O'Donoghue, parliamentary solicitor in his report denounced the Alien Labor Act as a "legislative farce." He said that when it suited the government to deport aliens; brought to Canada as Canada as strikebreakers, the machinery of the bill became operative, but when not in the interests of the government there was no action.

SIR FREDERICK RETURNS

Quebec, Sept. 28.—Sir Frederick Borden, arrived on the Laurentic this afternoon, and took train immediately for Ottawa. "I cannot talk now," said the minister of militia, "of the Imperial Defence conference. Lots was said and printed about it, but I feel my first duty is to report to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and my colleagues before delivering any message to the country. Anyhow I believe strongly that every Canadian citizen and voter will be satisfied with the Canadian interests being handled and protected by the Canadian delegates."

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway is now paying its way. Hon. A. J. Matheson, the provincial treasurer, announced that the net receipts from operation for the seven months ending July 31st, were \$379,698, while the proportionate share of the interest at four per cent. on the expenditure of construction and operating the entire system was \$250,000.

PINHEAD ENGLISH

By the extraordinary contortions of her neck he concluded that she was trying to get a glimpse of the back of her new blouse; by the tense lines and scintillating flesh about her lips, he concluded that her mouth was full of pins. "Ugh—gosh—suff—wuff—sh—sh—pog—uff!" she asked. "Quite so, my dear," he agreed. "It looks very nice." "Ouff—wuff—so—go—phu—muff—ugh—ght?" was her next remark. "Perhaps it would look better if you did that," he nodded; "but it fits nicely as it is."

WILL TRY NEW CIVIC CONTROL

Port Arthur, Sept. 27.—The Port Arthur council will probably take definite action soon on a matter that has been under discussion for a long time, that of a new system of municipal government. Talk is heard of a paid commission of experts to act instead of a mayor and council. The members would be railway, light, power and telephone experts, and with another as chairman, act as a board of directors, taking in charge the big business created by the various franchises in which the city has practically half a million dollars invested. A committee will be appointed to prepare a report so that a plebiscite may be submitted. The members will likely attend a convention of the heads of the civic governments to be held shortly at St. Louis for the purpose of getting information on the subject.

The Royal Alexandra hotel will be made a ten storey building in 1910, according to the plans which are now under consideration by the Canadian Pacific. The present building, completed three years ago, has proved already too small to accommodate the traffic, the structure being crowded during nine months of the year. The two added stories will give an extra 180 rooms, which will give a certain relief, although with the added space the house will be crowded at times.

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Sask-Alta Steel Range

Will Hold 325 lbs. Weight

Oven-door of an ordinary range has weak supports. You are afraid to lean on the door or place a heavy roast on it.

No danger of Sask-Alta oven-door ever breaking down. It has tremendously strong supports.

Under actual test Sask-Alta oven-door has held 525 lbs.—which is over ten times the weight it requires to sustain in ordinary use.

Sask-Alta is made extra strong everywhere. It is pounds heavier than ordinary steel ranges. It's built to last. It's Sask-Alta. It's the range for you.

McClary's

For Sale by Peart Bros. Hardware Company

their personal knowledge of the travellers and guests, were able to arrange to have two or three men in the same room, cots being utilized in these emergencies. Winnipeg Free Press.

CLEANS UP FILE

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 28.—A remarkable series of frauds have been uncovered here in which Vancouver firms are interested, but by which eastern Canadian and American whole sale houses have been victimized. R. Kelly, head of Kelly, Douglas & Co., wholesale grocers, received a letter a week ago thanking him for his large order, and stating that this firm was very favorably impressed with Kelly's buyer, Mr. Kelly had no employee of the name given, and an investigation showed that a confidence operator had visited wholesalers in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, Battle Creek, Chicago and other American cities, and given large orders in the name of Kelly, Douglas & Co. and cashed a thousand dollars worth of expense cheques. His operations are very extensive. From the number of cheques now returned at least 60 have been cashed for from \$100 to \$300 each. The cheques were especially forged with a photo of the Kelly-Douglas building, and marked "accepted" with a fake stamp of the bank of Montreal. Lavish with his orders the confidence man had no trouble in securing unlimited cash. One thousand dollars in bad cheques are already in, and there is no way of telling how many carloads of goods are on the way to Kelly's. The operations probably started in Vancouver for similar cheques of other firms marked "accepted" with the fake bank stamp, have turned up in the union and Royal bank here. The confidence man probably cleaned up ten or twelve thousand at least.

The WEST

TO

January

1911

FOR

One Dollar

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Local and General

The provincial golf tournament opened in the city yesterday.

Mr. T. H. Blacklock spent several days last week at Carievale.

Dr. Tyerman of Prince Albert was a visitor in the city on Monday.

Mr. W. A. Munns of Victoria, B.C. was a visitor in the city yesterday.

R. E. A. Leach, inspector of Dominion land offices was in the city on Monday.

Maple Creek's twenty-second annual fair was held last week and was very successful.

Clayton Peterson, proprietor of the Clayton Hotel, has returned from a trip east.

Saskatoon is talking of organizing a first class professional hockey team this winter.

A meeting of the Benchers of the law society was held in the city on Friday last.

The Regina Tennis club gave a very successful dance on Friday evening in the city hall.

Dr. W. A. Thomson left on Monday for Banff, Alta., to attend a medical convention at that place.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R. passed through the city on Monday on his way east.

Another party of harvesters arrived in the city on Sunday. Many of them went right through to Moose Jaw.

Justice Lamont has been appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Judge McLean of Battleford.

Archdeacon Dobie, formerly of Indian Head, is assuming his new duties at St. Chad's Hostel in this city.

Classes opened yesterday in connection with the university at Saskatoon. Only a fair attendance is reported.

Engineer Sims and Supt. Taylor, of the C.P.R. Moose Jaw, were in the city Monday evening on company business.

Mr. C. W. Bishop religious work field secretary to the western Y.M.C.A.'s is in the city in the interests of that work.

The 16th Light Horse band of Moose Jaw has been engaged to play at the corner stone laying exercises on Monday.

For the accommodation of box holders and business people, the post office will in future be kept open until 10 p.m.

R. J. Westgate left on Monday for the east, where he will among other things, pay a visit to his old home at Watford, Ont.

D. P. McColl, deputy minister of education, is at North Battleford, on business connected with the opening of a new high school.

It is announced that Hon. I. B. Lucas will represent Ontario at the laying of the corner stone of the legislative buildings on Monday.

A despatch from London, Ont., says that Geo. Taylor, M.P., chief Conservative whip, who underwent an operation recently is not yet out of danger.

D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank, together with Peleg Howlands and William Ramsay directors of the same institution, spent Monday in the city.

Hon. J. A. Calder denies that he authorized any statement to the effect that the provincial government would grant \$250,000 towards a provincial building at the Selkirk Centennial fair.

Editor Russell of the Halbrite News has joined the noble army of benedicts. There is now only one unmarried newspaperman on the Soo line, and he is hopeless.—Yellow Grass Journal.

Mayor Williams and H. W. Laird have been appointed by the board of trade to proceed to Winnipeg in order to place before the Ogilvie Milling Co the advantages of Regina as a location for its new 4,000 barrel flour mill.

J. J. Galloway, inspector of the Merchant's Bank, and C. R. Young, manager of the Arcola branch of that institution, were in the city the other day looking over the situation with a view to opening a branch at no distant date.

Ald. L. I. Kramer, principal of St. Mary's school, has again received notice from Dr. Meek, medical health officer, that the school must remain closed until further notice on account of several new cases of scarlet fever occurring in the city.

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Lords' Day Alliance will be held at Regina on November 18. The Manitoba Alliance will meet at Winnipeg, Nov. 16; the Alberta Alliance at Edmonton, Nov. 22, and the British Columbia Alliance at Vancouver, Nov. 26.

In accordance with a resolution passed recently by the Ladies Aid Society, the pastor of Zion Methodist Church, Moose Jaw, has requested the ladies of the congregation to remove their hats during the services. The experiment will be made for the first time on Sunday.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that "The Voters' List" in and for the City of Regina for the year A.D. 1906 has been posted up in the office of the City Clerk and City Assessor and is now open for inspection every week day except Saturday, between the hours of nine a.m. and five p.m. and on Saturday from nine a.m. to one p.m. and any person who may be entitled to a vote, but whose name does not appear on said list may make application to the undersigned on or before Nov. 1, 1906 to have his or her name placed on said Voters' List, which application shall be dealt with by the Council of said City at its first meeting held after Nov. 1, 1906. And by direction of His Worship the Mayor for the further convenience of rate-payers who may not be able to get access to said Voters' List in the hours mentioned above, a copy will be found in the corridor of the City Hall.

J. C. WILKINSON,
City Assessor.

City Assessor's Office, Regina, Sept 15, 1906.

The work of grading the Bulyea branch of the C.P.R. through the annexes close to the city is progressing well, and will be completed in a short time. Every day cars of ties and steel are being unloaded here, and it is expected that the work of laying the ties and rails will commence shortly.

A Brandon despatch says threshing operations at the experimental farm there show splendid results. The new Marquis wheat, tested here for three years and shown to be a better yielder and earlier than red Fife, produced 50 bushels to the acre. Red Fife varieties at the farm have averaged about 40 bushels.

The Canadian Pacific railway is keeping the promise made to Weyburn people in respect to trackage and yard accommodation. This week a gang of 80 men has been engaged in laying track for the rapidly growing freight business of the Weyburn depot. Two miles are already laid and more will shortly be laid.

Premier Scott and Attorney General Turgeon will represent Saskatchewan at the corner stone laying ceremony at Edmonton on Friday. Mr. Scott left for the Alberta capital this morning, going by way of Calgary. Mr. Turgeon who is now in the north, will go Thursday by way of Warman on the C.N.R.

Registrar Hammon of the Battleford Land Titles office, has been appointed county court judge for Regina district, and will shortly arrive here to take up his duties. Judge Hammon has been in the east for his health. He was formerly a law partner of Judge Lamont and Attorney General Turgeon at Prince Albert.

This month's report issued by the Department of Agriculture gives the estimated production of the principal grains for the province as follows: Wheat, acreage, 3,912,497, yield per acre 21.49, total yield, 84,095,050. Oats, acreage 2,102,412, yield per acre 46.90, total yield 102,811,224. Barley, acreage 293,463, yield per acre 34.10, total yield 10,030,229. Flax acreage 278,895, yield per acre 13.98, total yield, 3,893,208.

Regina is to have a new theatre. A contract has been entered into between Messrs. Whitmore Bros., and Messrs. Groves & Moore, whereby the former are to erect the building and the latter will lease it. The site will be the old curing rink, the frontage being on 12th avenue. The building which is to be built from plans prepared by Storey & Van Egmond, will be a substantial brick structure, practically fire proof, with a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Finish will be given to the architectural appearance of the building by the dome which will surmount it from which ventilation will be afforded to the auditorium below. The seating capacity will be about 1,000 people.

THE MARKETS.

Winnipeg Cash Prices—

WHEAT—	
No. 1 Northern	92 1/2
No. 2 Northern	92 1/2
No. 3 Northern	92 1/2
No. 4 Northern	92 1/2
Rejected 1-4 Northern	91 1/2
Rejected 1-2 Northern	91 1/2
Rejected 2-4 Northern	86 1/2
Rejected 1 Nor. for seeds	88
Rejected 2 Nor for seeds	85 1/2
OATS—	
No. 2 White	83
No. 3 White	81
BARLEY—	
No. 3	45 1/2
No. 4	43 1/2

REGINA VEGETABLE MARKET.

Potatoes, per bushel	50c
Carrots, per bushel	60c
Turnips, per bushel	40c
Cabbage, per doz. heads 50 to 75c	
Onions, per pound	2c
Cauliflower, doz. heads 50 to 75c	
Beets, per bushel	60c
Parsnips, per bushel	75c
Butter, per pound	20c
Eggs, per dozen	35c
Green tomatoes, per pound	8c

THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY TORE NEWS

Ready for a Big Fall Business

NOBODY who sets our preparations for Fall and Winter can doubt our faith in the future. We are ready with a tremendous stock—every table and clothing wardrobe full to overflowing, and much more in the process of making.

Men's High-grade Suits and Overcoats in nearly limitless variety, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$18.00 and \$15.00. Others as low as \$7.00 and as high as \$32.00.

Fancy Vests, the most beautiful we have ever had in stock.

Trousers in fine new patterns. It is wonderful the patterns we are showing at from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

We're Ready With Your New Fall Suit and Overcoat

We are prepared as never before to serve you quickly and economically. Never had we such a large stock to choose from or such splendid values to offer. Never had we such a large staff, whose pleasure it will be to show you our new fall wearables, whether you wish to buy or not.

A Splendid Blue Serge Suit at \$15.00

This is the best value we ever offered. A splendid Blue Worsted Serge, well tailored and perfect fitting, best of linings and trimmings, sizes 36 to 44. Special value at \$15.00.

High-Grade Fancy Worsted Suits at \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00

While we offer good Tweeds Suits for Men at \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00, we make a special effort on our better grades at \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00 and \$25.00, and at this price we offer the best assortment in Regina of Men's High-grade Hand-tailored Garments that cannot be beaten for style and value. See them.

The Derby Hat for Fall Wear

The best makes are here. Does any of these makes suit? We carry them all: Stetson's, Christy's, Scott's, Fitwell and Belmont's. Special value now in a \$2.50 Derby.



NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Ladies' Furnishings FOR FALL WEAR



Gloves, Neckwear, Veilings and Ribbons

In the range of smaller dress accessories our stocks present many superior features in exclusiveness, novelty, style and value. Gloves, Neckwear, Veilings, Ribbons and other important articles have each received full share of attention, and an inspection of these lines will be of decided interest to you.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Those who appreciate good oysters will be pleased to know that we received, our first shipment of the season on September 23rd, and twice per week thereafter. The quality will be the same as last season—the best in the city. We enjoyed a fine trade on these oysters last season, and feel confident we will have a larger trade this year. Our fish business has more than doubled in the past year and we expect to at least double our meat and oyster business. No doubt you will remember that we sold you oysters—not water, and we will do the same this season.

HARDWARE DEPT.

Our stock of Heating Stoves is complete and our prices are always the lowest. We have:

- Globe Heaters
- Cook Heaters
- Cole's Hot Blast
- Volcano Hot Blast
- Carbon Gas Burners
- Base Burners

With or without ovens.

See our stock before you buy.

We Are Still Giving Big Reductions on Steel Ranges and Cook Stoves



Housefurnishings



A List of Specials Worthy of Special Mention

- Great Door Mat Special. Prices, each, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.35
- Bath Rugs, 37x54-in. 2.75
- Bath Rugs, 16x26-in. 1.45
- Ends of Linoleum—Don't miss this chance for bath rooms, hallways, etc. Worth up to \$1.00 per square yard. Sale Price50
- Lace Curtains Chance—150 pairs Splendid Lace Curtains, double thread all through, beautifully finished, 6 patterns to choose from. The best yet for the money. Sale Price, per pair 1.50
- One-third off all Odd Pairs of Lace Curtains.
- One-third off all Odd Lines of Window Shades.
- Squares—See our stock of Brussels Squares before purchasing. Assortment excellent and prices right.

SCHOOL SHOES for Boys and Girls

- We have for boys a good fitting Box Calf Balmoral with riveted soles for \$3.00
- Boys' Fine Box Calf Blucher Bals, M.S., single sole, worth \$3.00, for 2.50
- Misses' Pebble Bals, riveted sole, for 1.50
- Misses' Box Calf Blucher Bals, M.S., for 1.85
- Misses' Box Calf Blucher Bals, M.S., for 2.25
- Girls' Pebble Bals, riveted sole, for 1.35
- Girls' Ox Blood Blucher Bals, for 2.00
- Girls' Ox Blood Bals, for 2.00
- Little Girl's Ox Blood Blucher Bals, for 2.00

SHOE POLISH

The famous 2 in 1 Shoe Polish, 10c a tin, or 2 tins for 25c. Packard's, Ralston's and Nugget Polishes in white, tan, brown and black, for all classes of leathers.

GROCERY DEPT.

We are selling the nicest Preserving Fruit in the market; they are all fresh and in splendid condition. Our motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Which means in the fruit business that you get your money's worth, as they are not decayed fruit—which is dear at any price, and which has to be sorted and culled before you can use them. Call and see for yourself.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Crab Apples, Etc., at Reasonable Prices

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