

NEWS

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VOL. 12 No. 44

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1909

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SCOTT DOES NOT PROVE HIS CHARGES

Jury on the Libel Suit Does Not Come to an Agreement—Reported That Seven Were in Favor of Finding Scott Guilty—Laird Innocent of all Charges, but Jury Couldn't Agree as to the Dobson Affair—Parties Reach Agreement After the Trial.

The prediction of a great many people that a jury would not agree after hearing the evidence of the different witnesses in the action for criminal libel against Premier Scott, instituted by H. W. Laird of Regina, has come true.

The case commenced on Thursday of last week and on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock the jury reported that they did not think it would be possible for them to agree on a verdict.

The battle for success was a powerful one, and both sides of the case were well handled. The prosecution was handled by J. F. L. Embury, of the firm of Embury, Watkins & Scott, who had as counsel Mr. P. J. Nolin of Calgary. F. W. G. Haultain, K.C., also acted in a consulting capacity. The defence was in the hands of Alex. Ross, who had with him as counsel, Mr. Bonnar and Mr. Hagel of Winnipeg. Mr. Norman MacKenzie was also in constant consultation.

On Thursday morning the case was first called. At this session Mr. Embury made a statement relative to the case and also put in his affidavit. From this it appears that the case was not on the list for this sitting of the court up until the Saturday afternoon previous. On that afternoon the clerk of the court informed him about five o'clock that the attorney-general had instructed him to put the case on the list. This was done and consequently the prosecution had only since that time to get their witnesses. There are one or two who could not be procured and he asked for a day or two in order to procure these. Some time ago he had corresponded with the attorney-general's department and had the promise that he would be allowed to handle the case as he saw fit without interference from the department. As a result he was now placed at a disadvantage through this unwarrantable interference. It would also appear from his statement that Mr. N. F. Hagel had been retained as counsel for Mr. Laird, but during the trial he acted as counsel for Mr. Scott.

In reply to this statement Mr. Ross stated that as the case was on the list at the last court, it should be on the list for this sitting.

The judge also took this view and stated that if the case was left off the list it was within the province of the attorney-general to order it put on. However, he did not want to unduly press the prosecution if they were not ready and would allow the case to stand till the afternoon or following morning to give the prosecution a chance.

At the afternoon sittings the prosecution was ready to go on, and a jury was empanelled. Eighteen jurors were called and from these a jury was selected in the forenoon. W. J. Collins was first chosen and no objections were taken by either side. C. Rink was next and he was challenged for cause by the defence. The challenge was not allowed and he was afterward challenged peremptorily. John Dugan, J. D. McInnis, and S. Lovelock were not challenged by either side. Jno. A. Kerr was challenged for cause and the challenge sustained. Jas. McAra was challenged peremptorily. J. D. Starrock was challenged for cause but the challenge being disallowed he was challenged peremptorily. W. M. Williams was satisfactory to both sides. T. A. McInnis was challenged for cause and the challenge sustained. Wm. Greig, jr., was challenged for cause but the challenge was not sustained. H. N. Logie and C. E. Palmer were satisfactory to both sides. J. A. Wheelan was challenged for cause but it was not sustained and he was disposed of by peremptory challenge. W. Martin, F. Hewitt and John Engle were satisfactory to both sides. A. Godwin was challenged for cause and the challenge sustained. J. A. Donahue was satisfactory to both sides, and this made the twelve. They are:

- W. J. Collins
- John Dugan
- John D. McInnis
- Samuel Lovelock
- W. M. Williamson
- Wm. Greig, jr.
- H. N. Logie
- Walter Martin
- Frank Hewitt
- John Engle
- Jas. A. Donahue

The charge and the pleadings were then read to the jury after which the case was outlined by Mr. Nolan. He stated that all Mr. Laird wished to do was to vindicate his character.

After the brief address by Mr. Nolan the witnesses were removed from the court and the examination of the witnesses began. The prosecution began to prove the publication of the alleged libel and in doing so traced the article which was published in the Morning Leader of August 5th from its receipt by W. F. Kerr at the Leader's office back to when it left Mr. Scott.

W. M. Blaine, a law student in Mr. Embury's office purchased a paper from S. L. Price of the Leader office staff.

S. L. Price gave evidence to the effect that he sold papers at the Leader office on the date on which Mr. Blaine bought one.

W. F. Kerr, managing editor of the Leader identified the paper produced as an issue of that paper.

W. Kennedy, manager of the C.P.R. commercial telegraph office identified the manuscript which was sent to the Leader.

Walter Sturdy, C.P.R. messenger boy, identified a delivery sheet which was signed by W. F. Kerr. He remembered delivering the message to the Leader Co., which was signed for by Mr. Kerr.

J. J. Culbertson identified a press dispatch which he received from J. T. Dodd of Swift Current to send by wire to Regina.

J. T. Dodd admitted handing one press dispatch to Culbertson. He got it from Walter Scott.

That was all the evidence taken on Thursday, and the court adjourned until Friday, the jury being kept in the custody of the sheriff.

Thursday's proceedings practically completed the case for the prosecution, in so far as proving publication by Mr. Scott was concerned. On Friday morning the counsel for defence on behalf of Mr. Scott admitted that the signature to the press dispatch which had been traced from the Leader office to the hands of Mr. Scott at Herbert was that of the accused had published the alleged libel. The prosecution, besides calling Operator Russell to identify the press dispatch, W. F. Kerr, R. N. Kelly and P. McAra jr., were placed in the stand to prove that the article was libellous. All three took the meaning out of the article that Mr. Laird had used his position as mayor or alderman for personal gain, corruptly.

After these witnesses had been heard the prosecution closed its case.

THE DEFENCE

The defence then started to put in their evidence to prove that Mr. Scott was justified in making the statements which were contained in the article. They attempted to prove that Mr. Laird had received money corruptly from Dobson & Fry; that he had used his position as mayor to enhance the value of the Eastern Avenue in which he was interested and that he was corrupt in that he had tried to bribe J. F. Bole by offering him a commission if he would use his influence to secure the sale of some bricks to the government, for which Mr. Laird was the selling agent.

The most emphasis was laid on the case of payments of money to Mr. Laird by Dobson & Fry. As a basis by the city in 1903, 1904 and 1905 were brought out. At a meeting in November, tenders were opened for waterworks construction, one being from Dobson, Jackson & Fry. These tenders were referred to the waterworks committee on motion of Ald. Laird and Bole. At a subsequent meeting a report was received from the committee recommending that the tender of Dobson, Jackson & Fry be accepted. The amount of the contract was \$31,500. At this time Mr. Laird was mayor, but there was no division on the passing of the bylaw the council being unanimous.

The contract entered into in pursuance of the report was produced and found to be signed by Mr. Laird as mayor. The amount of the contract was paid and some extras. Referring to the meeting of April 17, 1905, the minutes showed that

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RE-ORGANIZE THE SENATE

Hon. R. W. Scott Makes Proposal to Have About Two-thirds of the Senators Elected Into Districts.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Hon. R. W. Scott created a mild sensation in the upper house today when he gave notice of a motion for the reorganization of the senate. He pointed out that his motion was in no way inspired by the government, but was the fruit of his long experience of 34 years in the senate, seventeen years in opposition and seventeen as leader.

Senator Scott explained his motion which, he declared, would not disturb the existing senators or the proportion of representation from the various provinces. It would, if adopted, bring the senate into closer touch with the people and ensure to any government a reasonable proportion of representation in the senate. His scheme is to divide Ontario and Quebec into sixteen electoral districts each for representation in the upper house. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into seven each, and Prince Edward Island into two; for the present Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Al-

berta three each, and British Columbia two; all for the election of candidates for representation in the senate.

A member of the existing senate shall be allotted to each district, and the vacancies arising in the representation of these districts shall be filled by its electors, entitled to vote for members of the commons. The system of compulsory voting shall apply.

The remaining senators not allotted to any constituency shall be classed as senators for a particular province at large and any vacancies arising in that class shall be filled by appointment as at present. The term for which a senator may be elected or appointed is limited to eight years. To equalize the standing of political parties in the senate on the occasion of a change of government, the incoming administration may appoint an additional number of senators not exceeding nine, nor more than one from each province, and no more appointments shall be made for that province until a second vacancy has arisen, thus reverting to the original number allotted. The commons is asked to concur in the proposed changes, and adopt a joint address with the senate praying that the B.N.A. act be so amended.

Senator Scott added that his resolution meant that two-thirds of the senate would be elected. He looked upon it as necessary to continue the existence of the upper house.

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McCarthy's Red Tag Sale

The balance of this week ends the Big Red Tag Sale. The nearer the end the bigger the snaps.

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- \$65.00 Coats, \$45.00
- Men's heavy fur lined Coats, nicely matched. A \$65 coat for \$45. This month only.
- \$10.00 Caps, \$7.50
- Persian Lamb Caps, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, a \$10 line now \$7.50

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

- Boys' Fleece Underwear to clear. Our 50c line now at 25c.
- 75c Men's Underwear at 50c.
- Men's light or dark fleece-lined Underwear, 60c and 75c, to clear at 50c.
- \$1.00 Wool at 75c.
- Men's ribbed wool Shirts and Drawers, \$1 for 75c.
- 85c Sox, 25c.
- Men's heavy grey wool Sox to clear, 35c values 25c.
- \$1.50 Mitts at \$1.00.
- Men's Mitts and Gloves in calf, mocha, or buck, to clear, \$1.50 for \$1.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

- Sheep Coat Sale—\$7.00 at \$4.50.
- Men's Sheep-lined Coats with high storm collar, \$7 values, \$4.50.
- \$9.00 Coat, \$5.75.
- Men's Sheep-lined heavy duck with fur collar and storm shield, \$9 for \$6.75.
- \$12.00 Corduroy, \$7.95.
- Men's heavy Corduroy Sheep-lined, wombat collar, \$12 coat, \$7.95.
- \$6.00 Fleece Jackets, \$3.95.
- Men's heavy reversible Fleece Jackets, a \$6 line for \$3.95.
- \$3.00 Boys' Reefers, \$3.95.
- Boys' blue, black or grey Fleece Jackets, values to \$5, for \$1.95.
- Overcoats, \$3.45.
- Men's heavy fringed Overcoats, high storm collar, values to \$7.50, for \$3.45.
- \$4.00 Men's Odd Pants, \$1.95.
- Men's odd Pants, sizes 32 to 44, assorted from stock where one or so is left, values to \$4, for \$1.95

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STRAYED. On to my premises, S.E. 1/4, 32-16-16, W. 2nd, one young mare; bay with star on forehead; no brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and remove same. E. C. SHAW, Melton, Sask.

ABOLISH PATRONAGE

Commissioner Cassels Finds That Patronage System Has Been Responsible for Excessive Prices—Government Acts Exposed.

Judge Cassels has reported from the Marine Department inquiry. His report is made to the minister of marine, and in the beginning shows clearly that the commissioner did not undertake to investigate the conduct of the minister or his colleagues and political friends. The inquiry was limited to the sins of lesser marine officials. The former deputy minister, Col. Gourdeau, agent of the department at Quebec and St. John, the chief commissioner of lights, Commander Spain, Inspectors O'Farrell and Schmidt, and some thirty other officials and employees are condemned or censured, for various offences of improper proceedings.

The commissioner also finds that the patronage system has led to greatly excessive prices, and that \$100,000 a year may be saved in the department by its abolition. That the government paid \$4,600 each for 40 diaphanous, which would have afforded the contractor 100 per cent. profit if sold for \$970 each. That the charter for the King Edward steamship at \$105 per day was improperly changed to \$180 per day, whereby the contractor got \$6,000 to which he had no right.

That some 80 men, who were not needed, were employed at the Halifax dockyards during the election. That the patronage system in Halifax was intensified by the shameful interference of the late members for the riding. That the Mervin and Brooks contracts were absolutely without excuse. That the files of the department were mutilated after the enquiry began.

That papers were destroyed which were valuable evidence. That agent Gregory exacted 5 per cent. commission on government contracts under his jurisdiction. That inspector Schmidt took bribes knowing they were bribes. That the deputy minister had silverware entered free of duty for his own use on representation that it was for the public service.

That the deputy must have known of the improper transactions at Quebec, St. John and elsewhere, and that the chief engineer and his assistants would have been more careful as to the prices paid for diaphanous if they had been buying for themselves. The commissioner does not censure his conclusions so far as to suppose that Mr. Brodeur ought also to have shown anything of the excessive prices, and graft and extravagance that prevailed in his department, or that ministers would have been more vigilant if they had been buying for themselves.

Where the sworn evidence of Gourdeau, Fraser and Gregory states that the transactions condemned were known to the former minister, Mr. Frontaine, the commissioner rejects the evidence because the minister is not here to speak for himself. The commissioner implicitly accepts Mr. Brodeur's assurance that patronage has been abolished in his department. He strongly urges that other ministers shall follow his example. The commissioner was employed by Mr. Brodeur and did not enquire into that minister's European picnic expenses. Nor the Falconer contract made by Mr. Brodeur himself, nor into any other matter in which the minister offended.

Numbers 84 and 85: Valentine Ratz, a government supporter of the last Parliament who never took any part in legislation or legislation except to vote with his party, has been called to the Senate, apparently for the purpose of assisting to reform that body. It is stated that his appointment was an arrangement made before the election by virtue of which Mr. Ratz stood out of the way of another candidate. He is number 84 in the list of ex-members placed in office by the Laurier government.

Number 85 is Dr. Peter Macdonald, formerly member for Huron and Deputy Speaker. Though Dr. Macdonald lives in Winnipeg, he has been made postmaster of London City, 75 miles distant, to the great indignation of the London folk who see no necessity for the imposition. Dr. Macdonald is 74 years old. In the last fiscal year 60 officials were superannuated, and all but six of them were younger than the new postmaster of London is at the time of his appointment. Of these thirty-eight younger men were retired on the ground of old age.

view and shutting the people out of the grounds. Mr. Whitford no longer gets the matter urgent, now that the company has got what it wanted from the government, and says he does not know when anything more will be done. The premier is in the habit of devoutly praying heaven that it may not be too late to give concessions to favorite corporations, but his hurry and devotion are apt to stop short at that point.

SCOTT DOES NOT PROVE HIS CHARGE

(Continued from page 1.)

men would have to be laid off on account of a shortage of junctions, and asking that the work on Smith St. be awarded to them, to provide for keeping the men at work. This report of the waterworks committee was adopted on motion of Ald. Balfour and Ald. Williams.

Witness stated that on March 2, 1906, a report was presented by the Health and Relief committee recommending that a site for a nuisance ground be secured on section 56. This was adopted on motion of Councillors Sinton and Bole. Two years later in March 1905, Mr. Laird being then mayor, a report was received from the Health and Relief committee recommending that the nuisance ground be reduced 25 per cent. in size. This was adopted on motion of Ald. Sinton and McEla.

On March 27 of the same year, a report was received from the waterworks committee recommending that water be sold to persons on the line of the main outside the city. This was carried on motion of Ald. Balfour and Williams. The arrangement was that applicants should pay the cost, the work to be done under supervision of civic officials. Application was made by Reginald Rinks for water to his place on the eastern annex on April 27, 1905. Fleming Bros also secured water and both paid for the work.

Cross-Examination. Cross-examined by Mr. Nolan witness said, Laird, Bole and Sinton all signed the report regarding the nuisance ground in 1905. In June a motion was passed delegating the handling of the nuisance ground to Messrs Sinton, Laird and Bole. In July a fence was ordered placed around the grounds. On March 2 the site was secured. In 1905 a complaint was received from Messrs Wilson secretary of local improvement district 9-P-2, regarding the nuisance ground, and asking that it be removed further away from the road. This was referred to the committee and subsequently on March 20, 1905, the committee, consisting of Ald. Sinton, Balfour and McEla, recommended the reduction of the nuisance ground in size, and the letter from Wilson was filed. The whole matter was dealt with in the usual way by the Council.

In the matter of the Kirk application for water witness said the property was just outside the city limits. J. M. Young had also made application for water on annex property. As a matter of fact he said, all it meant was the additional sale of water without any extra cost to the city. In the city the corporation pays part of the cost of the work, but in the case of the annex the whole cost was paid by the contractor. The present Judge Johnston who was then city solicitor had said the city was bound to supply water to the consumers outside the city.

Referring to the Dobson, Jackson & Fry contract, he said he and Laird had signed the contract because the law required that they should do so. He did not make any money out of signing the contract. Dobson, Jackson & Fry could not get a dollar of the city's money without a certificate from the city engineer.

Tenders were all opened in public at the council meetings. In the case of the contract under consideration there were five tenders, and these were disposed of in the usual manner, as shown by the minutes. Dobson, Jackson & Fry were lowest tenders for labor on section 3, and their tender was accepted. William Newman was the lowest tender on sections 3 and 4 and he secured that contract.

FRY TELLS STORY After Mr. Hunter's examination was completed on Friday morning the defence called F. F. Fry, one of the firm of Dobson, Jackson & Fry, who had contracts from the city of Regina. On being examined by Mr. Bonnar he stated that their first contract in Regina was secured in 1903. They finished up their Regina contracts in 1906. Their tender in connection with sewerage contract for \$27,400 was accepted by the city. He knew Mr. Laird very well and had seen and talked to him often during those times. Though their tender for \$27,400 was accepted they felt they were too low and applied for a raise of \$3,500 and got it. He was in Moose Jaw and whenever he came to Regina he saw Mr. Laird. When asked by Mr. Bonnar if he gave Mr. Laird any money in the fall of 1905, witness stated that if he were compelled to answer that question he would ask for the protection of the court. This was granted and witness went on to state that in Dec. 1905 he gave Mr. Laird \$500 in Laird's office in Regina and told him to use it for the Provincial Rights

campaign fund. The witness stated that at the time the firm attempted to get the raise they had talked over the best way to get it, and decided the best way was to fix the council. We were to give \$1000 to Pete Cooper and Mr. Laird. They wouldn't support the raise unless we did. Witness told them that whatever Dobson said was all right. Laird didn't ask him for money until near election time. When he gave the \$500 Laird wanted the money for election purposes. After the election Laird pressed him for another \$500 and he promised to give it to him when he got settled up with the city he offered Laird a team of horses which were worth about \$500, but Laird wouldn't take them. The money he gave Laird was for election purposes but he couldn't afford to have given so much if the raise had not been made in their contract. He thought the raise in the contract had influenced him. Since the trouble which had resulted in this action he had seen Laird lots of times. He had seen him in Regina and Winnipeg and Laird had discussed the case. Witness said he had told Laird that if he were called he would tell the truth. He then stated that Laird had said to him "you never gave me any money" and witness had replied, "I did." Laird then told him he had an affidavit from Dobson and that he would make him stick to it. Laird had shown him the affidavit and then he had told Laird he wouldn't say anything if he could help it. After he had seen Dobson he told Laird that Dobson wasn't satisfied as he had given him the affidavit to be used on the platform during the campaign. Witness then promised to give Laird a declaration if he would give up Dobson's affidavit. This was the last time he had seen Laird until the trial. He had told Laird distinctly that he was going to swear that he had given him \$500. He had had letters and telegrams from Laird before the trial. He then handed Mr. Bonnar three letters dated Jan. 7, 12 and 19, 1906. The first one asked him to write Laird if he were to receive a subpoena from the defence. Laird also asked to be advised if Mr. J. M. Young hunted him up when he was down. The second one dealt with the Leader case and the third referred more or less to the two cases. Dobson and he had sent a wire from Winnipeg to Laird when they found they had been subpoenaed by the defence.

He had given \$100 to the election fund at Moose Jaw and also spent very liberally perhaps \$200 or \$300. The raise in the Regina contract influenced him in giving Laird the \$500. He never saw Mr. Laird get any more money. If Dobson gave Laird money it was a separate amount. Peter Cooper was always after money. He was a member of the council at the time. Mr. Bonnar: And now, Mr. Fry, in talking to Mr. Laird tell us whether or not Mr. Cooper's name was mentioned between you?

A. Yes it was. Q. In what connection, how? A. I said to Mr. Laird, "Pete is raising the row. He says that you got that money and won't divvy up." He says, "I don't want to have anything to do with Pete Cooper at all." I would not look at him. Q. You told Mr. Laird that Pete was kicking up a row because he (Laird) would not divvy up with him? A. Yes. Q. And Mr. Laird said he would not have anything to do with Pete? A. Yes. Q. Well, now, did you have any trouble over that? Some difficulty about your talking to Mr. Laird about your not divvying up with Pete? Did you have more than one conversation with Mr. Laird about it? A. Oh lots of them. Q. And what were those conversations with Mr. Laird about Peter? A. I wanted to keep him quiet. He says, "Here, I am going to go after Laird if he ever sticks his nose into anything—and I am going to make all the trouble I can." And I tried to keep him quiet; that was the object.

Q. You were trying to keep Peter quiet, and Peter was kicking up a row because Laird would not divvy up? A. That is what it is. Q. Did Mr. Laird divvy up? A. He said he would not have anything to do with Pete Cooper at all. Q. That is after Mr. Laird had got this money? A. Yes. Laird wanted the extra \$500 because it was promised. Witness did not know what he was going to do with the money, though witness told Laird it was for the Provincial Rights' campaign fund. Witness endeavored to make Laird settle before he got out of the council, but could not do so. Laird said there were two others in the council with whom he had to share up, and this would keep the sum down. Laird told witness that he had received \$700 from

one of his (Fry's) partners, but afterwards he had altered the amount, and said it was only \$500. Witness said Laird had asked him to make an appointment to meet him at Broadview in November. This meeting was not held. They met in Winnipeg instead, and that was the occasion on which Laird secured the declaration from the witness. Witness and Dobson had written a joint letter to Laird, the original of which had been destroyed. A duplicate was produced. The letter was as follows: Winnipeg, November 16, 1906. Mr. H. W. Laird, Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir—After carefully considering the law suit between yourself and Hon. Walter Scott, it seems possible that we will be dragged into it by way of giving evidence. We do not care to have our private business dragged through the courts. We do not make a living out of politics, and we are not sufficiently interested in straightening out political differences as to leave our business and be put to the inconvenience that generally follows a protracted law suit. If there is anything in this charge of graft, the truth is what will be, and there is every reason why the truth should be given at the trial. Speaking for ourselves we propose, if compelled to do so, to give a clear statement of the workings of our contracts to the courts. If anything should be said to injure the reputation of yourself and friends, it will be you that has brought them there to do so. Therefore, we think it much better to let this case die a natural death. It will soon be forgotten, and you will not be pulling a lot of your friends into court, who do not care to leave their business for that purpose.

Yours truly, Cross-Examined. Mr. Fry underwent a severe cross-examination by Mr. Nolan. He stated that he had written the above mentioned letter "off his own bat." He had been contracting in other places in the west. The story about the 35 catch basins being left out of the calculations when putting in their tender was a lie. It was only used to get more money. Cooper said the \$1000 was for he and Laird. He knew that Laird and Cooper were not political friends but he didn't care about politics where money was concerned. The \$500 was given to Laird months after the contract was let and the raise secured. They would have gone ahead with the contract even if they hadn't secured the raise. Laird had got the money after pressing the need of it for election purposes. He had met Jack Lindsay at Moose Jaw. Lindsay had not promised him \$10,000 if he would swear for Scott. He had made out a declaration for Laird in which he said the money was paid for Provincial Rights campaign fund. The declaration was quite true. Pressed to discriminate he said that there was an understanding that Laird should receive the \$1,000 and the talk about the campaign fund was all a blind. "If you want to give a man money you can play a game of cards and let him win it," said the witness. "You know I am an old hand at this contracting business." In spite of Fry's threat to tell the truth, witness said Laird had asked him to come to Regina to give evidence, and had offered to pay his expenses. Dobson had told witness that he had paid Laird \$1000 of the company's money. Since that time he had been told that the amount was only \$500. He did not know definitely that the amount was only \$500 until recently. He did not know very much about the deal as it was a "peculiar class of business" and they didn't talk much about it. One reason why so much money was necessary was because there were two other friends who had to be settled with. Witness never learned the names of the other two friends and did not think Laird would be members of the council. He refused to give another \$500 because Laird refused to share with Cooper, said the witness, but later he changed this and said the money to be divided with Cooper was the money Dobson gave. He had met Roddy McLellan in Winnipeg and Roddy had bothered him quite a bit. McLellan had asked him to settle that affair up in Regina. He had taken himself and Dobson to St. Boniface and referred to several big contracts which they could get if they got the case settled. He met J. M. Young in Toronto and had come up on the train with him and Roddy McLellan from Toronto. He had never told D. A. McDonald that he could make more money by giving evidence for Scott than he could contracting. He had never told Sam Hamilton, Tom Blacklock, W. S. Ball or J. A. G. G. that Lindsay had offered him \$10,000 to help Scott in the Laird deal. He had entered into relations with Laird because he was the strongest man in the council. He had not made the arrangement himself to pay Laird \$1000. If the arrangement was made it was made by Dobson.

DOBSON CALLED After the finish of Fry's testimony on Saturday morning John Dobson was called by the defence. He lived in Winnipeg. He was a member of the firm of Dobson, Jackson & Fry. He knew Mr. Laird, who was mayor of Regina in 1905. His firm had got their tender raised by \$3,500 but not on first application. Witness at the suggestion of Mr.

BETTER THAN SPANKING. Spanking does not cure children of bad habits. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 35 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chance is on his side. This treatment also cures adults and keeps people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

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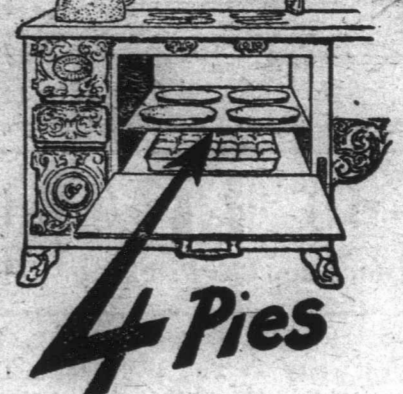
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EASTERN ANNEX DEAL J. M. Young told that Laird was a joint owner with him in the eastern annex purchased from J. K. McInnis. He said that the land was left in his name because Laird could, through his position, secure certain privileges and advantages which could not be so easily secured if it was known to the public that he was interested in the property. He had sold lands with a verbal guarantee that water could be secured. The value of the land, he said, was very considerably increased by the granting of water rights and the removal of the nuisance grounds. They had sold 800 lots. Up to the time he bought from Laird they made some \$30,000 in increased value, witness gave Laird \$10,000 for the portion of the property owned by him north of Seventh avenue.

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this change than the people of the city and surrounding district generally. The nuisance grounds were removed only some three or four blocks away from the original site. He could not suggest that there was anything very improper in either granting the waterworks or the nuisance ground removal. He would not suggest that either Mr. Balfour or Mr. Williams, who were on the waterworks committee would do anything wrong at the instance of Mr. Laird. Samuel Fleming, to whose place water was connected on the Eastern Annex, paid for its installation in September 1905, and since that time he has not paid a cent for water, and he has not been billed. Witness would not have purchased the property unless he could get the water. To Mr. Nolan he said he found there was a bylaw which entitled him to water. J. F. Bole, M.L.A., was called regarding the alleged bricks deal, and Mr. Nolan objected on the ground that the charge alleged did not take place during the time he was in council. The court ruled that the evidence was admissible. Witness stated a conversation with Mr. Laird, in his office, when he alleged that Laird offered him five per cent. commission on the sales of sand lime bricks on the condition that he (Bole) get them used in the new parliament buildings. He had turned Laird down and immediately went up and told Scott what had taken place. Mr. Nolan cross examined witness. He did not think as much of Laird as he used to. It was not that he allowed his politics to enter into his personal feelings. Mr. Nolan—You and Mr. Scott kept this secret dark from April to August, and never let it out until Laird had the temerity to come out as a candidate? Witness. Yes. Continuing witness said Scott had not told him to take five per cent. He had not said to Laird, "What is there in it for me?" Laird told him he got ten per cent. and he would give witness five per cent. The case for the defence was closed with the evidence of a court stenographer as to Laird's admission on examination for discovery that he had written a letter challenging Mr. Scott to make his statement of graft. LAIRD'S STATEMENT The prosecution attempted to bring in rebuttal evidence in discredit Fry's story, but the judge would not allow it, consequently, Mr. D. A. McDonald, W. S. Ball, J. A. G. G. S. Hamilton and T. H. Blacklock, who were going to tell of occasions when they heard Fry say it was more profitable to give evidence for Scott than Laird, were not called. Mr. Laird was first examined by Mr. Nolan. Regarding the brick story told by Mr. Bole, he said he was sales agent for the bricks and got five per cent. commission and nothing more. He had received \$500 from Fry and \$500 from Dobson for specific purposes. He received them early in December 1905. Mr. Nolan—I want you to relate to the judge and jury the circumstances. Witness. Well, I was taking a pretol active interest in the election and our provincial treasury ran dry. A few weeks before election we did not have a dollar. It was a pretty trying situation, and as a result I went to Mr. Haultain's house on a Sunday afternoon and discussed the situation with him. As a result I went to Winnipeg to raise money. Q. For what purpose? A. For the provincial election fund. Q. Then you came home. Now I want to know under what circumstances you got \$500 from Fry.

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The Battle for Health

EVERY DAY QUESTION: ARE YOU TO-DAY? WELL BY TONING YOUR NERVE WITH Dr. A.W. Chase's Nerve Food

How to keep well. This is the problem Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has helped thousands of people to solve. It is a cure for nervous system. Both of these result from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The only sure foundation for a rich, red blood and a vigorous system. Both of these result from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The only sure foundation for a rich, red blood and a vigorous system.

Mr. Wm. Graham, "Albion" writes: "My wife has been ill for some time with nervous prostration. She had two of the best doctors get but neither of them did good. She gradually became worse, and could not sleep. I almost gave up in despair. My friend advised a trial of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. From the first box of this tonic my wife used with good result and after using a few more she is completely cured and as she ever was, eats well, and feels like her old self. This cure is certified to by H. McFarlane, Druggist, At. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You fight the battle of keeping your health. A. W. Chase, I send a box at all dealers of Nerve Food, Bates & Co.

"My grandfather," said tonight, who was making call, "was a great port. With one stroke of his could change a smiling face to a sad one." "Huh!" exclaimed small who happened to be in the room. "Our teacher can do that." News.

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the following by shaking well... A local druggist is the... mixture is said to cleanse... overcome pain in the back... this prescription at home... orders for many persons.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The organization... Ontario to Port... D'Arcy... The Hon. Bernier will... Inspector Laidlaw... Mr. McLean, with Inspector Blyth... British Columbia, assisted by Inspector McCall.

WESTERN PROVINCES CAN'T BUILD ELEVATORS

Prairie Premiers Issue a Lengthy Statement in Reply to Requests of Grain Growers--Recommend Them to Approach Federal Government--British North American Act Quoted to Show the Obstacles in the Way.

The following letter signed by the Premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, has been received by the secretary of the Grain Growers' Executive with regard to the question of the government ownership of interior elevators:

Dear Sir,—We have had under careful consideration the representations made by you to us in our recent conference concerning the grain trade, and the necessity of certain remedial measures being adopted to remedy the grievances complained of. We readily assent to your position that anything affecting the agriculturalist is of paramount importance, and deserves the most mature consideration. We understand that you take the position that nothing further can be hoped for by amendments to existing legislation insofar as interior elevators are concerned, and to obtain what your executive requires you request that insofar as the three western provinces are concerned, that a system of government ownership and operation of grain elevators be inaugurated. In reply to this request we beg to say as follows:

The several matters presented involve, in their institution, carrying out and performance, the consideration of unusually grave and complicated questions, constitutional, financial and legislative, which we will more fully hereinafter indicate.

The three provinces are asked to wholly provide, operate and maintain on the public credit, the requisite quota of elevators for the storage of grain and to regulate generally the manner in which the shipment or transportation of grain shall be conducted. This will necessarily involve as you will recognize, a new constitutional principle not hitherto exercised, and also means the incurrence from time to time of heavy financial responsibilities, on the part of the several provinces, and further the setting in practical form, by constructive, regulative and restrictive legislation the right of absolute provincial government control and regulation of the matters involved.

It is evident that to accomplish its end, the end lastly above mentioned or sought by you, it will be necessary, first, for our provinces to be given, or have delegated to them, the necessary legislative powers in the premises, by amendments, through the Imperial Parliament to the British North America Act, and secondly, to have adequate provision made for the necessary self-protection and the consequent liability undertaken by us amongst other provisions expressly stipulating that all grain should pass through one channel, and one channel only, or in other words, to create in regard thereto a complete and absolute monopoly. Any attempt to deal with the matter, other than in a full and complete and far-reaching manner would, in our opinion, fail and prove futile.

of carrying out the wishes of your executive, is not the case, and it follows that any legislative action taken by the provinces along the lines suggested would, in addition to being exteriorized in effect by dealing with some of the matters as to which the Parliament of Canada has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and beyond the power of the local authorities to enact.

We have in a general way given expressions to your views respecting the absence of provincial jurisdiction in the premises. We, however, desire to briefly particularize the powers which the Parliament of Canada has, and which the provinces have not, and which are necessary for the latter to have, in order to fully and effectually deal with the matter in question.

It is provided by the British North America Act that the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada shall extend to certain classes of subjects, among the number being "the regulation of trade and commerce" and "weights and measures," "national railways," (as the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.). The provisions are clear and distinct, and that in all matters affecting the trade and commerce of the Dominion and the general commerce of the country, the Parliament of Canada shall have exclusive powers to deal with. Laws have been so enacted and related and applied to the Dominion of Canada as a whole. The manner of administration, the responsibilities imposed, and privileges extended, are uniform throughout. We cannot find that any of the provinces have ever attempted to deal with matters affecting either of the classes of subjects above mentioned.

The power of the Parliament of Canada with regard thereto has always been considered supreme. Applying this view to the present application of request of your executive we are in full accord in expressing the opinion that in the present condition of the constitution of Canada "the consumption, either wholly or partially, of the grain of your executive, and apply not to any portion but the Dominion of Canada as a whole. The manner of administration, the responsibilities imposed, and privileges extended, are uniform throughout. We cannot find that any of the provinces have ever attempted to deal with matters affecting either of the classes of subjects above mentioned.

We fully appreciate the magnitude and importance of the whole question and are fully alive to our responsibility to the matter, and in conclusion beg to assure your association of (1) our willingness, at all times consider any grievances of the agriculturalists of our respective provinces, our sympathy with them, and our readiness to co-operate with them in any measure or measures that will place them in a more advantageous position to carry on their labor; (2) that upon the procurement of the necessary amendment to the British North America Act giving to the provinces the powers heretofore indicated, to completely establish and control a public monopoly in the storage, handling and inspection of grain, that we are quite willing to endeavor, subject to the approval of our respective assemblies to frame a scheme financially safeguarded for the giving of effect to the desire of your executive.

We are, Dear Sir, Most obediently yours, A. C. RUTHERFORD, Premier, Province of Alberta. WALTER SCOTT, Premier, Province of Saskatchewan. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier, Province of Manitoba.

THE GOOSE THAT WENT TO LONDON

The following is a true story recorded in the history of the guards during their service in Canada during the years of the rebellion of 1837 and the incident occurred about Christmas time at Montreal. Near the guards' quarters in the Quebec suburbs was a farm house which suffered from the ravages of Mr. Reynard. One night while on duty a sentinel observed a fox chasing a goose.

His first idea was to have shot the fox, but this would have alarmed the guard and regiment, and brought punishment on him for giving a false alarm. In its despair the poor bird new towards the entry and ran its head and neck between the legs of the soldier in an endeavor to reach refuge and at the same moment the fox made a grab at the goose, but too late to get even a feather; the bayonet of the soldier had passed through his body. The London Times of 1839 in relating the story said: "It so happened that he was on that particular post about two months afterwards, when an attempt was made to surprise and kill the unwary sentry. It was winter time and although it was a moonlight night, the moon was hidden ever and anon by the clouds. In these moments of darkness a sharp observer might have noticed several men, who, unobserved by the sentinel, were endeavoring to approach the post where he stood. Suddenly he thought he heard a strange rustling sound, and flinging his musket to his shoulder, he shouted: 'Who goes there?'

"Not a sound save the echo of his own voice in the distance. Several minutes elapsed, during which the soldier marched up and down his post, followed by the goose, until, deeming his alarm unwarranted, he stood at ease. This was the enemy's opportunity, and they were not long in trying to profit by it. Closer and closer they stole towards the post, the snow completely deafening the sounds of their footsteps. But just as two of their number were preparing, with uplifted hands, to spring upon him, the bird rose suddenly on its wings and swept around the sentry box, flapping its wings right in the face of the would-be assassins.

"They were astounded and rushed blindly forward, but the sentry, aroused to his danger, bayoneted one and shot the other as he was running away. Meanwhile the others approached to the assistance of their colleagues, but the bird repeated its tactics and enabled the sentry to keep them at bay until the guard, whom the firing of the musket had alarmed, came upon the scene and made them fly for their lives. When this incident became known poor old Jacob was the hero of the garrison, and the officers subscribed for and purchased him a golden collar, which the bird afterwards wore until the day of his death."

The goose could not be prevailed upon for weeks to quit this particular post, and Jacob, as he was named, walked up and down with the several sentries placed there until the battalion left Canada, when the bird was brought away with it as a regimental pet to die at ease at the Tower of London.—Vancouver World.

Dear Sir, Most obediently yours, A. C. RUTHERFORD, Premier, Province of Alberta. WALTER SCOTT, Premier, Province of Saskatchewan. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier, Province of Manitoba.

Misery in Stomach.

Why not start now—today, and forever rid yourself of Stomach trouble and indigestion? A dieted stomach gets the blues and grumbles. Give it a good eat, then take Pape's Diapiesin to start the digestive juices working. There will be no dyspepsia or belching of Gas or eruptions of undigested food; no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach or heart burn, sick headache and dizziness, and your food will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapiesin costs only 50 cts. for a large case at any drug store here, and will relieve the most obstinate case of Indigestion and Upset Stomach in five minutes. There is nothing else better to take Gas from Stomach and cleanse the stomach and intestines, and besides one triangle will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all your food the same as a sound, healthy stomach will do it.

When Diapiesin works, your stomach gets itself in order, cleans up—and then you feel like eating when you come to the table, and what you eat will do you good. Absolute relief from all Stomach Misery is waiting for you as soon as you decide to begin taking Diapiesin. Tell your druggist that you want Pape's Diapiesin, because you want to be thoroughly cured of Indigestion.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Longboat is billed to run a three cornered race at Chicago on February 27th, with Donardo and Hayes. The Indian has expressed his willingness to take part, and the deal is now on.

The Dogma Brand

Pure High Grade Teryon Tea, packed in Ceylon. Have you tried it? One tried always said, "For sale by P. McMillan, corner of Lewis Street and Fourteenth Avenue. Try a Halfpound Wax Pack. It saves half your time in brewing." G. C. WARREN, Wholesale Agent Box 1008, Regina. 48-48

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For Two Weeks

We are placing a number of Sets of Team Harness on sale at a Discount of Ten Per Cent. off regular prices.

Come with your money and take advantage of this sale

J. N. Stewart's Harness Shop

South Railway St. REGINA

Farmers

coming to Regina can't do better than come for a joint of meat to

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Model Meat Mart Rose Street Phone 543 Highest prices given for Poultry.

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All kinds of blacksmithing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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SASKATCHEWAN AND ST...

Last Year More Grain Than in Manitoba High-Oats Regina District-vince.

That Saskatchewan last year... 125,589,543 bushels of oats, barley and flax is announced by the department of agriculture...

Compared with the season of the returns of the last year most twice as large; and crease applies to both acreage. It has been found, that the average yield per acre was small, and less than in 1907...

This condition has been shown in a threshing returned by Mr. J. H. Moseley... 925 bushels of wheat from 30 acres, and 60 bushels of oats from the same land...

What is the object of your society? You wish the truth? To get our names in the papers as far as possible.

Whether you consider Dependable Quality, Ease and Comfort, Dressy Appearance, or Reasonable Price, Elmira Felt Shoes and Slippers meet each and every requirement.

ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE IN CANADA, AS FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

Who Gets the Most Out of Life? Not the wealthiest, not the most learned, nor the idler—but the man who has good health and works for his living.

The Man Who Uses BEECHAM'S PILLS



Girlhood Vigor Regained.

The difficulty with most women lies in the fact that while they are anxious about the health and welfare of their family and loved ones, they rarely ever pay attention to themselves...

Psychine regulates and strengthens the stomach and is an infallible remedy for all disorders of the throat, lungs and chest.

People who believe that all animals should be left to die a natural death, and buried without having their bones picked, are doing a disservice to the world.

A Powerful Medicine.—The healthful properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

Repeat it:—'Shilo's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds.'

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Another Philanthropist. 'Why don't you abolish straps and high tops on your street car lines?' 'My friend,' answered Mr. Dustin Stax impressively, 'scientists tell us that unless we take more exercise we will become mere creatures of brain, with neither arms nor legs. I'm trying to stand between humanity and an awful fate.'—Washington Star.

Strictly Feminine. 'Yes, I always let papa buy my hats.' 'Is his taste so good?' 'It isn't a matter of taste. Papa always buys hats that are too expensive, and then I change them and get the difference.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Embarrassing. Good anecdotes of Saphir, the great German humorist and editor, are told in Berlin. A young couple, newly engaged, were faced with a letter of introduction to Saphir, which they daily presented.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Reporter—But why did the Harri-rippers and the Bogges end their feud? 'Native-Well, Ah reckon you don't know what it takes to make a right good feud. No Harris girl never fell in love with no Boggs man; Ah no Boggs girl never fell in love with no Harris man. There wasn't nothin' happened to keep up no interest in things, so they fued jest naturally.'—Cleveland Leader.

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A QUEER WOOING. Whistler's Offhand Wedding and the Bride's Soant Troussau. Labouchere's claim that he brought about the marriage of Whistler is thus recorded in the 'Daily Mail'.

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NEW STRENGTH FOR WEAK GIRLS. Can be Had Through the Rich Red Blood Made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

There comes a time in the life of almost every girl when sickness attacks her. The strain upon her blood supply is too great, and there comes a time when she is unable to do her school work.

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love of goodness! What was she doing, Mr. Hazeltine, this woman you thought was the housekeeper?—Did she look like a housekeeper?—Did she look like a housekeeper?—Did she look like a housekeeper?

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CAP'N ERI. By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN. Copyright, 1906, by A. S. Barnes & Co., Publishers, 150 N. 4th Street, New York.

CHAPTER V. CONVERSATION among the captain was for the next two days confined to two topics, speculation as to how about they might expect a reply from the Nantucket female and whether or not Mr. Langley would discharge Hazeltine. On the latter point Captain Eri was decided.

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SASKATCHEWAN'S CROP AND STOCK STATISTICS

Last Year More Grain Was Raised in Saskatchewan Than in Manitoba, Though the Average Was Not so High--Oats and Wheat Yield High in the Regina District--Lots of Flax Raised in the Province.

That Saskatchewan last year produced 125,589,543 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax is announced by the department of agriculture in a statement respecting the crops and live stock of the province in 1905.

Compared with the season of 1907, the returns of the last year are almost twice as large; and this increase applies to both acreage and yield. It has been found, however, that the average yield per acre of each crop was small, and somewhat less than in 1907.

That this condition has not been inevitable is shown by an analysis of threshers' returns. Mr. J. J. Kahina of Milestone threshed 925 bushels of wheat from 30 acres, and 1600 bushels of oats from the same area of land.

Mr. Helstrom of the same place threshed 6500 bushels of flax from 400 acres, and W. Runyon of Wilcox is shown to have threshed 3042 bushels of flax from 130 acres.

D. Rank of Indian Head raised wheat that yielded 27 bushels per acre and oats that averaged 66 bushel per acre. Some of the crops in the Wolseley district were good, as shown by the fact that 30 acres of oats grown by W. Chew yielded 1500 bushels, and 5500 bushels of wheat were threshed from 320 acres.

Twenty bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of oats per acre were grown by Moosomin farmers. J. F. Bremer of Arcola threshed 2487 bushels of oats from 45 acres, and wheat grown by W. Kennings of the same place yielded 1561 bushels from 78 acres.

J. B. Shier of Cardwell produced 1300 bushels of wheat from 45 acres, and oats in the same district yielded 34 bushels per acre on some farms. In Regina district yields of 30 bushels per acre of wheat were recorded for individual farms. A crop of oats near the city yielded 90 bushels per acre.

The Moose Jaw district was reported to have threshed 8,070 bushels of wheat from 350 acres, and 2,396 bushels of oats from 75 acres. Peter G. Friesen of Rosthern threshed 425 bushels of wheat from 18 acres. Twenty bushels per acre were realized from wheat grown by F. W. Bull of Yorkton, while 27,754 bushels of oats were threshed by Mr. Bull from 600 acres.

In the Skeena district yields of 21 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of oats per acre were realized on individual farms. The Welds Land and Cattle Co., of Davidson grew 10,631 bushels of wheat on 420 acres, and 3,857 bushels of oats on 100 acres.

doubtedly intended for feeding in the sheaf, it is assumed that the yield of grain from that portion of the crop would be equal to the average of the rest of the crop, and consequently the average yield is not thereby lessened. Of the barley crop, 2,600 acres were reported as unthreshed, and it was indicated that 8,974 acres of flax had not been threshed, consequently the average yield of these grains for the province is somewhat below the average that would be indicated were the area of unthreshed grains not included in the total acreage.

In 1905, the Department of Agriculture for the first time compiled statistics of live stock in Saskatchewan. The results show clearly in comparison with the records of the census of 1901 and 1906 the increase in the numbers of each kind of live stock in the province.

1901, there were 83,461 horses, 237,063 cattle; 73,079 sheep; 27,765 swine. No record was kept of the poultry.

Last year, records show 948,863 horses; 745,937 cattle; 144,370 sheep; 426,579 swine and 3,411,052 poultry.

LIVE STOCK

The report shows that there are 64,946 occupied farms in the province as compared with 13,390 farms occupied in 1901 and 55,971 in 1906. The large increase is due to the activity in homesteading, and the increased crop area is but an indication of greater accomplishments in this respect in the near future.

The 9 crop districts into which the province is divided for statistical purposes contain 86,826,240 acres. The occupied farms comprise an area of 17,065,812 acres, of which 8,005,100 acres are cultivated and 6,066,879 acres, in addition to land from which hay was cut, were cropped last year.

For the first time in her history the wheat and oat crops of Saskatchewan exceeded those of Manitoba. Bulletin No. 78 issued by the Department of Agriculture in Manitoba, places Manitoba's wheat crop of last year at 49,252,589 bushels, or about one and a half million bushels less than the crop grown in Saskatchewan. The average yield, however, was higher in Manitoba than in Saskatchewan by 3.6 bushels per acre. Manitoba's oat crop yielded 44,686,045 bushels produced from 1,216,632 acres, an average yield of 36.8 bushels per acre. Saskatchewan produced 48,379,838 bushels of oats which averaged 37.29 bushels per acre.

OCCUPIED FARMS

The report shows that there are 64,946 occupied farms in the province as compared with 13,390 farms occupied in 1901 and 55,971 in 1906. The large increase is due to the activity in homesteading, and the increased crop area is but an indication of greater accomplishments in this respect in the near future.

DEATHS FROM DYNAMITE

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—That 42 lives were lost and 47 men injured in dynamite explosions on District "F" of the National Transcontinental, between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction, was contained in the report of the N. T. R. commission, which was laid on the table of the house today.

On District "B" eight men were killed. These accidents, the report says, were due to carelessness in the handling of dynamite, and occurred in spite of the strict precautions which had been taken to protect the lives of the workmen.

In the section devoted to surveys, it is shown that during the year it had been found possible, by additional surveys, to shorten the distance between Moncton and Winnipeg by 13 miles. The estimated distance now stands at slightly over 1,804 miles.

Up to March 31 last the total expenditure of the commission amounted to \$27,067,944. Chief engineer Lumsden, in his report, remarks that some general charges in respect to over-classification have been made. These will be taken up and considered later on.

SIFTON INTO MINING

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The Evening Free Press says: Hon. Clifford Sifton and M. J. O'Brien of Renfrew, Ont., who is owner of the O'Brien mine at Cobalt, have jointly purchased the famous Bonzell properties on Miller Lake in the new district of Gowganda for \$500,000. The property is composed of eight claims of equal area upon which several large veins of native silver like those of the Great Lawson vein at Cobalt camps have been located. The property which Mr. Sifton and Mr. O'Brien have acquired was recently examined and reported upon by F. A. Alwin, M.E., of Ottawa, Mr. Sifton's own engineer. The deal which is the largest of a mining nature ever consummated at the capital, was negotiated and put through by Robt. A. Sibbit, of Ottawa, who had an option on the property. Active developing operations will be started at once. Samples from the Bonzell claim property will be the richest yet discovered in the silver area of the north.

SCOTT DOES NOT PROVE HIS CHARGE

(Continued from page 2.)

A. The subscription list was composed exclusively of Winnipeg men, with the exception of one individual in Regina, and Mr. Fry of Moose Jaw. I met him and told him what I had been doing in Winnipeg and pressed upon him the urgency of the situation. Knowing that he was actively interested and that he was always a liberal contributor, and on personal grounds for Mr. Haultain, I pressed him for a subscription to the provincial fund.

Q. What did he do? A. He said he was subscribing \$400 or \$500 to the fund in Moose Jaw. I said this was a matter for the whole province, and accordingly he gave me a subscription.

Q. How long after did he give you the money?

A. The next day.

Q. Where did he give it to you?

A. In my office.

Q. Was it in cash?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with it?

A. I had raised \$3,000 in Winnipeg, and what I secured here, and altogether I turned it over to the Provincial Rights organizer. I showed him a list of those who had subscribed, including Fry's name.

Q. How long after?

A. That was the same day.

Q. You also got \$500 from Dobson?

A. Yes.

Q. How long afterwards?

A. Within a few days. It was all done the first week in December.

Q. What did you do with it?

A. He gave it to me in the Provincial Rights committee rooms, and inside of two hours I had turned it over.

Q. Did you retain any portion of that money for your own use?

A. Not one cent.

Q. You have heard the evidence as to your having assisted Dobson, Jackson & Fry in the first place with regard to their contract. Do you remember when it was made?

A. In December 1903.

In April 1905, they tendered for sewerage; their tender was then the lowest and they got the contract. It was awarded in a full meeting of the council upon recommendation of the committee on city engineer.

The tender was for \$37,400. They wrote two letters in reference to an error. We paid no attention to the first except to order them to proceed with the work. They wrote a second letter threatening to withdraw their tender. This was submitted to the whole council and the engineer. I think the city solicitor, Mr. Johnston was also present. I and others said it was a hot spot. We had the contract carefully gone into again.

I was opposed to giving them the raise. The council was composed of Messrs. Sinton, McAra, Williams, Cooper, McInnis and F. Bole. I used no influence in favor of the contract, either directly or indirectly. I expressed the opinion that it was a hot job, but we made the best of it as an arrangement with Dobson as stated by Fry or with Fry as suggested by Dobson. If I had heard the least suggestion of such a thing they would not have got a contract in a hundred years. Had no understanding or arrangement with Pete Cooper. Went out of council that fall and took no part whatever in further settlements with that firm. My farm is located near the Annex property. It belongs to J. K. McInnis, and he and myself had some difficulty over the assessment.

I therefore sent J. M. Young to make the deal with McInnis. I did not conceal the fact I was a party to the deal. I told Young water could be had by anyone under the irrigation act. Judge Johnstone who was then city solicitor, told me anyone wanting water was entitled to it. Schwartz, Quirk and Fleming applied. All applications went to the waterworks committee, composed of Councilors Balfour, Cooper and Williams. The connection was paid for by the parties who secured the water. With regard to collecting for water he had nothing to do, but presumed the usual procedure would be followed.

There were three nuisance grounds which as a result of the policy of the council had been merged into one and fenced.

Reverting to Dobson, Jackson & Fry, when these charges were made by Mr. Scott there were rumors of all sorts and it was alleged that the charges were based on some relations with them. Fry told me at my house that Jack Lindsay said he (Fry) would be paid \$10,000 if I would give evidence to help Scott sustain his charges against me. Fry was to follow it up and report, but when I next saw him he said nothing more had come of it. Afterwards I saw Dobson upon whom I understood influences were being brought. I therefore wrote him letters to find out who was tampering with him. Fry was anxious to know if he could be subpoenaed and I wrote him also. I made \$30,000 in my business affairs during 1905.

Cross-Examination

Cross-examined by Mr. Bonnar:

Mr. Bole told what was not the truth. I would not put it any stronger than that. Part of Mr. Young's evidence was true. I did not tell Young that I would use my influence as mayor to get advantages and when he said so he lied. I got the \$500

from Dobson and the \$500 from Fry, but the affidavit shows how and for what purpose. Dobson's affidavit does not contradict me. (Here a lively passage occurred between witness and counsel as to what Dobson had sworn. The affidavit being read the witness was sustained in his contention that his testimony harmonized with Dobson's.) He (Laird) was on terms of ordinary friendship with Dobson and Fry. I destroyed the joint letter of Dobson and Fry, as I would not think of agreeing to drop the case. I knew the defence were using all sorts of influence to buy them or induce them to give evidence against me. I did not know that Fry had gone back until I heard that Fry was complaining of having lost time with lawsuits and wondering if I had an idea what was going on and wanted to keep tabs on him. Finally he would not come for us, though we offered to pay expenses. I told Dr. Lazier who was going to Toronto, to see Fry and let me know how he was standing. In consequence of Lazier's interview Fry wrote me a letter stating that he did not like Lazier's questions, and remarking that he was "no kid." I did not supply questions to Lazier nor did I have any telegraphic code with him. Fry was not an associate of mine. We were on ordinary terms. It would be a good proposition for either party to take a team for his keep. It is quite usual. "Peter" and I had no conversation about money matters. Fry did not have to give me money. I never asked Fry or Dobson for money for myself, Fry gave it for the provincial fund and Dobson for the local committee. I never used a cent of it personally.

After Mr. Laird had completed giving his evidence which was given in a clear straightforward manner, Mr. J. G. McDonald, Provincial Rights organizer was called. He stated that he had received \$3,900 from Mr. Laird a few days previous to the election of 1905. He had seen a list of names of subscribers to the fund. The defence objected to Mr. McDonald giving the names of those who were on the list and the judge upheld the objection.

F. McAra, Jr. was next called and testified to being a member of the council in 1904, 1905 and 1906. He knew the Eastern Annex property. Mr. Laird had told him he had an interest in the property at the time he was making the deal. He knew of no influence Mr. Laird had used to obtain water connections for the Eastern Annex, nor for the removal of the nuisance ground.

Mr. Balfour was next called and stated that he was chairman of the waterworks committee in 1904 and 1905. He remembered the Dobson, Jackson & Fry contract being raised. The action was taken after consultation with the city engineer, O. W. Smith. The water connections in the Eastern Annex were permitted as a result of the opinion given at that time by the city solicitor. Mr. Laird had never used his influence with him to obtain a raise in the contract, he had never used his influence with him regarding water connections in the Eastern Annex and had never used his influence with him regarding the removal of the nuisance ground.

This was all the witnesses called, and after the addresses to the jury Mr. Hagel for the defence and Mr. Nolan for the prosecution, the judge delivered his charge.

Mr. Nolan's address to the jury was a very pointed one and there is no doubt but that he carried the jury with him in his logical statements of the case. Mr. Hagel's statement of the case was a disappointment even to his own friends in the case.

The judge's charge was completed after ten o'clock on Monday evening. The jury then went out to consider their verdict. About twelve o'clock they returned for the purpose of asking the judge the following question: "If we find Mr. Laird innocent of all charges but the one of receiving \$500 from Mr. Dobson as a personal contribution to the fund required for his own election as member for the city of Regina, is this in law a justification of the offence alleged to have been committed by the Hon. Walter Scott?"

The judge informed them that that was a question which they themselves must answer, and he could not direct them.

The jury having retired and not having reached an agreement by 20 minutes after twelve, the judge ordered them locked up for the night.

When they appeared at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, Foreman Collins announced that they had not agreed on a verdict and didn't think it possible to come to an agreement. Being asked by the judge if there was any way he could help them, Mr. Collins replied, "I fear not, my Lord. I think it was last night's question of fact that caused the disagreement."

The jury was discharged.

THE SETTLEMENT

After the disagreement of the jury the parties interposed and their solicitors got together and agreed on a settlement which is contained in the following agreement:

In the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, Judicial District of Regina, Between—

The King vs. Walter Scott.

H. W. Laird vs. Walter Scott.

H. W. Laird vs. The Leader Publishing Co., Limited.

Whereas the criminal case of The King vs. Walter Scott has been on trial before the supreme court of Sas-

katchewan, at Regina, with the assistance of a jury, during the days Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, January 28 to Feb. 2, inclusive, 1905, and

Whereas the said jury at the hour of ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the second of February, on returning to the court room, stated that they were unable to agree, and

Whereas it was arranged by counsel that in the face of the disagreement existing at the said time, that the jury be discharged, having disagreed, and

Whereas by reason of such disagreement in the above named criminal prosecution as aforesaid it has been arranged between the private prosecutor and the defendant and the counsel representing them, that, no verdict having been arrived at, and owing to the prospective difficulty of arriving at a verdict, the said criminal case, as well as in the said civil actions, the above named cases be settled on the following terms:

The parties hereto mutually agree that the said criminal prosecution and the said above named actions be discontinued.

It is arranged between the parties hereto that the prosecutor herein will request the attorney general to enter a final stay of proceedings in the criminal case above mentioned, and the said prosecutor further agrees to withdraw and discontinue the above civil actions.

It is further agreed that each party pay his own costs of the criminal prosecution and in each case of the above actions including interlocutory proceedings, any orders heretofore made in the suits to the contrary notwithstanding.

Dated at Regina this second day of February, 1905.

(Signed) Walter Scott.

(Signed) H. W. Laird.

(Signed) H. W. Laird.

(Signed) H. W. Laird.

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It is expected that log prices will remain fairly high for the balance of the year, and that is the principal reason for the increase in the price of lumber.

A young man by the name of Blake who hales from the district west of Stoughton, where he farms, was driven to town last Sunday afternoon by Dr. Watkin and Geo. Smythe, who found him sitting by the roadside on cemetery hill. It appears that this man, who is evidently mentally unbalanced, is suffering from a strange hallucination of hearing voices in his head by which he imagines that people are continually phoning to him from a distance. These voices, he said bothered him so much that he had to leave his house where he could not sleep owing to the sounds of voices. It appears that he had walked from Stoughton and had been wandering out all of Friday and Saturday nights. He was locked up in the police cell over Sunday and on Monday was brought before Justice Mears and Watkin who sent him to Regina for examination as to his sanity.—Arcoia Star.

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It is further agreed that each party pay his own costs of the criminal prosecution and in each case of the above actions including interlocutory proceedings, any orders heretofore made in the suits to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Local and General

Mr. Kissick of Tyran, was in the city on Monday.

G. K. Smith of Moose Jaw, was in the city this week.

S. Ball and G. H. Barr spent Tuesday in Francis on legal business.

Mr. Gough, editor of the Indian Head Vidette was in the city yesterday.

Weyburn has sold debentures to the amount of \$30,000 to Messrs Noy & James.

S. R. Carrothers, postmaster at Creelman, spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

Alex. Melvor and his rink of curlers won the Grand Challenge trophy at the Moose Jaw bonspiel.

Qu'Appelle hockey team defeated Regina on Thursday evening in the auditorium rink, the score being 5 to 4.

The Carrol-Coyle Co. have removed their millinery parlors to the new Mackenzie-Brown block on Scarth street.

G. W. Wagner has secured the agency for Ideal Coal from the Saskatchewan-Alberta Coaleries Company Limited.

About 75 students wrote on the examination for third class teachers at the close of the normal session for such students last week.

R. Ex-Comps. Drs. Shaw, Meek and Gorrell were at Arcola last Friday and instituted a Royal Arch Chapter of Masons at that place.

Geo. Mickelborough has disposed of his grocery business to G. W. Milne, who has been accountant for Mr. Mickelborough for the past year or so.

Number one of volume one of The Radiator has made its appearance. It is a monthly magazine of eight pages devoted to the interests of the First Baptist Church in this city.

L. E. Weaver & Co., will move their furniture stock to the Williams' block on Rose street some time this month. Up to the present they have been carrying on business on Cornwall street.

A. H. Maclean was in the city on Friday from Kronau and left on Saturday morning's C.N.R. train to visit friends in Brandon. Before returning he will visit Winnipeg and other Manitoba points.

Miss Grace Armstrong has passed the official examination of the college of dental surgeons and will probably practice her profession in this province. Miss Armstrong has practiced dentistry in New Zealand.

The meeting of the board of governors of Saskatchewan University, which was to have been held yesterday, to decide the location of the university has been postponed on account of the absence from the province of Mr. Hitchcock of Moose Jaw.

McCready Discharged.

C. D. McCready appeared before Judge Lamont at the court house on Monday. An application had been made by the United States authorities for his extradition.

There seems to be no evidence that the journey of the accused and Ruby Fleming to St. Paul was for the purpose of having a criminal operation performed. Thus there wasn't a prima facie case made out against McCready, and he was dismissed. N. Mackenzie appeared for McCready and A. Casey for the United States authorities.

City Council.

A regular meeting of the city council was held in the city hall on Monday evening at which a good deal of business was transacted.

Only two firms tendered for the hospital and the council decided to return their tenders unopened.

A by-law to raise by way of temporary loan the sum of \$30,000 was carried.

The resignation of city auditor, F. G. Wheat, was accepted and Geo. S. Gamble appointed in his place at a salary of \$350 per annum. Mr. Gamble will have to audit the books of the different city school boards and boards appointed by the council as well.

The resignation of P. Cooper has been accepted and J. C. Wilkinson appointed city assessor in his place at a salary of \$1200 per year.

The resignation of A. C. Knight as building inspector was accepted to take place March 1st.

It was decided to offer for sale by public auction on March 15th the old city hall. The upset price is not to be less than \$65,000.

The publisher of the best farmer's paper in the Maritime provinces in writing to us states:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of competitors and imitators."

JUDICIAL SALE

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Lamont, dated herein the 18th day of December A.D. 1908, and made in the action of

James A. Allan, Plaintiff,

—and—

W. Percy Gillespie, Beaver Lumber Company, Ltd. Fredrick M. Crapper, D. A. McDonald, Cameron & Heap, L'td. Western Securities Company, L'td.

Star Provision Company L'td. Michael Robson, Geo. S. Gamble, Rogers Lumber Co., L'td. and Cooks, Potts & Smith, Defendants.

There will be offered for sale at the office of Mr. Sheriff Cook, in the City of Regina, at Twelve O'clock noon, on Saturday the 6th day of March A.D. 1909, the following lands, namely, Lot Sixteen (16) in Block Four hundred and fifty-six (456) in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS: Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance on the delivery of the transfer duly confirmed, and subject to further conditions approved therein.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for Plaintiff.

SECRETARY-MANAGER

Applications for the position of Secretary-Manager for the Regina Agricultural Association will be received up to noon on 15th, February, 1909. Salary, \$1,200 per annum. Apply to

E. B. ANDROS, Sec'y, Box 1343, Regina, Sask.

SITUATION WANTED.

Situation wanted by married couple Wife as plain cook, husband as handyman. Used to farm work. Correspond with

Wm. BEKEN, 4245 Wesley, Ont.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, after the publication of this notice in the next four issues of The Regina West the undersigned Company will apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to change the name of the said Company to "The Central Canada Packing Company, Limited."

THIS NOTICE is given pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and in accordance with a resolution of a majority of the shareholders of the said Company, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said shareholders held at Regina, on the 29th day of December, A.D., 1908.

DATED at Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this 9th day of January, A.D., 1909.

MALCOLM'S WESTERN CANNERS, LIMITED, 41 by their solicitors, Embury, Watkins & Scott.

JUDICIAL SALE

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable the Chief Justice dated the 16th day of November, A.D. 1908, made in the action of

Jessie B. Jones, Plaintiff,

—and—

W. Percy Gillespie, The Kelly Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd., Fredrick M. Crapper, D. A. McDonald, The Western Securities Company L'td. and the Regina Heating and Plumbing Co. L'td., Defendants.

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE at the office of Mr. Sheriff Cook in the city of Regina at twelve O'clock noon on Saturday the 20th day of February, A.D. 1909, Lot number Fourteen (14) in Block number Four Hundred and Thirty-two (432) in the city of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms: Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the balance on delivery of transfer duly confirmed and subject to further conditions approved herein.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for Plaintiff, 38-40 Regina.

REGINA MARKETS

WHEAT—
No. 1 Northern88
No. 2 Northern85
No. 3 Northern82
No. 4 Northern78

OATS—
C. W.27

PRODUCE—
Butter80
Eggs80
Potatoes70

THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY STORE NEWS
FURNISHING THE HOME

AT this season every housekeeper's attention is drawn to the needs of her household in the line of Furnishings and Fittings. It is first necessary to decide what is to be bought, then where they can be purchased with the greatest ease and satisfaction. This is attained where assortment is best—where you are sure of most courteous attention and have the guarantee of the most reliable firm.

NEW GOODS ARE ARRIVING DAILY

Rugs, small and large; Linoleums, printed, cork and inlaid; Carpets, Oilcloth, Window Shades, Brass Rods, Lace Curtains, Arch Drapes, Poles and Trimmings, Bath Mats, Table Covers, Wall Paper and Sanitas. Everything to make the home comfortable.

Art and Drapery Fabrics to Decorate the Home

Time for spring cleaning will soon be at hand and everybody will want something new in the Curtain and Drapery lines. An early visit to our Drapery and Muslin Section will give you an inspiration of what is really best and most up-to-date in this season's materials. Madras Muslins is very rich and unique colors and designs. Imported direct from the seat of manufacture; no middlemen's profits to pay. When we make a purchase of this kind our customers reap the benefit. Our display of these Fabrics is one of the largest and best selections we have ever carried. Good wide widths. Prices from 35c to \$1.00 per yard.



Beautiful Art Cretons

In very rich colorings and effects. Ideal Fabrics for Curtains and Upholstery work. The goods are positively the very best possible value to be had for the price. Our motto for the coming season is to hold up our good value standard of the past, and give better value if it is possible in the future. Every lady that looks through this showing of Art Materials must admit that they are wonderful both in beauty and price. Splendid combinations of shades. Extra wide widths, from 10c to 35c per yard.

Genuine English Art Sateen for Coverings, Etc.

Lovely Satin-finished Sateen in dainty Foulard effects, deep rich velvet colorings. Ideal goods for bed coverings. Splendid washing fabrics. Every yard a distinct exhibit of genuine beauty. Full 27 inches wide. 20c and 25c per yard.

Watch This Space for Specials



\$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00



ALL LEATHERS

ALL STYLES

You want Quality, Variety and Newness

You want them at a fair price.

It is instinctive in a woman to want all these, and all these she gets when she buys

"QUEEN QUALITY" SHOES

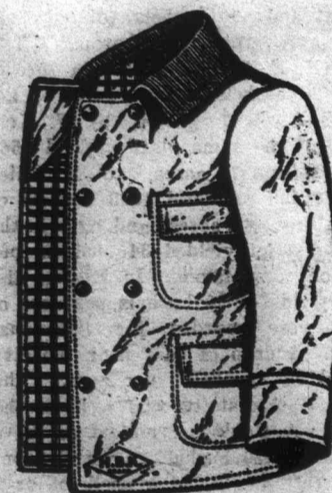
Sheep-Lined Coats

MUST BE CLEARED OUT

\$10.00 and \$12.00 Coats for \$5.95

Buy Now for Next Winter

We have the best of reasons for making this big cut in price, outside of the fact that we have too many such coats for this time of the year. The coats are all regular stock—the same as we have been selling all season at \$10.00 and \$12.00. We lose a good many dollars in selling them at this price, but as we said before we have the best of reasons. They are Corduroy and dark covers with Wombat Collars, heavy Sheepskin Linings, clasp fasteners set in with leather, knitted wool wristers inside, and are in every way a first-class coat—the best in our stock this year. Regular \$10.00 and \$12.00.



Now \$5.95

Hardware Department

Harness at Manufacturers' Cost

The balance of our stock of Harness must go. We haven't space for this line, so must close it out regardless of cost. For the NEXT FIFTEEN DAYS you can buy anything we have left at MANUFACTURERS' COST. The following are some of the lines we have left:

Heavy Team Harness with breeching	Reg. \$40.00, now \$38.00
Democrat Hip Breeching	" 42.00, " 38.00
Heavy Team, brass, with breeching	" 55.00, " 29.00
Democrat, brass	" 42.00, " 38.00
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