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THE MEANING OF THE HOLD-UP.

The Government of Canada has no power to expend money without the permission of Parliament. There may be millions in the treasury, but they cannot be drawn upon except by the consent of Parliament and for the purposes specified in the consent. The customs may yield revenue as never before but unless until Parliament authorizes it the money cannot be paid out. Even the earning departments cannot meet their current running expenses from the current receipts. Thus the Intercolonial railway has all its funds in the Receiver-General at Ottawa and pays wages and accounts from money voted by Parliament at the preceding session. Similarly the Post Office Department, the Public Works Department and every other branch. However much money may be taken through any department or all departments it must not be paid out again until Parliament considers the proposed expenditures and authorizes them to be made. Cumbersome and wasteful as the system is, it is the system, has been, and there are excellent reasons against any proposal to change it.

It follows by holding up Parliament a party or a group of members can paralyze the whole process of public affairs. By simply refusing supplies they prevent expenditure being made, and without making expenditure no business, public or private, can be kept going. As well as through a man's arteries and expect him to live as to dam up the circulation and expect the business organism to maintain life. To prevent the estimates passing Parliament is to blockade the discharge of public business. To continue to prevent them means to completely and inevitably paralyze every branch of public service, to defeat the purpose for which government exists and to reduce public affairs to a condition of chaos. Whoever has the power to prevent Parliament assenting to proposed expenditures holds the power to say, in effect, "I will not allow the public business to go on until you do as I wish." This power our Parliamentary procedure places in the hands of a minority, however small, however irresponsible and however discredited. A single man can hold up estimates to the limit of his physical endurance, to that extent can he defeat the ends of government and work injury to the public. By the simple expedient of standing on his feet and saying anything within the range of the Parliamentary vocabulary about any subject he chooses to select he can prevent any vote, however urgent, passing the House, and until it passes the House a Government supported by every other man in the House dare not expend a cent for the purpose. Given a dozen or so of such men banded together for the explicit purpose of preventing estimates passing the House, supported by occasional speeches and even ready votes from a dozen other men, and all the elements are provided for the absolute tie-up of every function of government.

This was the condition which prevailed at Ottawa during a large part of the recent session. The active aggressive blockade named above was the secret, yet because of the unlimited license to obstruct allowed under the rules of procedure, this group of men were able to say to the people of Canada: Your business shall not go on unless the men you have sent here to govern consent to govern as we dictate. This is the anomaly which must be abolished if popular government is to obtain in this country. The necessity for abolishing it everyone regrets. Canada stands alone among the nations reversed under our parliamentary system in allowing the minority the power to blockade public business. How and as long as they see fit. Were this power exercised with responsible regard for the importance of the public business no one would wish to see it curtailed. But it is not so exercised. It is used simply as a political weapon against the majority when the people have entrusted with the business of governing; and when political warfare suggests it is turned into an instrument for the blockade of the public business. The question becomes then whether we are to have majority or minority rule, whether the people are to govern through the men they have selected or to be governed by the men they have rejected; whether the progress of the public business is to be the primary aim of Parliament or whether that business is to be suspended at the

pleasure of those whom the people have declined to entrust with its management.

THE COLCHESTER OUTRAGE.

Two explanations have been offered to free the Opposition's skirts from the slime of the Colchester carnival of boodley and debauchery. The first came from the Toronto News, which attests its loyalty to its newly-confessed friends by rushing to their succor when need is greatest and credit least. The News regarded it as a suspicious circumstance that nine months had elapsed after the election before the case was proceeded with in court. This is too transparent to delude any one. No one knows better than the Toronto News that an election protest cannot be proceeded with while Parliament is in session, and that during the nine months it speaks of, Parliament has been in session eight months. The value of the News is unquestionable; it is a simplified by a willful newspaper defend when this is the best defence it can contrive.

The second apology comes from divers and sundry of the party press. It is that while Bayne distributed money and whiskey he did so without the knowledge, consent or suggestion of either Mr. Stanfield or any one qualified to speak for the party, and that Mr. Stanfield and his leader must not be held responsible for the sins of an obscure worker. This requires to be proven, for if it has not been established that the candidate or his leader knew anything about the business, neither has it been proven that they did not. Whether they did or not it is the business of the court to find out. In the meantime it would be unfair for a Liberal paper to charge them with complicity; it is precisely as far fetched for a Conservative paper to ask the electors to accept its certificate of their innocence.

Since our Opposition friends have seen fit to assert authoritatively that neither Mr. Stanfield nor Mr. Borden knew anything of these things it is permissible to look at the facts so far revealed and to view this protestation in their light. Bayne was an American who went into the constituency of Colchester, distributed money galore and whiskey by the barrel during the bye-election campaign. As disclosed in the confessions of a dozen witnesses his purpose in doing this was to influence voters to vote for Mr. Stanfield. The sponsors for Mr. Stanfield's innocence therefore ask us to believe that a man came from a foreign country into a Canadian constituency and without suggestion or direction, and without the knowledge and against the wishes of the candidate handed out bottles of whiskey and rolls of bills.

Really it must be remarked that such lavish generosity is not common to visitors to the Dominion, nor such deep concern in the outcome of election contests. No reasonable reader will believe that Mr. Bayne undertook this trip at his own expense, and on his own initiative. It may be that neither Mr. Stanfield nor Mr. Borden knew of his doings or inspired them, but it is pretty clear that some one suggested the happy thought; and it is equally certain to have been some one high enough up in the party to be concerned in its success or defeat, or some one with enough at stake to care considerably which way the election went. Else, where did the money and whiskey come from? And why was it contributed?

There has been no disposition on the part of Liberal papers to scold either Mr. Borden or Mr. Stanfield with responsibility for the crime, nor will there be unless the trial shows them to be the parties deserving it. But someone stands behind Bayne, and until that someone is revealed we must be pardoned for taking a pinch of salt with the specious assurance that he is neither the candidate who was benefited by the crime nor the leader whose prestige and Parliamentary following were increased because the crime was committed.

Nor are Liberals to be blamed if they point the difference between the treatment accorded the Opposition leader on this occasion and that meted out to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the election result in London was disclosed. If any Conservative journal in Canada failed to accuse the Premier of personal responsibility for the London outrage, the omission was not noticeable in the general clamor. The government, it was insisted, must bear the blame for the men by whose efforts they benefited. By perfectly parallel reasoning Mr. Borden stands accountable for every dollar and every bottle of whiskey distributed in Colchester. But Mr. Borden will not be held so accountable unless the courts of the land pronounce him so. That is not a Liberal method of warfare, and Liberals are not to be accused to resort to it by the fact that their enemies adopt it. Stander is not a Liberal weapon. Meantime the conduct of Mr. Stanfield adding nothing to the evidence of his personal innocence. Hon. Charles Hyman, though personally unblamed for the London rascality, was blamed when the methods that had

been employed in his behalf, though without his knowledge came to light. Mr. Stanfield holds his seat while his friends shout that he is innocent. His retention of the seat does nothing to substantiate the professions that are made for him.

AS TO BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

We have heard much of brother-in-law and other relatives in Canadian political controversy in recent years. That a politician should have relatives by marriage or otherwise scarcely yet been added to the catalogue of crime; but that one of these should be employed in the public service, should be allowed to buy anything from a government or to sell anything to a government has been seized upon as a circumstance sufficiently suspicious to be recited in scurrilous letters in the Opposition press and reiterated in bold type in the party campaign leaflets.

New Brunswick has a government headed by a Conservative Premier. They have been in power something less than a year, but have already given evidence that they do not endorse this particular clause in their party's creed. Premier Hazen himself led the way by bringing an uncle back from Boston and putting him on the Provincial payroll. How his colleagues and followers regarded the precedent is told by the Fredericton Herald:

"A number of Mr. Hazen's supporters in the Legislature have succeeded in landing jobs for their relatives during the comparatively short time they have had the privilege of dispensing patronage, and brothers-in-law seem to have had some advantages. Mr. Glasier made the earliest start by the appointment of his brother into an office crossing clerkship. Mr. John A. Young made a gallant effort in a similar direction, but he was rebuffed, and then Mr. F. B. Black of Sackville, a defeated Tory candidate in Westmorland, landed his brother-in-law on the Central Railway Commission, and Dr. Bourque, M.P.P. for Kent, has pushed his brother-in-law into a position in the Crown Lands office. Mr. Pinder does not seem to have a brother-in-law, but he has had his son appointed to a couple of positions up in Southampton. This is a pretty fair record of nepotism for the few months that the Hazen Government has been in power, but it is said to be only a promise of what is to be done to satisfy the longings of other relatives of M.P.P.'s for office."

The Bulletin has no adverse comment to make on these doings of the New Brunswick Government. If the men earn their money in a legitimate way, members of the Government or Legislature is no argument against their employment. But had the New Brunswick Government been Liberal the cases of a hundred Tory job rooms would have been asked to produce the sufficient evidence to establish the characters of ministers and members who had given fat jobs to their brothers-in-law and other family connections.

AS TO MOTIVE.

A contemporary inquires what purpose Mr. Borden could have in fathering or endorsing the Halifax Herald's propaganda to ally the English-speaking Protestant electors of Canada in political hostility to the electors of Quebec. The question is not one of purpose, but of fact. What was the aim and hopes behind the propaganda, the fact that it has been launched, and launched by the chief Opposition newspaper in the city where the leader of the Opposition is expected to be a candidate. Mr. Borden stands in intimate relationship to the ostensible source of the propaganda, and it will remain for him to free himself from a share of the blame or credit for starting it. As yet Mr. Borden has not begun the explanations.

As to the purpose the honorable gentleman might have in mind in inaugurating or fathering the propaganda, most others are better qualified to speak than a newspaper of opposing political views. The Bulletin has no intention of standing sponsor for the motives that run through Mr. Borden's tactics, nor even of accusing the honorable gentleman of always having had a motive. Times there have been neither few nor remote, when his warmest admirers seemed doubtful if the course of the leader admitted the theory that he had any defined aim. Other times there have been, when some of the admirers were outspokenly certain that his course could be explained by no understood principle of party management. Speaking generally, indeed, the most that seems to be claimed for Mr. Borden, in the way of leadership, is a steady zeal to turn the incidents of the day to the advantage of his party, a zeal by no means matched by strategy, and not infrequently accompanied by a shortsightedness which steers a well-intentioned plan into disaster.

Who, for instance, among his followers, now applauds Mr. Borden's frantic attempt to rescue Mr. Foster and his associates from the consequences of their dealings with the Union Trust funds? To a man capable of uncolored thinking those dealings were indefensible the moment their story was related. To attempt to defend them was to challenge the

common sense of the public. Yet Mr. Borden rushed to the defence and dragged his party after him. In doing so he was no doubt actuated by motives of deep concern for the party, for the loss of Mr. Foster would leave the Parliamentary contingent a hopeless spectacle. But the speech was between Mr. Foster and sacrificing public confidence. Mr. Borden chose the former and could not escape the latter. He is learning now that valuable as Mr. Foster may be in debate, the party could get along without Mr. Foster much better than without public confidence. What is more, the party are learning it too late, when Mr. Borden has the honor of heading another route which will lead neither flattering to his foresight nor soothing to his feelings. If after his next defeat—which will happen when the ballots are next deposited in the federal boxes—Mr. Borden finds himself without official status, the party he may credit the fact very largely to the conviction of his followers, that, however good his intentions may be, they are not accompanied by any proportionate strategic ability.

It is not necessary to look beyond this general characteristic of the party as a whole to find a possible motive in the present case. For years the party has been being "French dominated" in every English-speaking province of the Dominion. If that cry has had any effect how could the effect be so well carried into political advantage as by a general propaganda for the party, and the party members from such provinces? The proposal is the natural outcome of the campaign. If the proposal were not made the main chance of making the campaign accomplish anything were gone. It is due the Halifax Herald to say that it has interpreted this matter in a constructive and aim of the party's activity in the English-speaking provinces and has crystallized the meaning of that activity into a concrete proposition. That Mr. Borden would approve the chance of party-advantage this proposal offered may be taken as certain. Nor is there reason to suppose he would refuse it his silent endorsement because it invites a renewal of the race antagonism and religious distrust that has cutted Canada ever since it became Canada—and long before. That, ultimately, the movement must deal a crushing blow to the party would not long deter their approval, for ultimate success does not seem to bear much weight in the leader's mind compared to a grain or so of present promise.

MEDICINE HAT SPEAKS.

The city council of Medicine Hat thought of the Southern Alberta Land Co.'s irrigation scheme by passing a resolution impressing on the Minister of the Interior the necessity of facilitating the completion of the project. Coupled with the fact that Mr. Ames avoided all reference to his party in his Medicine Hat address this should make sufficiently clear how the project is regarded in the vicinity affected by it. In presenting the resolution Ald. Huckvale stated that the proposition of the Southern Alberta Land Company was based on the same ground as that of which any individual could obtain land from the Dominion Government. He had obtained land for irrigation from the Government in the same manner himself although with him and his partner the scheme was small and unimportant. With the Southern Alberta Land Company it was a very big scheme and it was highly necessary that it should be a big one when it involved the raising of water from the Saskatchewan to the bench lands. This particular proposition had been used by one political party against another, but politics had never been allowed to play a part in the council of Medicine Hat and the first duty of the members was to consider the interests of the city and of the district. The welfare of both hinged on one and the same thing. What was good for one was good for the other. It was largely in consequence of its being made a political feature that day that the Southern Alberta Land Company's scheme had been blocked to a very large extent and it had been thought that a resolution passed by the City Council of Medicine Hat would strengthen the hands of the Minister of the Interior in dealing with the matter and enable the company to go on with the work. Some two million dollars had been on hand for about two years for the purpose of prosecuting the work and Ald. Huckvale thought this would be a most opportune time to spend it. As soon as Mr. McGregor was satisfied that the Department of the Interior would accede to his requests, he would call for contracts and proceed with the work at once.

Ald. Huckvale then read the resolution, which was seconded by Ald. Huxford. The resolution set forth the particular advantages of irrigation to Alberta and particularly to the Medicine Hat district and impressed upon the Minister of the Interior, to whom it was addressed, the necessity and

desirability of furthering the arrangements with the Southern Alberta Land Co. so that the heavy work on the ditches could be gone on with at once, and employment furnished for large numbers of men in the district this fall. Ald. Huckvale stated further, that as a rancher, he might be regarded as being a little prejudiced when he claimed that the success of farming in this district was doubtful without water, but he was satisfied that with irrigation it could be made safe and paying proposition.

A summary of regulations and departmental rulings relating to Dominion lands under the provisions of the new Lands Act has been issued for the guidance of land agents, sub-agents and for public information.

For the purchase of nearly seven acres of splendid park land at the door of the congested section for \$1,000 the city is indebted to the initiative and business acumen of Mayor McDougall. The indebtedness might be fittingly acknowledged by naming the new breathing-place "McDougall Park."

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Regina Standard: To the credit of the present minister of the interior let it be said that the officials who come under him kept well out of the fight. A personal letter was addressed by Hon. Frank Oliver to each of the officials, in Regina at least, telling them to keep out of politics, and so far as is known that order was very generally obeyed. In the city The Standard knows of only one case where a federal government official attempted an active part, and in this he was promptly checked and sent back to the office by his superior.

"McDOUGALL PARK." On the recommendation of the mayor the city council have purchased some six and one-half acres of land on the river flats between the foot of Nahayo avenue and Cameron street and are negotiating for an adjoining block of an acre and a half. This is land affected by the "Haman's allowance" tariff. If other words, the Government has followed the happy medium of lightening the consumer's burdens without driving industries to the wall; not a very logical reason this why they should be condemned by either party.

The Toronto Globe: The Alexandria Readers, published by the Morang Company, were an issue in the Saskatchewan elections. The Opposition charged that the books were printed in New York. This the Government did not deny, but replied that the printing of them across the lines was temporary and a case of exigency. The books, which are wholly British and Canadian in tone, are now produced in Canada. Whatever room there was for making a political issue out of the place of their publication, there could be none as to their value from an educational standpoint. They are so attractive, so well printed, so brightly illustrated that the children of Saskatchewan are to be congratulated on the advantages they will enjoy. These readers are surely the royal road to learning.

THE IRRIGATION PROPOSITION. Medicine Hat News—Medicine Hat, the place most concerned, does not cotton to Mr. Ames' insinuations with reference to the Southern Alberta Land Company's irrigation proposition. We who are on the ground know more about what it means to this district than Mr. Ames, a stranger, can be expected to tell us. We know that the land as it stands is practically worthless to the Dominion, to the province, or to the district. It is unproductive, and is not contributing to the growth or advancement of the country. With our climate and length of season irrigation will make it the choicest part of Western Canada. Small experiments with irrigation as we see them right in our city, show that we can grow anything that can be grown anywhere in the temperate zone—trees, large and small fruits, flowers, vegetables. All the land lacks is water for irrigation. The resolution passed by the city council, board of trade, and agricultural society, endorsing the work and proposition of the irrigation company, shows that on this question of vital importance to our city and district we are rising above the exigencies of narrow and petty politics.

Laird Takes Civil Action. Regina, Sask., September 2.—A writ was issued this morning by H. W. Laird against Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, for alleged libel. This follows upon the criminal action taken by Laird against Scott during the recent election when the Premier charged Laird with being a greater while holding office in the city council.

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contributor towards the welfare of the province. We have not the time to seriously consider the narrowness of Mr. Ames' criticism in face of the broad, valuable and permanent benefit to this great work in this district.

It is not a political question at all, so far as we can see it, but a commercial proposition of magnitude, and the party which makes it a political football around Medicine Hat would be better to use the same good judgment as Mr. Ames did—avoid it, and eliminate the discussion, when in Medicine Hat district.

In this city we are serious about doing this work to be proceeded with with as little delay as possible. Every man who has a dollar invested in Medicine Hat or district has a live interest in that big irrigation work, which cannot be carried on or cannot be pushed to completion without materially improving general conditions, business and investments. That is the broad and sensible way to look at it.

Old timers, or comparatively old timers, know that a few years ago the Lethbridge district was not unlike our own just now that irrigation and the effect it has upon humidity and precipitation of moisture, has changed the climatic conditions and bumper crops are the rule, not the exception. The same thing might be said about the Calgary district. The benefits of the C.P.R. irrigation work are apparent this year. A traveler between here and Calgary can lay down a clear line between the irrigated and non-irrigated sections of country, and is merged into another, in fact, the naked eye will tell you when you have come out of the sphere of influence of the C.P.R. irrigation works, if such greatly beneficial results can be brought about in other portions of the district up as the banner section of Alberta.

The settlers in this district would be pleased to see the government do anything that is possible to allow of the early commencement of the work of this company.

THE LURE OF THE OPEN ROAD. The great white highway beckons me with strong and new appeal. And I know that my insistent voice I may not disobey. For the more I would clude its call, the more its lure I feel. Which fills me strange restlessness to be upon my way. And I take my little treasured things and pack them one by one. Remembering the old romance from which each took its form. And my heart is glad exceedingly, because the noon-day sun Shines out upon my path to-day, as vital and as warm.

Within me there are no regrets, no murmurs on my mind. As I again step forth upon the ever-welcome sod; And I think that deep elation that within my heart has sprung. Is just the very acme of man's native love of God.

—Charlotte Eaton, in "The Canadian Magazine" for September.

HE OUGHT TO RESIGN. Montreal Herald:—Even assuming that the general election is not over, Mr. Stanfield ought to send in his resignation as member for Colchester. What happened at the election was returned was altogether too inconsistent with his pledges to warrant his retaining the seat of an elected representative. He personally, and the representative Conservatives of Colchester are too definitely committed not to be now in disgrace. At a convention held in Truro the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Whereas the laws of the country for the prevention of corrupt practices and other illegal acts at elections have provided severe penalties and imprisonment for the commission of the following offences: giving or receiving bribes, treating (whether in the form of liquor, refreshments, intimidation, hiring of teams for voters, payment of travelling expenses of voters, personation, subornation, of personation and bribery, therefore resolved, that we condemn the commission of any of the above offences and that we each and everyone of us pledge ourselves to the every effort and energy to prevent the commission of any of the above offences at any election put in the hands of this county." Further resolved: That we devote our zeal and our energy to the detection of any person committing any of the above offences, and we pledge ourselves to prosecute to the full extent of the law any person detected committing any of the above offences.

Mr. Stanfield in his card to the electors said: "I endorse now as I did then this resolution, I will do so in my power or see that it is carried into effect during the present campaign."

While the contest was on, Mr. Hill, the Liberal candidate, was asked to commit himself to an agreement embodying the views. Mr. Hill was willing, but, as he explained on nomination, he could not get his opponents pinned down to any definite undertaking in view of possible breaches of the agreement, so he went ahead on his own responsibility under the law, made an honorable fight, and was beaten. His opponent was elected, took his seat in Parliament, and it was safe from attack in the courts until after the long sessions was over. Now comes out the evidence about how these high declarations of principle were lived up to in practice. The banner of election purity was put in the hands of an American election expert, who promptly organized a system for the distribution of money in lots of from five to fifty dollars, of run in long bottles, and of whiskey in jugs, in flasks left on the voters' doorsteps, and in "scraps of alcohol." Remembering in what circumstances Mr. Hyman resigned, how can Mr. Stanfield hang on?

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SALE SEPT. 8 1908 G Goods in DRY C DRESS GOOD AMAZINGLY 54 in. Dress dark patterns. 60c. TWEED 10 pieces fancy dark patterns. 50c. TWEEDS Meltons in small Tweeds in small. \$1.25 FANCY P 54 inch Fancy all colors, special. \$1.25 QUEEN S Queen's Cloth tiful high class Special value. \$1.50 DUCHESS Duchess Cloth dress material, 1/2 inch. Generally 10% off ALL DRESS GOODS WHICH INCLUDE IMPORTATIONS 25% OFF NEW Having secured samples in small count, our customers will find squirrel, sable etc., Fall O 35c. RIB CASH HOSE 25c. Ladies' and children's ribbed Cashmere Hose in all sizes, special at 35c. Fall Opening Sale 25c. \$5.00 & \$6.00 55 only ladies and dark Tweeds, special value at \$6.00. 10% OFF DRES Our entire stock Skirts in voiles, check broadcloth on sale. Fall O 1-3 OFF WHITE 50 only White Waists, broken. 10 ONLY WHITE Slightly soiled \$6.00. 12 1/2c & 15c. WH 25 pieces of fine overplaid, check inches wide, reg. 17 1/2c. WRAPPE 15 pieces of ettes in plaids, special value at Fa ODD LINES OF

Good Merchandise Only—Quality Considered. Our Prices are always the Lowest.

Good Merchandise Only—Quality Considered. Our Prices are always the Lowest.

SALE! SALE!
SEPT. 8TH TO 19TH
INCLUSIVE

J. H. MORRIS & COMPANY DEPARTMENT STORES,
270-76 JASPER AVE. EAST

SALE! SALE!
SEPT. 8TH TO 19TH
INCLUSIVE

GRAND FALL OPENING SALE

SEPTEMBER 8th TO 19th INCLUSIVE

Goods in all parts of the store priced in Tempting Manner for 11 days. An event sure to create unordinary interest because of the unusual Worthiness of the Offerings—Goods must Move Quickly—We're after a Great Big Record this year—Have your Share.

DRY GOODS AND LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

DRESS GOODS SELL AT PRICES AMAZINGLY LOW FOR 11 DAYS.
54 in. Dress Tweeds in light and dark patterns, special value at \$1.00.
Fall Opening Sale 75c.

60c. TWEED DRESS GOODS 47 1/2c.
10 pieces fancy Dress Tweeds, in nice dark patterns, 40 in., regular 60c.
Fall Opening Sale 47 1/2c.

50c. TWEEDS & MELTONS, 40c.
Meltons in plain colors and Dress Tweeds in small patterns, regular 50c.
Fall Opening Sale 40c.

\$1.25 FANCY PANAMAS \$1.00
54 inch Fancy Panama Suitings, all colors, special value at \$1.25.
Fall Opening Sale \$1.00

\$1.25 QUEEN'S CLOTH \$1.00
Queen's Cloth in every shade, beautiful high class suiting, 44 inch wide Special value at \$1.25.
Fall Opening Sale \$1.00

\$1.50 DUCHESS CLOTH \$1.30
Duchess Cloth is a very high class dress material, comes in all colors, 45 inch. Generally sold at \$1.75.
Fall Opening Sale \$1.30

10% off ALL PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS NOT ADVERTISED, WHICH INCLUDES ALL THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.

25% OFF NEW FURS.
Having secured a set of travellers samples in small furs at a liberal discount, our customers reap the benefit. They comprise stoles, throws, collars, muffs, etc., in mink, marmot, grey squirrel, sable squirrel, white Thibet etc.
Fall Opening Sale 25% Off.

35c. RIB CASH HOSE 25c.
Ladies' and children's ribbed Cashmere Hose in all sizes, special at 35c.
Fall Opening Sale 25c.

\$5.00 & \$6.00 SKIRTS \$3.00.
35 only ladies' Dress Skirts in light and dark Tweeds, perfect fitting goods special value at \$5 and \$6.00.
Fall Opening Sale \$3.00.

10% OFF DRESS SKIRTS.
Our entire stock of new Fall Dress Skirts in voiles, Panamas, stripe, and check broadcloths etc., will be placed on sale.
Fall Opening Sale, 10% OFF.

1-3 OFF WHITE WAISTS.
50 only White Lawn and Muslin Waists, broken sizes,
Clearing at 1-3 Off.

10 ONLY WHITE MULL WAISTS.
Slightly soiled, regular \$4.50 and \$6.00.
Clearing at \$2.00

12 1/2c & 15c. WRAPPERETTES 9c.
25 pieces of fancy Wrapperettes in overplaids, checks and stripes, 28 inches wide, regular 12 1/2c and 15c.
Fall Opening Sale 9c.

17 1/2c. WRAPPERETTES 12 1/2c.
15 pieces of extra heavy Wrapperettes in plaids, checks and stripes, special value at 17 1/2c.
Fall Opening Sale 12 1/2c.

ODD LINES OF CORSETS AT 50c.

DRESS SILKS AT HALF PRICE. \$1.00 STRIPED TAFFETA, 50c.
7 pieces of Fancy Striped Taffeta Silk, nice neat designs, soft quality, the kind that doesn't cut; regular \$1.00.
Fall Opening Sale 50c.

\$1.25 SILK 70c.
Silk in plain colors, beautifully finished silk. The colors are cream, white, sky blue, navy, green and brown, regular \$1.25.
Fall Opening Sale 70c.

75c. BLACK TAFFETA 45c.
100 yds. of Black Taffeta silk, nice wearing quality, soft finish, 22 inch, regular 75c.
Fall Opening Sale 45c.

75c. PEAU DE SOIE SILK 45c.
125 yds. black Peau de Soie Silk high finish excellent wearing silk. Reg 75c.
Fall Opening Sale 45c.

BALANCE DRESS MUSLINS 1-3 OFF

35c. WOOL VESTS 25c.
10 doz. Ladies' Boston ribbed vests shaped, natural color, open in front, drawers to match.
Fall opening Sale 25c.

65c. WOOL VESTS 50c.
15 dozen Ladies' Boston ribbed Vests, shaped and natural color, buttoned front, pearl button drawers to match, regular 65c.
Fall Opening Sale 50c.

\$1.00 DRAWERS 75c.
5 dozen Ladies' Wool Drawers in white only, regular \$1.00.
Fall Opening Sale 75c.

10% OFF NEW FALL COATS.
To introduce our new fall Coats, which is the largest stock in Western Canada, we have decided to give our friends and patrons
A Discount of 10%.



Remember, we buy only from the best foreign and domestic manufacturers and the styles are confined to us. These coats are the very latest productions from Fashion's centre, loose, semi, and tight-fitting, 7-8 lengths.
Don't Miss This Opportunity.

25% OFF ALL WHITEWEAR.
25c. SILK COLLARS, 10c.
50c. SHOPPING BAGS 10c.

\$1.75 FLANNELETTE BLANKETS 12-4
Slightly damaged.
Fall Opening Sale \$1.25

\$3.50 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS \$2.95
25 pr. White Wool Blankets, Good size, regular \$3.50.
Fall Opening Sale \$2.95.

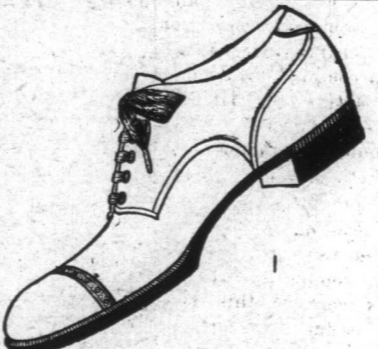
\$2.50 MARSEILLES QUILTS \$1.95.
12 only Marseilles Quilts double bed size, special at \$2.50.
Fall Opening Sale \$1.95

15 pairs Men's Patent Blu. Bals. made by the best American and Canadian manufacturers; highest grade imported patent colt and kid, medium sole, all sizes; regular \$5.50.
Fall Opening Sale, 4.40

25 pairs Men's Patent Blu. and Bals. best patent kid, something dressy, regular \$5.00.
Sale Price, 4.15.

15 pairs Men's Patent Dress Bals. light sole, malt upper, regular \$6.00.
Sale Price 4.75

20 pairs Men's Cordovan Blue Bals. a good fall shoe and great wearer, regular \$5.50.
Sale Price 4.25



50 pairs Men's Oxfords, in Vici Kid, Gun Metal, Tans and Patents. All this summer's styles, ranging in price from \$4.50 to \$5.50.
Sale Price, 25% off.

75 pairs Men's Calf Shoes, Blu. and Bal. cuts, a good wearer, reg \$3. and 2.75.
Sale Price, 2.15

40 prs Men's Cong in Pat & Vici Kid, light & heavy soles, prices from \$3.00 to \$6.00.
Sale Price 20% Off.

25 pairs Wo. Button Shoes, Empress make, prices from \$2.50 to \$4.50.
Sale Price, 25% Off.

100 pairs American Lady Shoes in Patents and Dongola Kid, Blu. and Bal. cuts, all this year's styles, good fitters, prices from \$3.00 to \$5.00.
Sale Price, 20% Off.

200 pairs Women's Oxfords, including Express and American Lady makes in Patents, Dongola Kid and Gun Metals, the latest styles and lasts, prices from \$2.50 to \$5.00.
Sale Price, 15% Off.

30 pairs Women's Strap Slippers, one, two and three straps, French and Colonial heels, patent and Vici kids, regular \$2.50 to \$4.00.
Sale Price 2.40.

25 pairs Children's Shoes, Blu. and Bals. cuts, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, prices from \$1.50 to \$2.00.
Sale Price 1.30

30 pairs Children's Strap Slippers in Chocolate, Patents, and Dongola Kid, sizes from 2 1/2 to 10 1/2, regular price, 90c. to \$1.50.
Sale Price, 20% Off.

Ladies! We are giving special bargains in our Empress shoes. These shoes include our complete fall shipment and are made in Patents, Vici Kid and Caliskin. All the latest styles and lasts. Regular 2.50 to 5.00.
Sale Price, 10% Off.

In Men's Shoes, the ever-popular "Barry Shoe" (made in Brooklyn, Mass., is our leader. Our fall shipment has just arrived and will be included in this sale.
Sale Price 10% Off.

Our Shoe Department has better bargains than ever to offer. Besides the snaps offered above, we will give 10% Discount on all shoes not advertised during the Sale.

CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CLOTHING.
We have a full line of Men's and Boy's clothing in fall and winter wear, latest styles and patterns.
Fall Opening Sale 20% Off.

MEN'S BLUE AND BLACK BEAVER OVERCOATS.
3-4 length, special value at \$7.50.
Fall Opening Sale \$6.00

CLOTH OVERCOATS.
12 only Winter Overcoats, rubber interlined, German Otter Collar, regular 30.00.
Fall Opening Sale 23.95

20% OFF SHOWER AND WATER PROOF COATS.
BOYS OVERCOATS.
Made of good quality tweed, regular \$4.50.
Fall Opening Sale 3.85

BOYS MANITOBA COATS, Sizes 29 to 32, regular \$6.00.
Fall Opening 4.75

MEN'S MANITOBA COATS.
Special quality Irish frieze, regular \$8.50.
Fall Opening Sale, 7.10

UMBRELLAS.
50 only Men's Umbrellas, good quality, top strong frame,
Clearing at 55c

LINEN COLLARS.
Regular price 20c, slightly soiled, all styles and sizes.
Clearing, each 5c.

TIES.
A full range of these, prices 35c to 60c., Clearing at 20c.
50 pieces plain Taffetas Silk Neck ribbon, all colors, regular price 20c.
Fall Opening Sale 10c.



IN OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

White Star Baking Powder, regular 25c per lb., sale Price 2 lbs. 25c.
5 lb. Tins 60c.

Chase & Sanborn's Coffee, 1 and 2 lb. tins., regular 45c. per lb.
Sale Price 35c.

Goldsmith's Coffee, 1 lb. tins regular 50c. per lb.,
Sale Price 45c.

Barrington Hall Coffee, the new steel cut coffee, 1 lb. tins, regular 45c.
Sale Price 35c.

Turkish Coffee, 5 lb. tins, regular \$2.00,
Sale Price \$1.50

Coffee, choice blend, regular 35c.,
Sale Price 4 lb. \$1.00

Coffee, Ground Rio, regular 20c.,
Sale Price, 8 lbs. \$1.00

Tetley's Tea, 1 and 1/2 packages, regular 50c.,
Sale Price 35c.

Tetley's Tea, 1 lb. tins, regular 40c.,
Sale Price 30c.

Mazawattee Tea, 1 and 1/2 lb. packages, regular 50c.,
Sale Price 40c.

Ram Lal's Tea, 1 and 1/2 lb. packages 50c.,
Sale Price 40c.

Black Tea, bulk, regular 35c.,
Sale Price, 4 lbs. \$1.00

Japan Tea, bulk, regular 35c.,
Sale Price, 4 lbs., \$1.00

Tomatoes, gallon tins,
Sale Price, 40c.

Pumpkins gallon tins,
Sale Price, 35c.

Pumpkins, 3 lb. tins,
Sale Price, 11c.

Peas Sale Price 10c.

Beans. Sale Price 10c.

Baked Beans, Sale Price, 3 tins, 25c.

Strawberries, 2 lb. tins, Sale Price 20c.

Blue Plums, 2 lb. tins, Sale Price 13c.

Lombard Plums, 2 lb. tins, Sale Price 15c.

Blackberries, 2 lb. tins, Sale Price, 20c.

Black Raspberries, 2 lb. tins, Sale Price 20c.

Gooseberries, 2 lb. tins, Sale Price, 20c

Green Gage Plums, Gallon tins, Sale Price, 45c

Blue Plums, gallon tins, Sale Price, 40c

Rhubarb, Gallon tins, Sale Price, 37 1/2c

Royal Crown Soap, Sale Price, 30 bars 1.00

Golden West Soap, Sale price, 30 bars 1.00

Sunlight Soap, Sale Price, 25 bars 1.00

Toilet Soap, assorted, regular 5c. bar, Sale Price, per doz., 35c.

Witch Hazel Toilet Soap, Sale Price, 25c

Baby's Own Soap, regular 35c., Sale Price, 25c

Old Dutch Cleaning Powder, regular 12 1/2c. Sale Price 10c.

Tangle Foot, 5 double sheets 10c.

Ink in Sets consisting of: 1 quart Black Ink, 1 pint Red Ink, 1 pint Musilage, 1 bottle Stamping Ink, 1 Three Bottle Ink Stand, Regular \$2.50 Sale Price 75c.

Honey, quart sealers, Sale Price 60c.

Campbell's, Van Camp's, Libby's and Armour's Soups, assorted, Sale Price, 12 1/2c

6 lb. tins Starch, regular 65c., Sale Price, 50c.

Potted Meats, assorted, regular 10c., Sale Price 5c.

Raisins, 3a1 Musc', Sale Price, 10c.

Selected Raisins, package, Sale Price, 10c.

Cleaned Currants, Sale Price, 10c.

Choice Apricots, Sale Price, 12c.

Prunes, Sale Price, per case 2.00

Rice, Japan, Sale Price, 15 lbs. 2.00

Tapioca, Sale Price, 13 lbs., 1.00

Pickles, 1 gallon crocks, sour, Sale Price, 80c.

Pickles, 1 gallon crock, Chow, Sale Price, 90c.

Pickles, 1 gallon crocks, sweet mixed Sale Price, 90c.

Vigoral, 4 oz. Bottles, regular 60c., Sale Price, 40c.

Vigoral, 2 oz. Bottles, regular 35c., Sale Price, 20c.

Fluid Beef Armour's, 4 oz. reg. 60c., Sale Price, 40c.

Fluid Beef, 16 oz. Bottles, regular \$1.25, Sale Price 90c.

Solid Beef Extract, 2 oz. jars, regular \$1.00, Sale Price, 75c.

SOCKS
120 pair Men's Socks, regular price 25c.,
Fall Opening Sale 3 pr. for 50c

MEN'S WOOLEN UNDERWEAR
Men's Underwear, made of nice quality wool, regular \$1.50 suit,
Fall Opening Sale, per suit 1.00

BLACK SATEEN SHIRTS
50 only Men's Black Sateen Shirts, regular \$1.25, Fall Opening Sale 80c.

CAPS
Fall and summer Caps, regularly sold at \$1.00 and 75c.,
Fall Opening Sale 50c.

MANY OTHER LINES BUT SPACE WILL NOT ALLOW US TO ENUMERATE.

Good Merchandise Only—Quality Considered. Our Prices are always the Lowest.

Good Merchandise Only—Quality Considered. Our Prices are always the Lowest.

Good Merchandise Only—Quality Considered. Our Prices are always the Lowest.

Contributor towards the welfare of the...
have not the time to seriously...
the narrowness of Mr. Amas...
in face of the breadth, value...
permanent benefit to this great work...
district.
not a political question at all...
as we can see it but a com...
proposition of magnitude, and...
erty which makes it a political...
around Medicine Hat would be...
to use the same good judgment as...
did—avoid it, and eliminate...
discussion when in Medicine Hat or...
this city we are serious about...
this work to be proceeded...
with as little delay as possible...
man who has a dollar invested...
Medicine Hat or district has...
street in this big irrigation work...
cannot be carried on, or cannot...
to completion without meters...
improving general conditions, Gas...
investments. That is the broad...
possible way to look at it.
timers, or comparatively old...
know that a few years ago...
the bridge district was not...
our own but now that irrigation...
the effect it has upon humidity...
recipitation of moisture, has...
the climatic conditions and...
crops are the rule, not the ex...
The same thing might be said...
the Calgary district. The bene...
the C.P.R. irrigation works are...
this year. A traveller be...
ers and Calgary can lay down...
lines between Crowfoot and Bas...
here one class of country stops...
merged into another, in fact, the...
eye will tell you when you...
me out of the sphere of influ...
the C.P.R. irrigation works. If...
really beneficial results can be...
about in other portions of Sou...
thern Alberta by means of irriga...
a like condition not be produced...
very well that we can set our...
up as the banner section of Al...
batters in this district would...
to see the government do...
that is possible to allow of...
the commencement of the work...
company.
URE OF THE OPEN ROAD.
at white highway beckons me...
th strong and new appeal...
know its still insistent voice...
may not disobey...
more I would elude its call...
more its lure I feel...
fills me with strange restles...
to be upon my way.
ake my little treasured things...
d pack them one by one...
albering the old romance from...
each took its form...
heart is glad and strong, be...
the noon-day sun...
out upon my path to-day, as...
al and as warm.
me there are no regrets, no...
remur on my tongue...
gain step forth upon the ever...
home sod...
think that deep elation that...
thin my heart sprung...
the very acme of man's...
tive love of God.
Hette Eaton, in "The Cana...
gazette" for September.
HOUGHT TO RESIGN.
al Herald:—Even assuming...
general election is not far off...
field ought to send in his re...
as member for Colchester...
opened at the election where he...
need was altogether a liberal di...
with his pledges to warrant his...
the seat after he had learned...
ground. He personally, and the...
five Conservatives of Colches...
so definitely committed not to...
the divergence. At a convention...
Trent the following resolution...
simultaneously passed. "Whereas the...
the country for the prevention...
practice and other illegal...
elections have provided severe...
and imprisonment for the con...
the following offences; giving...
ing bribes, treating (whether by...
ignor or other refreshments),...
hiring of teams for voters...
travelling expenses of voters...
ing, subornation, of personation...
therefore resolved; that we...
the commission of any of the...
breaches and that we each and...
of us pledge ourselves to use...
art and energy to prevent the...
of any of the above of...
any election contest in this...
Further resolved: That we de...
and our energy to the de...
any person committing any of...
offences, and we pledge our...
prosecute to the full extent of...
by person detected committing...
the above corrupt practices."
usfield in his card to the elec...
"I endorse now as I did then...
tion, I will do all in my pow...
that it is carried into effect...
present campaign."
he contest was on, Mr. Hill...
candidate, was asked to...
to himself an agreement embody...
views. Mr. Hill was willing...
explained on nomination, he...
got his opponents pinned...
by definite undertaking in view...
breaches of the agreement, so...
head on his own responsibility...
law, made an honorable fight...
eaten. His opponent was elect...
his seat in Parliament, and is...
rom attack in the courts until...
the evidence about how these...
rations of principle were lived...
practice. The banner of elec...
was put in the hands of an...
election expert, who promptly...
a system for the distribution...
in lots of from five to fifty de...
in long bottles, and of whis...
in flasks left on the voters'...
in cases, and in "grateful of...
membership in what itrope...
Hyman resigned, how can...
eld hang on?
d Takes Civil Action.
Sask., September 2.—A writ...
this morning by H. W...
st Hon. Walter Scott, pre...
skatchewan, for twenty-five...
dollars damages for alleged...
follows upon the criminal...
en by Laird against Scott...
cent election, when the...
arged Laird with being a...
le holding office in the city

