

**C. H. Gordon & Co.
Have Purchased**

The entire Bankrupt Stock of Messrs. Dixon and Cudde and have had it shipped to their store in Regina. They intend to clear out the whole stock in 15 days regardless of cost. Doors open and sale starts, Thursday, February 23rd, at 9 a.m.

The West.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1910

FURTHER GRAFT DEALS ON TRANSCONTINENTAL

How Liberals Try to Conceal Facts--Trent Valley Canal Holdup--Enormous Over-Classification--Sworn Testimony of Engineers to False Statements--The Transcontinental was and is a Carnival of Graft for Heelers and Contractors.

The All-Grit Committee which is dealing with the Lumsden charges was exposed last week in a singularly crafty and impudent attempt to stifle investigation. As everyone knows the Conservatives on the Committee were treated with such persistent unfairness that they walked out. Naturally they were ready to discuss the matter in the House of Commons. But there is a rule that when a matter is before a committee it must not be discussed unless the committee reports. The Conservatives accordingly waited for the committee to report. But it did not report. This was very strange, for earlier in the proceedings of the committee, one of the Conservative members, Mr. Houghton Lennox, had carried through a motion that the proceedings of the committee, evidence and all, should be reported to the house, day by day. Thus there should have been a report to the house for every day on which the committee sat. Yet the All-Grit committee went on sitting, and there was no report.

The Conservatives investigated, and found out that the chairman of the committee, Mr. Victor Geoffrion, had garbled this resolution. He presented it to the house, merely that the committee had decided that the evidence should be printed, and omitted the information that the committee had decided to report day by day.

Thus the Liberal majority in its anxiety to postpone and indeed to stifle debate, altered the records of the committee. It evidently is afraid of discussion.

Graft on the Transcontinental

It will be remembered that Mr. Lumsden gave a number of instances of over-classification on the Transcontinental Railway. Some further examples may be quoted:

Case No. 4.—On this stretch the government engineers returned the work as 5,790 yards solid rock, 3,850 yards loose rock, 5,380 yards common excavation. On these figures the contractor would get \$11,735. Mr. Lumsden declares that there was no solid rock at all, and only 1,000 yards of loose rock. On these figures the contractor should have got only \$3,440. Thus there was an over-payment of \$8,295 or 241 per cent.

Case No. 6.—Here the government engineers allowed the contractor 3,440 yards solid rock, 4,329 yards loose rock, and 4,143 yards earth. These would amount up to \$10,303. Mr. Lumsden says the correct figures should be: solid rock 10 yards, loose rock 360 yards, earth 21,600; costing \$4,702. There was an excess of \$5,600, or 119 per cent.

Thus our six cases so far examined work out as follows:

No. 1—Proper cost, \$4,420; actual cost, \$14,636; over-payment, \$10,216, or 230 per cent.

No. 2—Proper cost, \$1,735; actual cost, \$7,711; over-payment, \$5,976, or 344 per cent.

No. 3—Proper cost, \$1,059; actual cost, \$4,198; over-payment, \$3,138, or 298 per cent.

No. 4—Proper cost, \$1,616; actual cost, \$5,857; over-payment, \$4,241, or 262 per cent.

No. 5—Proper cost, \$3,440; actual cost, \$11,735; over-payment, \$8,295, or 241 per cent.

No. 6—Proper cost, \$4,792; actual cost, \$10,303; over-payment, \$5,600, or 199 per cent.

On the whole six cases the figures are:

Proper cost—\$16,972.
Actual cost—\$54,440.
Over-payment—\$37,468.
Or 220 per cent.

That is the work cost more than twice what Mr. Lumsden, the government's engineer, says is right.

A Double Game

Mr. Houghton Lennox has uncovered a singular scandal in the administration of the Railway Department. Farmers living near Hastings, Ont., have been asserting that the building of some dams on the Trent Canal have flooded their lands, and compensation proceedings having been in progress. The valuator was a surveyor named Dickson. The interests of the government from a legal standpoint were looked after by L. F. Clarry, who was the Liberal candidate in the Provincial election of 1908 for East Northumberland. Letters were produced by Mr. Lennox in the House of Commons to prove that Clarry while acting for the government, also acted for the

claimants. There was read a letter from him to a farmer named Graham whose brother was a claimant. Here it is:

"Hastings, Ont., Feb. 9, 1909.
"Mr. Graham, Westwood, Ont.
"Dear Sir—Enclose you will find retained which I will ask you to kindly have your brother fill in and sign in your presence. Please then return it with Mr. Dickson, and I will have your brother's claim forwarded to Ottawa without delay. I am glad to advise you that I am having good settlements with nearly all my claims, and I think your brother will be dealt with all right. Have him hang out for 12 or 15 acres, and show where the water flows in the spring, and make the settlement with Mr. Dickson and I will be perfectly satisfied.
"Yours truly,
"(Signed) L. F. CLARRY."

The retained was made out in this way:

"...of the township of Asphodel, in the County of Peterborough, do hereby request and authorize L. F. Clarry, Esq., solicitor of Hastings, Ont., to make claim on my behalf against the government of Canada for damages to my lands in the township of Asphodel, caused by the flooding of the waters of Rice Lake, and I agree to pay to said L. F. Clarry a commission of 20 per cent. of all moneys awarded to me as damages aforesaid for his fees and compensation are awarded to me, I am to pay nothing.
"Dated the 9th day of January, A.D., 1909."

"Thus we have the solicitor and the valuator going hand in hand and we have the fact for I am told it is a fact—that although these gentlemen had never approached this gentleman in any shape or form or suggested they had any claim, this letter is sent out by the hand of whom? By the hand of Mr. Dickson, the government valuator, and sent from the solicitor. That is the way the Laurier Government does business.

perately as the Liberals are trying to burke it. Bear in mind that Mr. Lumsden could not dismas the engineers who did wrong. Bear in mind that when he found fault with them, the commission rallied to their support and gave him to understand that the engineers must be supported. Bear in mind that Mr. Lumsden resigned his \$6,000 a year position rather than approve it. Now, this is the sort of thing of which he complained, and which accounts for the enormous rise in the cost of the line. What follows is sworn evidence, before three first-class engineers, Collingwood Schreiber, B. B. Keilher, chief engineer of the G.T.P., and Mr. Lumsden:

Division Engineer Bourgeois, district "C" was interrogated by Mr. Collingwood Schreiber thus:

Q.—Did you or your staff, in any one case under your instructions, classify solid rock by percentage?

A.—Well, every cut is classified by percentage, that is where there is solid, loose rock, or common excavation.

Q.—Do you consider that is measuring rock, according to the specifications?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you ever given any instructions to classify by percentage?

A.—Certainly, I have given those instructions.

Q.—Do you consider that measuring?

A.—Yes, that is measuring.

Q.—In looking at a cut, could you say, well there is 20 per cent. of common excavation, 50 per cent. of loose rock, and 30 per cent. of solid rock?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that measuring?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that the way you did?

A.—We have done so in a few places.

Q.—Have you done so in many cases?

A.—Yes, probably.

Q.—Do I understand you in a great many cases?

A.—Yes, in a great many cases.

Q.—That means that Mr. Bourgeois did that means that Mr. Bourgeois did not have his men measure the rock, and the contractor was paid for so much loose rock and earth, but ordered that the contractor should be paid for so much rock and so much loose rock whether it was there or not.

Again Resident Engineer McHugh, Section F, swore that when he found pure clay or cemented gravel he called it loose rock; and that when still softer earth was frozen he allowed a percentage of it as loose rock.

Resident Engineer Phillips, Section F, swore in effect that he faked his note books to deceive Mr. Lumsden. He swore first that he arrived at the quantities of solid rock and boulders by percentage. Then he was asked why he indicated "assembled rock" on his cross-sections. He answered that he understood that he had to do this to "balance percentages."

As I understand you, Mr. Lumsden asked, "this assembled rock was merely a percentage you believed to be the cut?"

A.—That is correct.

Interrogated by Mr. Keilher, as to his method of locating the boulders or assembled rock, the witness replied, "We had to put in a percentage, the same way in that."

Q.—You had to keep within his (the chief engineer's) instructions? He did not accept percentages? You had to show exact measurements? You had to show them in our cross-section sheets.

Q.—How did you locate the exact position of assembled rock, which you had previously turned in as boulders scattered over the whole country?

A.—We could not locate them.

Q.—The locations shown on cross-sections are imaginary?

A.—Yes, sir; for assembled rock.

Q.—Did you or did you not measure each boulder for the solid rock and boulders?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Did you measure each boulder for the loose rock returned?

A.—No sir.

Resident Engineer Millar swore he turned in frozen earth as loose rock, paid 60 cents a cubic yard for what paid 30 cents a cubic yard. Resident Engineer Bell admitted on oath that the loose rock he turned in was generally clay. District Engineer Poulin who was over those last-named engineers, and who replaced Major Hodgins when he refused to over-classify, admitted that he knew that this robbery was going on. More than that, he instructed his engineers to put that in false returns which would give the contractors double the money to which they were entitled. "I faked full responsibility," he said, "for telling my engineers to return frozen material as loose rock."

"That is how Laurier is finishing His Work."

It is probable that in the near future a temple of the Mystic Shrine will be established in Regina. At a recent meeting held by Shriners in the city it was decided to take up the question of establishing a Shrine in Regina with the Imperial Council and for that purpose Heers, Logan and Sneath will go to New Orleans to communicate with the chief officers.

WESTERN CHARTERS

C. P. R. Line from Regina to Prince Albert Approved—Much Opposition to Blanket Charters.

Ottawa, March 21.—Messrs. Neely, Martin, Cash, Ruten and Clark members of the Commons and Senator T. O. Davis, appeared before the minister of railways today and expressed their views a sto route maps submitted by a member of railway companies by a number of railway companies.

Mr. Knowles, M.P., was absent but sent a letter expressing his views. John T. Moore, president; J. Grant Macgregor, chief engineer and Alexander Smith, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Alberta Central Railway company. Without any dissent, the route of the company, from Red Deer westerly to Rocky Mountain House was approved. As the plans, profiles, and book of references, have been prepared, it is expected the line will be constructed by December 1.

The C.P.R. applied for the location of a line from Regina to Prince Albert and its line was approved for that distance with the exception of ten miles on each side of the village of Howell.

The route map of the Canadian Northern Railway Company of a similar route was approved from Craven, near Regina, to Pinkett, near Brum, south of Prince Albert and the C.N.R. had also a route map approved from Moose Jaw, southeasterly to meet its line which is being projected westerly from Manitoba, through Saskatchewan to Alberta. Some slight revision in the route map of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Regina and Prince Albert was made near Regina and near Prince Albert and a slight revision was made in the British Columbia section of the railway, which is controlled by the C.P.R. between Eiko and Wardner.

Representatives of the Western provinces who were present objected vigorously to any blanket charter approved, without anything being done to the west, which could be carried on red lines that the west would have an overflow of transportation.

Mr. Graham pointed out to the representatives of the various companies present that the day would shortly come when blanket charters would not be granted and companies would not be allowed a choice of several routes. They would be allowed either use it or abandon it, before they would be given another location. He thought the railway committee and especially the people were getting tired of proposals to build and delays ranging from two to 25 years.

C.N. Atlantic Line

Montreal, March 20.—It is announced by the Canadian Northern that their new trans-Atlantic service, the "Royal Line" will make its initial sailing on May 12, when the "Royal Edward" will sail for Montreal from Bristol reaching here on the 18th or 19th, and starting back on the 26th. The other boat, the "Royal George" will leave Bristol on May 26 and sail from Montreal on May 9.

Thereafter the service will be continued fortnightly between Bristol and Montreal, with Thursday as the sailing day. The "Royal George" and the "Royal Edward" are the "Calvo" and "Heliopolis," recently purchased from the Mediterranean service by Mackenzie and Mann, which have been overhauled for the Atlantic trade and rechristened for the "Royal Line." It is expected they will prove the fastest on the Canadian route.

At a meeting of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association held in the city yesterday, A. B. Potter was re-elected president, M. Brennan, vice-president, and the following to the executive committee: J. M. Stowe, A. J. Quigley and C. G. Bulstrade.

A Wheel Came Off

The train was running about 20 miles an hour when the tire of a wheel on the smoker came off, and as the train was going round a curve the wheels slipped from the track and the mail car, Supt. Derrick's private car were thrown upon their sides and dragged for a distance of about one hundred feet. The engine was partly tipped over and is standing now on the wheels at the edge of the rails. Officials say the track will be clear for the passage of trains by noon tomorrow.

All of the passengers hurt were injured by being thrown about the cars and being cut by falling glass. It was necessary to cut holes in the roofs of the cars in order to get the people out. There were about sixty passengers on the train. Supt. Derrick was not in his car as he had left it at the last stop.

Direct Assistance

Vancouver, B.C., March 20.—A very enthusiastic non-political mass meeting

THE GLASGOW HOUSE

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Not for many seasons have we been able to show you such a wide range of such excellent values in Whitewear. Every garment shows style, careful making and perfect fitting qualities from the lowest priced to the best. In many lines we can give you the entire sets to match. Ask to be shown when you visit our Ladies' Wear Department.

Bankrupt Stock Sale

Groceries, Dry Goods, Ladies' and Children's Hats and Shoes, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Underwear, Furnishings, Furs, etc. etc. Sale starts Thursday morning, February 5, at 9 a.m.

Whitewear Of Quality

Not for many seasons have we been able to show you such a wide range of such excellent values in Whitewear. Every garment shows style, careful making and perfect fitting qualities from the lowest priced to the best. In many lines we can give you the entire sets to match. Ask to be shown when you visit our Ladies' Wear Department.

- NIGHTGOWNS**
From 75 Cents to Five Dollars we show a very complete assortment. All qualities, in either Slip-over or Button Front styles.
- SPECIAL**
Fine Longcloth Gown, Slipover style, with short sleeves. Embroidery trim around neck and arms. Each \$1.00
- SKIRTS**
Our range of prices for Skirts is from 65 Cents to \$8.50 each.
- SPECIAL**
Fine Longcloth Skirts with lace or embroidery trim and dust frill. Plounce finished with clusters of tucks. \$1.00
- PRINCESS SLIPS**
Beautiful one-piece garments that fit perfectly. These have the yokes trimmed with Maltese lace or embroidery and the Skirts have trimming of same. Each \$4.25 and \$4.50
- DRAWERS**
We have Drawers from 25 Cents upward to \$3.50. Every line in either open or closed style.
- CORSET COVERS**
From 25 Cents, each to \$3.00.
- INFANTS, CHILDRENS, MISSES WHITEWEAR**
A full range in all qualities.
- CHILDREN'S ROMPERS**
Of washable Gingham, each 60c.

BAD WRECK ON THE SOO

Scene of Wreck at Bismark—Twenty Passengers Seriously Injured—No Fatalities Expected.

Bismark, N.D., March 21.—The Soo passenger train, due here from Minot at four o'clock was wrecked about a mile from the city at 4.30 this afternoon. The wreck occurred within a few feet of the walls of the state penitentiary. There were about twenty people injured, two or three of them seriously, and the rest with bruises about their heads and bodies. Eighteen of them have been taken to the hospital where their wounds were dressed and ten of them have been kept there for further treatment.

The injured are: Mrs. Irving, Wilton, N.D., severe bruise about head and has been unconscious since taken from the wreck; Mrs. Darlow, severe wounds and has been unconscious since she has been taken to the hospital; Dr. Sawyer, of Washburn, has severe cut over eyes. The above three are the most seriously injured and while the two ladies are unconscious at present, there are no indications that their injuries will prove fatal.

Thrown About the Cars

Where the injured received their wounds was about the heads and sides, caused by being thrown about the cars, and the following have been taken to the local hospitals for treatment: O. C. Gross, Underwood; Mrs. Eva C. Booth, Wilton; Louise Fisher, Garrison; ohn Hughes, Rugby; Jos. Frederick, Garrison; Anton Borose, Chaska, Minn.; J. C. Hendricks, Mandan; Andrew Attkins, Dogden; C. J. Peterson, Wilton; D. E. Bigelow, Bismark; Wm. Voss, Garrison; W. W. Good, mail weigher, St. Paul; G. A. Peterson, mail clerk, Bismark; Jacob Diele, Linton; John Spriggs, colored porter; Supt. Derricks, private car.

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EARL GREY MEETS TAFT

Both Speak at the University Club in Albany—The Best of Feeling Prevails—Close Friendship Necessary.

Albany, N.Y., March 20—President Taft, Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, and Governor Hughes, of New York, met here Saturday night at the banquet of the University Club. The President arrived from Rochester to be the guest of Governor Hughes until Monday morning.

"I may perhaps be excused if I confess to you with all the confidence of one who has lived for upwards of five years in close and delightful intimacy with the Canadian people, that they are well worthy of your esteem and affection," said Earl Grey. "I never visited the United States without experiencing a feeling of pride that our Canadians and Americans are related by the close ties of a common ancestry and that consequently, after living under different forms of free and enlightened government, we are, so far as the real big things are concerned, practically one people.

A Varsity Man to Varsity Men "So far I have spoken in my capacity as Governor-General of Canada. May I now say one word at this university dinner as a university man talking to university men. As a Rhodes trustee and one of the executors of Cecil Rhodes' will, may I be permitted to refer for one moment to the dreams which he buried in the grave of Cecil Rhodes, and are destined one day to bear immortal fruit? What were the motives that prompted him to give to your forty-nine States a magnificent present of Oxford scholarships? The hope that filled the great heart of Cecil Rhodes was that one day the English speaking peoples of the world would be joined together as co-workers for world purposes, strong enough perhaps to stop unprovoked wars, and powerful and high-minded enough to lead the nations in the march of progress and reform. Perhaps some day through the munificence of an American benefactor, a further stepping stone may be established in a similar endowment of scholarships in one of your great American universities for the most promising men that can be selected from the various parts of Great and Greater Britain."

President Taft did not begin his remarks until late. He declared it had been a great privilege to meet and talk with Earl Grey. "The Governor-General and I have been comparing notes," he said, "and I find that his job and mine differ in several marked degrees in his favor. He represents the King, and the King can do no wrong." The President can do no wrong, at least he has not anybody to throw it on to since Mr. Loeb left the White House.

The President referred briefly to the tariff conference to be held on Sunday, looking to an adjustment of the differences with Canada. He said that every effort would be put forth by the American government to see if a means could be found of avoiding the creation of a tariff wall between this country and the Dominion. "We must be as close friends as possible, for our mutual benefit. I am deeply impressed with the rapid growth and prosperity of Canada and I want to say that it is our great advantage to be just to the Canadians and to their great advantage to be just to us."

Future of Roosevelt (By Gilson Gardner) Khartoum, March 17—While I am not authorized to speak for him, I feel entirely safe in stating the plans of Col. Roosevelt as follows: Upon his return to America, Roosevelt intends to live quietly at Oyster Bay, and make a living by his pen. What the character of his work will be I cannot say, except that he will continue his present editorial connection with The Outlook. Even after his return he intends to avoid comment on political subjects until personal observation at close range shall furnish a basis for intelligent and fair judgment. Until such time he will strive to keep his mind open and avoid prejudiced based upon experts or partizan reports. He has been careful not to say he intends to be forever silent. He believes it the duty of all good citizens to take active part in all public matters. He is firm in the belief that such men must work at all times for better conditions, and that this obligation lies quite as heavily upon

men out of office as upon those who are in. As to whether he will take more than a publicist's part in future political contests will depend wholly upon developments. I believe his mind is absolutely open on this score today. He feels that principles rather than persons should command support, and I am confident that when the Roosevelt influence is felt it will be in aid of the progressive policies and of the progressive men, who are striving for them in the United States today.

Lost Explorer Ottawa, March 18—The government has entered into a contract with Captain Sam Bartlett, one of the most skillful of Newfoundland's sailing captains, and a man associated with Arctic expeditions for a quarter of a century, to undertake the task of searching for George Caldwell, who started upon an expedition into the far north accompanied by two Eskimos. Nothing has been heard of him for two years. He was last seen by the trading Eskimo at Baker lake in the fall of 1908. The object of his expedition was to locate certain rich gold deposits. Captain Bartlett will proceed north to Hudson Bay early in June in his own schooner, which will be equipped with an auxiliary engine. His intention is to proceed to the head of Chesterfield inlet and from there, by launch and canoe, along the route supposed to have been taken by Caldwell.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED

Alberta Fight Out of Legislature and before Commission—Meet again in May.

Edmonton, March 21—From now until the 26th of May there will be no live campaigning in different constituencies than has ever been seen in any real election in Alberta. Starting from an effort of the government and followers of C. W. Cross to hear the government supporters by a firm backing, the campaign is taking the lines of a flood of literature and a large number of pamphlets and stump orators who will stump the ridings and endeavor to explain to the people that the government is all right. The government members are expecting to take a little trip through their own special constituencies and address all the people, explaining everything possible.

Speeches by the Tories On the other hand, the insurgents appear bent upon a strenuous campaign. Messrs. Riley and Boyle's speeches upon the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway are printed in pamphlet form and will be spread broadly. Bennett's speeches will be published as campaign literature and will be issued in sales.

Legislature Adjourns The Alberta legislature will adjourn on Saturday until May 26. The temporary estimates brought down were passed with a cut of \$243,000 in the public works estimates, making a final total of \$1,448,539.25. The bill to incorporate the Edmonton Interurban Railway with power to build from Edmonton to several points in the district was killed in committee. All the important government legislation is being held over, including all the municipal acts. McLean's bill to grant additional power to the town of Taber was passed. In the debate on the estimates the appropriation of \$50,000 for the Edmonton court house was cut to \$25,000 and the \$50,000 for the Ponoka asylum was cut to \$35,000. The \$125,000 on capital account for bridges was cut to \$35,000. When the estimates were passed, Dr. Campbell, of Ponoka, asked the premier if he was his intention to introduce further legislation when the house met. The premier replied that there were some changes being contemplated. The premier told Mr. Boyle that he expected the Canadian Northern railroad line to Athabasca would be completed this year.

Settler Subsidies North Portal, March 21—A man named Miller, residing with Robert Kellerton, a farmer living on the American side three miles from here, committed suicide last night by hanging himself from a beam in the barn. No reason can be assigned for the act. He was not in a strengthened circumstances at over eight dollars was found on his person. He last year fled on a homestead in Canada.

Seventy Starved to Death Dawson, Y.T., March 18—The North-west Mounted Police expedition arriving from Fort McPherson at the mouth of the Mackenzie, brings word that 78 Fort Rae Indians of the Dogrib tribe, in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake, died this winter of starvation.

HAULTAIN AT ARCOLA

Delivers a Splendid Address to the Canington Electors—A Non-political Banquet.

Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, ex-premier of the Territorial government, accompanied by C. E. D. Wood, a Regina barrister and prospective Conservative candidate for Canington at the next provincial elections, visited Arcola last Tuesday and addressed the electors in the town hall in the evening. The meeting was fairly well attended and the speakers were given a cordial hearing. Mr. P. J. Griffin, president of the Arcola Conservative organization, presided while a number of local Conservatives occupied seats on the platform behind him. Mr. Wood was the first speaker, who upon being introduced by the chairman, expressed his pleasure at being present to address the electors in Arcola, and then proceeded to deal with the political issues relating to the province. He briefly dealt with the autonomy act, especially the portion of it that deals with the settlement that had been made in lieu of the lands in this he pointed out that the country had been robbed of its heritage and its just rights. Upon this contention, the policy of the Provincial Righters principally rested. He said that if the same settlement had been made by a Conservative government he would have been equally consistent in opposing the settlement as he was at the present time. Mr. Wood then dealt with the finances of the province and the so-called improvident expenditure that has been made under the Scott administration in which he calculated that from a surplus of \$500,000 in 1906 the treasury was depleted until at the last financial statement there was a deficit of \$700,000. The school book contract came in for a brief reference in which he merely pointed out that while the province of Saskatchewan paid \$1 a set the Manitoba government got the same set for 70 cents and the Ontario government as good as one for the money. He closed his address by a brief reference to the abandonment of the reduction of the school and agricultural societies grants.

Mr. Haultain upon being called was greeted by prolonged applause by his supporters present. He was in good form and he dealt with the provincial issues in his usual forceful and courteous manner, and from a provincial righters standpoint he gave a very effective address. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Haultain went into the heart of the issues upon which the provincial righters based their policies, chief of which is the settlement that was made on this province in the Autonomy act in lieu of the lands. After outlining the financial arrangement as provided by the Saskatchewan act he criticized it as inadequate in providing for the finances of the province as also being based on an unfair estimate of the vacant lands and also an unfair valuation on the same. He pointed out that while the finances of a province are based on only 25,000,000 acres of land, there was at the time of the autonomy act about 180,000,000 acres of public lands in the province to which the people had a claim. For this the province is given an estimated value of \$37,500,000 on 25,000,000 acres for which they were to receive one per cent. until the province had a population of 400,000 people, amounting to a grant of \$375,000. Mr. Haultain ridiculed this arrangement. He then proceeded to point out that while the Dominion government only estimated these lands for provincial finances at \$1.50 per acre and the interest at one per cent, the government was selling to settlers the same lands for \$5 per acre and interest at 5 per cent. The lands sold to settlers would have netted the province at 5 per cent. interest \$450,000 if the land had been sold by the province. Mr. Haultain claimed that the financial arrangements were inadequate and that they would continue so until the province was given possession of the lands. Those he claimed were the rights of the province and until those rights were restored the provincial righters party would continue. He repudiated the charge that the provincial righters were Conservatives.

Mr. Haultain still adhered to the conviction that in addition to the public lands being turned over to the province compensation should be made for the 13,000,000 acres of land that had been given away in this province for railway grants. He considered that if the province had been dealt with justly in the way of being given its land, the finances of the province would be in so healthy a state that there would be no need for the reduction in school grants, agricultural fair grants and the elimination of government hall insurance that has taken place within the last two years. He pointed out that in 1905 when he advocated this policy the charge was made that it would result in direct taxation, "but now," he said, "we have direct taxation and no lands." The five years of provincial government has only tended to strengthen his conviction in the wisdom of the policy he advocated in 1905 and he claimed that the future will convince the people that he was in the right.

Mr. Haultain appealed to the people not to let party politics stand between them and their rights in their efforts to secure from the federal government a fair and just treatment in the restoration to them of the public lands which was theirs by right. Politics, he said, was the business of the country, and the people should have as much interest in them as they had in their own private business, or the business of such-and-such a company. He had considerable stress upon the alleged payment of public funds to men employed by the government while spending time in moving from the place of occupation to vote where registered. He claimed that the reduction of school grants was due to the bad financial arrangements made for the province by the federal government. Upon resuming his seat Mr. Haultain received considerable applause.

After the meeting those who felt disposed took in the banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel where mine host Gillingham had prepared an excellent spread for the occasion. About eighty people sat down to the tables. Mayor Cook presided with the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain on the right and C. E. D. Wood on the left. The banquet was all that could be desired and much praise is due Mr. Gillingham for its successful execution. This banquet was purely non-political to which Grit and Tory sat down with that free feeling of comradery peculiar to the West. After the supper a toast list was disposed of in reply to which many eloquent addresses were delivered, chief of which was a very able address by Mr. Haultain of a non-political tinge on the provincial legislature. The evening's function was brought to a close by all joining hands and singing "Auld Lang Syne." The following was the toast list:

The King—The National Anthem. Provincial Parliament—Hon. F. W. G. Haultain; C. E. D. Wood. The Professors—E. W. F. Harris, A. E. Vrooman and E. J. Brooksmith. Agriculture and Trade—J. N. Kennedy, P. McLehlan. Our Visitors—Messrs. Honeyman and Dickens. The Ladies—Messrs. Hooper, W. Barker and Youngblood—Arcola Star. (Lib.)

WILL HAVE COMMISSION

Three Judges will Investigate Great Waterways Deal—House Adjourns until May.

Edmonton, March 18—When the Alberta Legislature adjourns this evening it will stand adjourned until May 26th and a session of over five weeks will end, with probably the smallest amount of business that any in Canada has turned out in a similar period. Notice of the recess of two months has given the afternoon by Premier Rutherford, and the action of the government, which has been anticipated for several days, is satisfactory both to the members of the government side and the insurgents alike. Members Growing Restless For the past few days, many of the legislators have grown uneasy on account of the prolonged absence from their homes and the advent of seeding operations has demanded their attention. The adjournment of the House is to allow the investigation by the judicial commission into the Alberta and Great Waterways contract. It is stated that the report will be ready for the House when it meets in May. What will be the fate of the Rutherford government will largely depend upon the decision reached by the judicial body. Should the finding be as the insurgents contend it must be in view of the evidence already brought out, the government will resign at once. Should they be vindicated and everything turn out all right as the government supporters claim will be the case, the administration will be safe. The next two months will decide the fate of the administration.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Eight Bills being Introduced into House of Commons—Want Marriage, Vows Changed.

Laren has given notice that he will introduce eight bills in the House of Commons all bearing on the rights and interests of women. His wife is the champion of this woman's charter, which she introduced to a large meeting of women at Manchester on Thursday. Lady McLaren deals with women's wrongs in no half-hearted fashion. First and foremost she demands that the house of commons requests the bishops of the church of England in convocation to draw up a new marriage service in accordance with womanly dignity and legal truth. "There is no doubt," she said, "of the inferior position of women in this country, and the reason we are treated so by the working and other classes is because the church and especially the marriage service encourages such treatment. The passage in the service, 'Wives submit yourself unto your husbands as unto the Lord,' compares the husband to a God. I do not deny his many godlike qualities, but I do not think men claim to have the authority of God. If he does, he does not get it."

Man's False Vow Lady McLaren claims that this and other similar vows cannot possibly be kept. Women married in Catholic, Jewish and Non-Confession churches can keep their marriage vows while the women married in the Church of England cannot, she thinks. She refers also to man's "false vows," "with all my worldly goods I do give thee," and the husband says that in the presence of God and the assembled company. It is not the truth. It is one of the great thumping lies and there is no other word for it," she declares. Several of the Liberal women of Lancashire and Cheshire have agreed to call upon the bishops to remove the objectionable parts of the service. They will ask that the law of divorce be amended, entitling either party to a divorce on the basis of unfaithfulness alone.

Street Railway On Thursday, the city council closed a contract for the building of a street railway in this city. The principal features of the agreement are: Principals—John Waller de Courcy O'Grady, James A. Anderson, John Geddes, all of Winnipeg, and the City of Regina. System—Overhead or trolley electric, with voltage of six hundred. Cars—Of latest manufacture, heated and lighted. Service—Six o'clock in the morning until eleven at night.

Fares—Five cents for each journey with transfers; special rates for school children and workmen; police, firemen and letter carriers to be carried free; children under five when accompanied by adult free. Tracks—Four feet eight and a half inches gauge. Construction—Seven miles to be completed by December 1st, 1910. Seven miles to be in operation by May 1st, 1911.

Deposit—\$15,000 as security. Terms—Franchise—Twenty years, after which the city may take over the system on payment of value to be determined by arbitration. Percentage to City—On gross earnings amounting to \$8,000 per mile, 5 per cent.; \$9,000 per mile, 7 1/2 per cent.; \$10,000 per mile, 10 per cent.; \$12,000 per mile, 12 1/2 per cent.; \$15,000 per mile, 15 per cent. Construction—All work to be done under the supervision of city engineer and to be approved by council.

Art Society The Regina Society for the advancement of art, science and literature was formed on Thursday evening last. The officers elected were as follows: President—Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands. First Vice-president—Dr. R. A. Wilson. Second Vice-president—Mrs. T. B. Patten. Archivist, etc.—J. R. C. Honeyman. Secretary-Treasurer—Duncan Brown. The Standing Committees elected are as follows: Music—Mrs. Hodgkins, F. Laubach, A. Sturroch. Painting, Drawing, etc.—A. M. Fenwick, Miss Rankin, Miss Gilroy. Architecture and Sculpture—Lindley H. Bennett, W. B. Van Egmond and W. H. Duncan. History and Archaeology—Norman F. Black, T. E. Perrett and Maurice Shanon. Literature, etc.—W. Trant, H. MacDonald, Miss Ross. Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry—Dr. Charlton, Norman McMurchy, E. B. Hutcherson. Botany, Physiology, etc.—T. N. Willing, Dr. Seymour, Dr. Thomson. Home Industries—P. McAra, Jr., T. T. Clemens and J. E. Doerr.

The Board of Directors are requested to draft a provisional programme for the balance of the year and submit it for consideration at a general meeting to be summoned within three weeks. It was also agreed to request Mr. Perrett to deliver at this proposed meeting, a lecture on the history of Saskatchewan. About sixty members were enrolled.

After the Packers Chicago, March 21—The National Packing Company of New Jersey and ten subsidiary corporations were indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury after eight weeks investigation of the Beef Trust. No mention was made of individual packers. District Attorney Sims immediately filed suit to dissolve the National Packing Company.

New Settlers Montreal, March 21—Over three thousand immigrants passed through the city since Sunday, and are now on their way to Western Canada. Out of this number about 85 per cent. were British; and the balance foreigners. At present there are about 6,000 on their way to Canada, and these will arrive here by the end of the week.

BUSINESS CARDS

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY J. KELSO HUNTER, Barrister, Etc. Regina 1818 Scarth Street Money to lend on Improved Farms and City Property.

HAULTAIN, GROSS & JONAH BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC. Offices: Marsh Block, Scarth Street, Regina, Canada. F. W. G. Haultain, K.C. J. A. Cross, E. B. Jonah.

W. A. THOMSON, M. D. Fellow Trinity College Office Hours—9 to 10 a.m., 1-3, 5-6 and 7-8 p.m. Office—1716 Scarth Street. Phone 123a Residence: 2141 Victoria Avenue. Phone 123b Regina, Sask.

FEVERETT & HUTCHINSON General Agents Representing The London Assurance Corporation of England; The London Guarantee and Accident Co.; The Sun and Hastings Saving and Loan Co.; The Royal Trust Company; The Sovereign Life Assurance Co.; Commercial Union; Hartford Fire and other first class companies. SCARTH ST., over Imperial Bank, REGINA, SASK. P.O. Box 710. Telephone 125.

JAMES McLEOD, M.D., C.M. (McGill) Late of London and Vienna. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT EXCLUSIVELY. Office: Northern Bank Building, Regina, Sask. Office Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8. Phone 274.

DRS. BALL & HARVIE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Cor. South Railway and Scarth Sts. (Over Dominion Bank) Hours—9:30 to 11 a.m., 2 to 6 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone No. 665. F. J. BALL, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) W. A. HARVIE, M.B. (Toronto Univ.)

STOREY & VAN EGMOND Architects Office: Top Floor, Facing Elevator, NORTHERN BANK BUILDING, SCARTH STREET. P.O. Box 1344. Telephone 498.

ASHTON D. CARROTHERS BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY. Telephone No. 598. STRATHCONA BLK., 1721 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

J. T. Brown, K.C. T. D. Brown, B.A. Harold F. Thomson. PRINCIPALS—John Waller de Courcy O'Grady, James A. Anderson, John Geddes, all of Winnipeg, and the City of Regina.

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INVESTMENTS Now is the time to place your funds at good rates of interest for a term of years. We can invest amounts from \$500 up in first mortgages or school debentures to yield very attractive rates of interest. Correspondence invited NAY & JAMES Investment Brokers.

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

WINTER APPLES 5—Carloads—5 Spys, Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Tolmon Sweet, Kings, 20 oz. Pippin, Haas, Grimes' Golden, Baily Red

Williamson's FRUIT EXCHANGE Eggs For Hatching From Choice Prize Winning WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$3.00 per fifteen.

T. A. McInnis 1937 Halifax Street. 50-6 Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure. CHAS. E. SHARP. Hawkhaw, N.B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

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80 YEARS' EXPERIENCE TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York

AN INTERESTING ON ALL Professor Bedford's Great Invention--Great Clover for Cows and How to Cure The majority of the Westerners are of the opinion that the clovers will succeed Canada, whereas nearly will give fair returns if in suitable soil. Clovers may be made of great service to farmers; they yield excellent for all kinds of farm stock the same time enriching the clover plant in common with legumes have the ability free nitrogen from the air it up their stems and actually leaving the soil was previously. Clover a many soils mechanically penetrate deeply and by hard subsoils and bring from a great depth; clo the soil with roots which cellent plant food as soon weeds. Clover owing to useful for holding the soil in place. Clover owing to its crop, greatly aids in keeping, very few of their way through a hard clover. I have never cessary to introduce clo into the soils of this country it is present in the alfalfa clover is by no plant as it has been thousands years, both the cians, and Romans know The latter esteemed it highly their way horses. present time cultivated in and Spain. Alfalfa is a dry land plant and has the most rapid progress having a somewhat light though introduced into two hundred and fifty still very little grown of alfalfa is not at all clover plant being more habits. The blossoms are instead of red, and the leaf. The most striking ever, in this clover is tap root, which has reach five feet in one extensive root system plant to thrive and pro crop of forage even on a in a climate of light froz crowns of the alfalfa pla the stems grow, increa year, until at the age as many as thirty stems from each plant largely yield of fodder. This plant is a very nial as fields have been main productive for fifty in this country, when a field of it, arranged made to leave it unbrok five or six years. The sive and it will never up as we do Timothy an Seeing that the seed in the crop likely to occ for some time, great exercised in preparing sowing the seed; the plowed fairly deep in harrowed, and the plants sows when the ground and rough soil is a great low wet land is very. Although it is poss fair crop of this clove crop of grain, we ha the best results from out a nurse crop of usual practice is to pl late in May, harrow the alfalfa broadcast in a Thompson wheel-bar harrow a second time, sowing the clover w possible. This has b ed, I understand, by a with a quantity of sowing the mixture grain drill. When sowed on app ble the volunteer gra come up quickly. Th with a mower when l they should not be will act as a mulch the moisture in the shortly after the w mowed the clover w ly, and the plants and well rooted by land it may be nee weeds again during frequent mowing n weeds from growi encourages the clo fresh stems, increa A crop of clover is t ed the first season, not be pastured on least a year old. Al when well establish is somewhat delic and should not b the first fall, but ble left to catch th It is very impo should be cut for appearance of the are then quite ten be of the best qua math heavy. If cut is well advanced, woody and the aft leaves of this plan from the plant, and cured as much as

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AN INTERESTING PAPER ON ALFALFA GROWING

Professor Bedford States Proper Method of Cultivation—Great Feed for all Kinds of Stock—A Clover for Country with Light Rainfall -- When and How to Cut and Cure it.

The majority of the Western farmers are of the opinion that none of the clovers will succeed in Western Canada, whereas nearly all of them will give fair returns if properly sown in suitable soil. Clovers of all kinds may be made of great service to our farmers; they yield excellent forage for all kinds of farm stock, while at the same time enriching the soil. The clover plant in common with all other legumes have the ability to collect free nitrogen from the air and to store it up in their stems and roots, and actually leaving the soil richer than it was previously. Clover also improves many soils mechanically; the roots penetrate deeply and break up the hard subsoils and bring up fertility from a great depth; clover also fills the soil with roots; as soon as they decay, this additional humus is also useful for holding moisture for future crops. Clover owing to its dense foliage, greatly aids in keeping down weeds. Very few of them can force their way through a heavy crop of clover. I have never found it necessary to introduce clover bacteria into the soils of this country, apparently it is present in the soil through all parts of the province.

Alfalfa clover by no means a new plant as it has been cultivated for two thousand years, both the ancient Greeks, and Romans knowing it well. The latter esteemed it highly for feeding their war horses. It is at the present time cultivated largely in Italy and Spain. Alfalfa is pre-eminently a dry land plant and has always made the most rapid progress in countries having a somewhat light rainfall, although introduced into England over two hundred and fifty years ago it is still very little grown there. The plant of alfalfa is not at all like the red clover plant, being more erect in its habits. The blossoms are purple instead of red, and the leaves are smaller. The most striking feature, however, in this clover is its very long tap root, which has been known to reach five feet in one summer. This extensive root system enables the plant to thrive even on sandy soil and in a climate of light rainfall. The crowns of the alfalfa plant, from which the stems grow, increase greatly each year, until at the age of five years many as thirty stems are produced from each plant largely increasing the yield of fodder.

This plant is a very decided perennial as fields have been known to remain productive for fifty years, and in this country, when planning to grow a field of it, arrangements should be made to leave it unbroken for at least five or six years. The seed is expensive and it will never pay to grow it up as we do timothy and other grasses. Seeing that the seed is expensive and for some time, great care should be exercised in preparing the ground to be sown the seed, the soil should be plowed fairly deep in spring and well harrowed; the plants are more delicate when young than most grasses, and rough soil is a great objection, and low wet land is very unsuitable.

Although it is possible to grow a fair crop of this clover with a nurse crop of grain, we have always with the best results from sowing it with out a nurse crop of any kind. Our usual practice is to plow grain stubble late in May, harrow once, then sow the alfalfa broadcast by hand or with the Thompson wheel-barrow seeder and harrow a second time. I would prefer sowing the clover with a drill when possible. This has been accomplished, I understand, by mixing the seed with a quantity of chopped grain and sowing the mixture with a common grain drill.

When sowed on spring plowed stubble the winter grain and weeds come up quickly. These should be cut with a mower when about a foot high and the cuttings left on the ground. They should not be raked off as they will act as a mulch and help to keep the moisture in the ground. Very shortly after the weeds have been mowed the clover will come up thickly, and the plants should be cut and well rooted by fall. In weedy land it may be necessary to cut the land it may be necessary to cut the weeds again during the summer. This frequent mowing not only keeps the weeds from going to seed, but also encourages the clover to send out fresh stems, increasing future crops. A crop of clover is not usually obtained the first season, and stock should not be pastured on it until it is at least a year old. Although young plants when well established, the first year and should not be pastured closely the first fall, but considerable stubble left to catch the snow.

It is very important that alfalfa should be cut for hay on the very first appearance of the bloom. The stalks are then quite tender. The hay will be of the best quality and the after-crop will be light. The woody and the after-crop light. The leaves of this plant are easily broken from the plant and the hay should be cured as much as possible in the coil,

her natural products in the American market than she now obtains, would probably satisfy all parties.

Mr. Fielding will leave for Albany early tomorrow morning. It is understood that at the conference the larger question of better trade relations with Canada will be broached by President Taft. Canada has for many years been seeking freer markets in the States for her agricultural products which are now practically shut out by a prohibitive tariff. The movement in the States for a revision of the tariff downward in the interests of the general consumer to counteract the present high cost of living makes the time opportune for such negotiations.

Both countries stood to lose by a tariff war; both countries will gain by a lowering from the unnecessary and unprofitable trade barriers to the exchange of commodities which each need.

Ottawa, March 18.—Hon. W. S. Fielding has accepted President Taft's invitation to meet him at Albany to discuss tariff difficulties and will leave tomorrow for the capital of New York State. President Taft's offer is taken here to mean that he is determined there shall be no tariff war and that he has some proposal to make which he thinks Canada can accept with honor.

TROUBLE IN CABINET

Reporters Say that Grey and Haldane will Resign—Radical and Redmondite in Revolt.

London, March 17.—The Redmonte and Radical forwards have again hung out the flag of revolt. They demand to be led unflinchingly against the Lords, in accordance with Asquith's Albert Hall pledge, without complication with the veto or budget or any other issue. They refuse to listen to the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey and other cabinet ministers for a simultaneous measure for the reform of the Lords.

"We are," said Redmond last night, "in for a revolution or in for a sham battle. We must use without scruple revolutionary tactics."

Sir Robertson Nicholl in the British Weekly puts the point even more plainly and says: "The Radical mis-giving is due to the fact that the government is apparently determined not to approach the King and mean to spring upon the nation a scheme for the reform of the Lords." He adds: "The non-conformist enthusiasm for the government is nearly worn out; unless some great decisive change is made the government will take their way to a general election on the road macadamized with broken vows."

Haldane and Haldane have told Premier Asquith they must resign if the cabinet yields to the Redmonte and Labor tactics, which they contend leads straight against revolutionary legislation.

It is stated on good authority that Sir Edward Grey's resignation was in the hands of Premier Asquith some weeks ago, and was only suspended when Redmond put the pistol at the minister's head, to enable the cabinet to attempt to find a way out of the difficulty consistent with Redmond's and Grey's standpoints. This they find the greatest difficulty in doing.

RAILWAY FOR NORTH

Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway will be Built—Medical Officer now at Prince Albert.

Prince Albert, March 17.—Dr. Reid of London, England, with his wife and family arrived in the city this evening. Dr. Reid is here in connection with the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway and will have charge as medical superintendent over all the construction camps in connection with the building of the road.

When interviewed here tonight, the doctor said: "You can tell the people that we have come all the way from London to Prince Albert to play ping pong. We mean business, and I think that before many weeks or as soon as the frost is out of the ground, you will see the ploughs at work in building the grade of the Hudson Bay and Pacific railroad. I am not ready to give out much information as yet, and prefer to wait for Mr. Alfred, chief engineer of London, England, and A. J. Taylor, contractor of New York."

"Mr. Alfred sailed from London the same day I did, but he sailed for New York and I for Canada. They will probably give you a good idea of what is being proposed to be done."

"Has the survey route been completed?" asked the reporter.

"A flying survey has been made," said the doctor, "but it is the intention of the engineer to organize survey parties to complete the survey as soon as he gets here."

"What route will be followed and what will be the cost of the road?" questioned the newspaper man.

FIELDING FOR ALBANY

Will Meet President Taft and Arrange Solution of Tariff Middle—Canada Wants Fair Deal.

Ottawa, March 18.—The invitation from President Taft to Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, to meet him as his guest at Albany tomorrow or Sunday, which was received here this evening is hailed with great satisfaction as pointing a way out of the impasse which has existed between the two countries on the tariff question for the past ten days.

Throughout the whole of the negotiations with respect to the present difficult and complicated situation, the government while insisting on its right to maintain its fiscal independence in making tariff bargains with other nations, irrespective of what the United States tariff law may be, has also been ready to deal in a friendly and conciliatory way with Washington in trying to maintain friendly trade relations, while not yielding in any way the principle at stake.

"Canada is prepared to do anything that can be done consistent with national self-respect and fair play to avoid a tariff war which is no more desired, on this side of the line than it is on the United States' side."

Hon. Mr. Fielding will meet President Taft at Albany, and it is believed that as a result of the conference of the two representatives of neighboring countries which are both anxious to live on friendly terms, a way out of the present difficulty will be found. It is believed that the invitation from President Taft would not have been sent unless he was hopeful that any proposals he might contemplate as a means of overcoming the tariff difficulties in the law would be acceptable to the Canadian government.

Canada's views of the whole question as explained to the tariff delegates from Washington here two weeks ago are thoroughly understood by President Taft. The present proposal to meet half way between Washington and Ottawa is taken to mean that some practical and mutual satisfactory compromise can be reached. The common sense and business interests of the north countries are averse to a tariff war. Both influences, working through the medium of a frank and friendly conference of the two statesmen should result in reaching a conclusion equally desired by both sides.

As to the details of President Taft's proposals for a way out, nothing is available here. It would not be surprising, however, if some minor concessions which would not affect Canadian industries at all, but which would rather tend to help the Canadian consumer and which would not practically affect the general principle for which Canada is contending, will form the basis of negotiations at Albany.

This, coupled with the probability of a general revision of tariff relations between the two countries in which Canada can hope for freer access for

WATERWAYS RAILWAYS

Toronto Minister Condemns Scheme—Ran as an Independent Candidate Again Proposition.

J. Galbraith, a Toronto minister, who unsuccessfully contested an Alberta constituency as an Independent Liberal at the last election, has been telling Toronto newspapers how the present crisis came about.

Mr. Galbraith is at present living at 295 Jarvis street, and in an interview he stated that he offered himself as an Independent Liberal candidate a year ago for the principal purpose of having the bill, which is now being introduced, in which two Liberals, one Conservative and himself, an Independent Liberal, ran.

"And what is your opinion, Mr. Galbraith?"

"Well, I think it would be the height of folly to fool with the Churchill Hudson Bay. Why not spend your money on a river that you can make something of and not one which at its best is only a good jumper affair? Do you know that a one-horse motor could almost jump across the rocks which run out from the east shore at the mouth of the Churchill? Well, it is so; do you know also that an ordinary row-boat could not go up the river more than 7 or 8 miles? Well that is also true, it is so shallow."

"You seem to strongly condemn the Churchill River as a harbor?"

To which Mr. Ray assented.

DELEGATES CHOSEN

Canora, Sask., March 14—A convention of the Conservatives of MacKenzie was held at Canora today at which seventy-three delegates from all parts of the constituency were present. The convention was called for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the convention at Ottawa in June and twenty were selected, all of which are prepared to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE

BETTER SPANKING.

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the technical terms in the bill, and did not see the plan of the railway.

Money Freely Spent

"I would not like to say much about the flotation," went on Mr. Galbraith.

But he said enough to tell about a lot of smokers and concerts held in Edmonton just previous to the last provincial election.

"My gosh," said he, "I don't know where all the money came from to pay for all that! That may be made known when the investigation takes place."

"The trouble was," Premier Rutherford should have consulted all his supporters in caucus before they could have discussed the bill minutely, instead of taking the responsibility upon himself and the attorney-general. This eruption, which is on now, would have taken place then had they had the chance to consider it," added the former candidate.

Defeated Here, Too

Mr. Galbraith ran as a candidate for the board of education here in 1903 but was swamped here as well.

Asked if he would return to the West, Mr. Galbraith said he had not made up his mind on that point yet. He is a barrister by trade, and one-time worked on His Majesty's malle in Toronto.

NELSON OR CHURCHILL

Geo. R. Ray, Hudson Bay Man, Declares Nelson the Proper Outlet for Hudson Bay Railway—Better Harbor.

Winnipeg, March 18.—Geo. R. Ray, mine manager of the Excelsior Coal Mining Co., Pinta, Sask., is spending a few days in the city. Previous to assuming charge of the company's affairs in Pinta about a year ago, Mr. Ray, spent several years in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company at Hudson Bay. When asked as to the future of coal mining in the Souris and Estevan districts, Mr. Ray replied that there would undoubtedly be an increasing demand for that class of coal in the future on account of the low price.

"You were formerly in the Hudson Bay service?"

"Yes, 8 years in all; 2 years in charge of Berens River, Lake Winnipeg; 3 years at Churchill; 2 years at York Factory and one year at Cross Lake."

"You were at Churchill 13 years and at York Factory, that is to say the Nelson River, 3 years, you should therefore be in a position to say which of the two rivers, the Churchill or the Nelson you think would make the better harbor?"

Nelson, Not Churchill

"The Nelson, undoubtedly," said Mr. Ray. "Why it would cost as much to make the Churchill into a serviceable harbor as it would to make the Nelson into one and then you wouldn't have anything like the harbor you would have at the Nelson. On each side of the Churchill River is a range of rocks which would make it exceedingly expensive to enlarge the harbor, which of course would have to be done as at present it is very shallow. When the company's ship 'Pelican' was lying there, there is no place in the river for another ship to lie at low tide. Then again the Churchill River sets fast very early in the season. I have crossed it at its mouth on Nov. 16th and it does not go out till late in the spring. I was going to say, but it is the middle of June and therefore summer. Of course I do not set myself up as an authority, but I have my own opinion in the matter."

"And what is your opinion, Mr. Ray?"

"Well, I think it would be the height of folly to fool with the Churchill Hudson Bay. Why not spend your money on a river that you can make something of and not one which at its best is only a good jumper affair? Do you know that a one-horse motor could almost jump across the rocks which run out from the east shore at the mouth of the Churchill? Well, it is so; do you know also that an ordinary row-boat could not go up the river more than 7 or 8 miles? Well that is also true, it is so shallow."

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Jolly's Spring Herb Tonic

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E. A. JOLLY DISPENSING CHEMIST REGINA, SASK.

3 DRUG STORES
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Phone 472 Dewdney St.

SENTENCED FOR BIGAMY

First Wife to Use for Erring Husband—Prisoner Receives very Light Sentence.

Portage la Prairie, Man., March 18.—The sessions of the spring assizes here today were enlivened to no small degree when the case of Joseph Larose, charged with bigamy, was being disposed of. The sentence, two weeks in jail, was also considered highly humorous by those in the court room.

Larose pleaded not guilty when the charge was first read to him, but after part of the evidence was taken and he changed his plea to guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court.

Mary Magdalena Ashlemle, of Stonehill, wife number one, and Mary Boyer, of Portage, wife number two, were in court, and when the prisoner pleaded guilty, Chief Justice Howell called them forward and addressed them. His Lordship explained that Mrs. Magdalena was "4" and that Mrs. Boyer had no claim to be considered a wife. Mary Magdalena stated firmly that she did not want Larose, while Mary Boyer expressed willingness to live with him forever, and to love, honor and obey.

Justice Howell informed the prisoner that it would be as well for him to go on living with wife number two, but he had broken the law, and a punishment must be meted out.

NO INTEREST IN LAND

Rogers Reads Letter from Dr. Montague—Famous Express Parcel Explained.

Winnipeg, March 18.—Before the Manitoba house prorogue this afternoon, Hon. Robt. Rogers made a statement in regard to the letter Dr. Montague produced at the Foster-McDonald libel suit intimating that Hon. Robert Rogers and Premier Roblin received a share from the lands of Manitoba and sold by the Union Trust Co.

Rogers read a letter from Dr. Montague in which he said that a number of years ago he endeavored to form a private syndicate for the purpose of buying some lands belonging to the Manitoba and the North Western land grant. He asked Rogers and the Premier to join him. Afterwards the lands were turned over for investment of the Forester funds, and it was agreed that as regards the lands which he had spoken to them, that the matter should be left in such shape that they might be interested in it if they wished.

Dr. Montague adds: "Hence the mention of your name in the document referred to, and as to the making of which neither of you were aware."

Dr. Montague says in the letter that the plan was turned down by Rogers and Roblin. The land he procured from the Manitoba government was bought at the ordinary rate and on the usual rate. Even discount for cash was refused.

Rogers also made a statement as to the intimation made in the House the day previous, by Johnson as to the acquisition of his wealth. Mr. Johnson said that he knew Rogers received from the South Express, a package valued at \$50,000. Mr. Rogers said that previously to 1902 he had been interested in mining companies at Kenora.

The bonds of one company were placed with a New York broker. The boom flattened out and the bonds were returned to him. This, to his recollection, were the bonds referred to.

GREAT RACE BY ACOOSE

Grenfell Indian Forces Swede to Break World's Record—Shrubb's Record Badly Beaten.

New York, March 15.—Gusta Ljungstrom, the sawed-off Swedish champion distance runner, won the twenty mile professional race at Madison Square Garden last night. He breezed into a sensational victory from seven of the world's greatest distancers and shattered all records for the distance. He won by two and a half laps from Paul Acoose, of Grenfell, Western Canada, and set a new world record of one hour, forty minutes and fifty-eight seconds and three-fifths.

The best time ever recorded before for 20 miles in any kind of a race was one hour, fifty-three minutes and forty-two seconds, by Lenhurst, one of England's premier distance runners. Acoose also came under the old record, while Jim Crowley, the powerful Celt, was third, a lap and a quarter in the rear of the Canadian Indian. Percy Selten, of Toronto, was fourth, while Fortunatio Zanti, the Italian champion, walked in a poor fifth.

Fred Meadows, who was heavily backed, gained a lap on his entire field before the fifth mile had been covered, but in the seventh mile he became subject to coughing fits that subsequently compelled his retirement.

Frank Clarke, of County Mayo, Ireland, attempted to stick to Meadows during the first mile and a half, and he dropped out. Thure Johanson, a Swedish runner, ran well up among the leaders for fifteen miles, but in the sixteenth his right ankle weakened. He could bear the strain for but a half hour more, when he stroiled off the track.

Ljungstrom equaled Meadows' record for 11 miles, and thereafter the records began to topple. Every mark from the eleventh to the twentieth, with the exception of the fifteenth was surpassed. At the fifteenth mile Ljungstrom was only two-fifths of a second behind Meadows' record.

From the sixteenth mile on, Ljungstrom bettered the previous runs by more than five minutes. First Crowley's record for 16 miles went overboard, and then Holmes' mark for 17 miles was bettered by more than five minutes. Shrubb's records for the last few miles were put in the shade.

Orange Platform

Calgary, March 17.—The meeting of the Alberta Grand Lodge Orangemen in session here passed the following resolutions this afternoon as the political platform for members: Absolute separation of church and state, no sectarian school system; equal rights to all; English to be only official language taught in schools or legislatures; fidelity to the British flag and constitution in all legislation regarding the army and navy; the unswerving support of any legislation tending towards imperial federation; the encouragement of immigration from the British Isles and desirable subjects from northern Europe; rigid scrutiny with the object of checking undesirable; an immigration policy that will remedy the evil of foreigners colonizing and thereby retarding their development into good citizens; public inspection of all institutions receiving grants from the public treasury; the enactment and amendment of laws which tend to the curtailment of vice; retention of the Bible as necessary to the administration of oaths; the full recognition of all marriages performed by qualified clergymen of any denomination or any other person vested by law with that power, and penalizing of any interference with marriage ties because of religious differences.

After Trade

Berlin, March 16.—The cessation of the Canadian surtax on German goods is the one topic of the hour in commercial circles here and great exporting firms are energetically seeking travellers and agents with an intimate knowledge of Canadian conditions, men familiar with trade practices of the Dominion, and especially of the rapidly developing communities in the middle far west, being engaged at fancy salaries and despatched to the field of operation equipped to conduct one of the most active business campaigns Germany ever waged on foreign soil. They will be preceded by an avalanche of catalogues and other advertising matter, printed in the Canadian language, offering unprecedented inducements to Canadian buyers to establish connections with German houses. All branches of German trade expect a boom in Canadian orders.

Mill Merger

Lindsay, Ont., March 20.—A huge amalgam merger has been formed, embracing eight large milling companies. The merger was announced here today. It will be called the Canadian Milling Co. The head offices will be in Toronto. The companies are: Tillson Company, Lindsay; Flaville Milling Company, Lindsay; P. McIntosh and Sons, Toronto; James Wilson and Sons, Lindsay; Walter Thompson and Sons, Lindsay; Woodstock Cereal Company, Woodstock; D. R. Ross and Son, E. Mount Forest; J. Martin Bros., Mount Forest; D. Flaville, of the Flaville Milling Co. of Lindsay, is president.

Minnard's Liniment Relieves Neuritis

Minneapolis, March 18.—

DELEGATES CHOSEN

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The West

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

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1910.

LOCAL POLITICAL PROBLEMS

Since the collapse of the Leader's Manitoba scandal-mongering campaign, the western journalistic scavenger has been without an occupation. We would again suggest that it uses its peculiar talents to the unfolding of Saskatchewan's political enigmas. With their talents, the information they already possess and the opportunities they have for securing further knowledge from interested, intimate associates, they should easily solve the four problems that have already been presented to them.

Why did Premier Scott refuse to continue his action against the Moose Jaw News? The News accused the Premier of holding ten thousand dollars worth of stock in the Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Company. This the Premier denied and issued a writ for \$25,000 damages. When the elections were over the brave Mr. Scott withdrew the action. The Leader is in a position to shed light on the Premier's peculiar conduct. This is a land deal of great interest to the people of Saskatchewan. The operations of the company were in this province. Mr. Scott is the leader of the government and the News is one of our leading journals. Who lied, the News or Mr. Scott? The News was anxious for the battle in the courts and Mr. Scott shirked the issue.

In 1906 a certain prominent Liberal, a great friend of the Leader, solicited subscriptions from men in Regina for the purpose of securing the capital for this city. Why was money necessary? What became of the money subscribed? After the famous "North Pole" scandal, the three returning officers skipped the country and for months lived in Chicago. These fugitives from justice were kept there by money sent from this province. They were in constant communication with prominent Liberals. Who supplied the money to keep these men while fugitives from justice? Who were interested in protecting them and preventing them telling their sordid story?

The last election hundreds of road gang men were switched to doubtful constituencies and in many cases turned the scale in favor of the government. This was done with money from the public treasury. Who was responsible for this illegal expenditure? The people of Saskatchewan are interested in these things. The Leader is in a position to satisfy their just curiosity.

THE SILENT MAJORITY

Situated in the south end of the legislative chamber is what has been described as the government annex. Here abide the most incapable of the government members and comprise that "great silent majority." They are well trained and disciplined in their one duty as legislators. Marvellous is the development of their voting instinct. As the Premier rises, the "great silent majority" follows his example. And beside as he does, with a look of smug satisfaction on their countenances, signifying that they have performed their duty and done honor to their master's training and as in the case of all such well-trained animals, they may look for the reward, the sweets of government pap and patronage.

But the "great silent majority" is seen again in the performance of their duty as legislators. Clustered around the Department of Public Works, clamoring and snarling for the petty scraps too

sed to them by their master, they are lost to all sense of decency and decorum. Continual practice has made them so perfect that the position of the flunkey has become their natural posture. Happy are they if awarded a bridge, road or the control of a liquor license and the successful supplicant becomes the object of envy to the remainder of the "silent majority" who with increased subserviency further strive to win their trainer's gratitude.

While the "great silent majority" is the greatest curiosity of the legislature in point of incapability their cabinet representative is well chosen. How eagerly and anxiously they watch him read the statements prepared by the other members of the cabinet and the departmental officials and what a sigh of relief goes up from the annex when he accomplishes his task without assistance from his seat-mate. Truly the member for Saskatoon, the municipal commissioner, does credit to his colleagues in the annex. Not even a decent phonograph, his feats of recitation are wondrous.

Products of the Scott political school, the "great silent majority" and their cabinet representative ably perform their duty as political automata. True, in addition they fill a certain amount of space in the large legislative hall although increasing the dreary blankness of the annex. But why continue? "to shoot a crow is powder thrown away."

THE LUMSDEN CHARGES

Dealing with the Lumsden charges, the Leader, following its policy, presents its usual amount of misrepresentation. It accuses the Opposition of being the author of the charges when they were made by Chief Engineer Lumsden whose appointment to his responsible position was made by the government. It represents Mr. Lumsden as having endorsed the work of the commission when in fact he has done nothing of the sort. The Conservative members of the committee of investigation are accused of withdrawing because they knew the charges were false. The Leader knows that the Conservative members withdrew after being refused the rights that belonged to them and when it was patent to everybody that the Liberal majority were determined to make the investigation a farce and to use their majority to whitewash the hoodlums in Canada's greatest scandal.

The situation was that the committee consisted of four Liberals and three Conservatives lawyers; that the Transcontinental Commission was represented by an able lawyer, who represented the defence; and that it was necessary to appoint a lawyer to appear for the public, to press the charge made by Mr. Lumsden that there had been over-classification. First the lawyer of the Commission made the impudent claim that he represented the public. This was too absurd and was rejected. Then the Conservative members claimed the right to appoint and instruct the counsel appointed to represent the public.

Everybody knows that it is the distinguished virtue of a lawyer to represent his client. Everything about his attitude and course depends on who engages him. Now, the Liberals, on the committee, were desperately concerned to prove the charges false, to prove that where the contractors got \$14,000 for a piece of work which Mr. Lumsden says was worth only \$4,000, that \$14,000 was the proper price. The Conservatives, on the other hand, were concerned to have the whole matter probed to the bottom. Thus, if the Liberal members engaged a given lawyer, he would be commissioned by the defence; if the Conservatives engaged the same man, he would be commissioned by the prosecution. The Liberals absolutely denied the Conservatives this right. They insisted that the counsel for the prosecution must be appointed by the defence and have the defence for his clients. Thereupon, the Conservative members retired from the whole thing.

The following examples of the work of the Transcontinental will give some idea of the enormous graft secured by government favorites. These cases are typical of the greater portion of the work. Case No. 1.—The government engineers returned the following figures for one piece of road: Rock 7,375 yards; loose rock, 4,560; common excavation, 9,115; total \$1,050 yards. Applying the foregoing prices we find that the contractors got \$14,636.65. But Mr. Lumsden when he went over the ground said that this was all earth, or "common excavation," the price of this should have been \$4,420.50.

Thus the contractors should have got \$4,420.50; they actually did get \$14,636.65.

They thus got \$10,216.15 more than they should have got. The excess was 230 per cent. Put in another way, the work cost over three what it should.

Case No. 2.—The government engineers allowed the contractors 4,352 yards of rock; 1,850 of loose rock; 1,233 of common excavation. This works out to \$7,711.93, which was paid to the contractor. Mr. Lumsden says that the figures should have been only 600 yards of loose rock; all the rest was earth. On this basis, it would have been \$1,735.35.

Thus the contractor got \$7,711.93.

He should have got \$1,735.35.

He got \$5,976.58 more than he should have got. Or 344 per cent. more than he was entitled to. This piece of work cost nearly four and a half the proper figure.

Case No. 3.—The government engineers returned a certain piece of work as being: rock 1,142 cubic yards, loose rock 1,395 yards, common excavation 1,372 yards, or 4,909 yards in all. The contractors on those figures must have got \$4,198.62 on this piece of work. But Mr. Lumsden says that there was only 100 yards of loose rock. All the rest was common excavation. On this basis the cost should have been only \$1,059.89.

The contractor should have got \$1,059.89.

The contractors actually got \$4,198.62.

Thus they got \$3,138.71 more than they should have got. The work cost four times what it should have cost.

Case No. 4.—In this instance the engineers returned 3,000 yards rock, 2,100 yards loose rock, 1,465 yards common excavation, or 6,565 yards, for which the contractors got \$5,897.65. Mr. Lumsden's figures are: no solid rock, 820 yards loose rock and 5,745 yards earth; or \$1,616.45.

Thus the contractor should have got \$1,616.45.

But the contractor actually got \$5,897.65.

The over-payment was \$4,281.20 or 262 per cent. This work cost more than three and a half times as much as it should.

Thus our four cases so far examined work out as follows:

No. 1—Proper cost, \$4,420; actual cost, \$14,636; over-payment, \$10,216, or 230 per cent.

No. 2—Proper cost, \$1,735; actual cost, \$7,711; over-payment, \$5,976, or 344 per cent.

No. 3—Proper cost, \$1,059; actual cost, \$4,198; over-payment, \$3,138, or 296 per cent.

No. 4—Proper cost, \$1,616; actual cost, \$5,897; over-payment, \$4,281, or 262 per cent.

The charges were made by the Government's own engineer. The committee of investigation, following the instructions of a corrupt administration, is simply a whitewashing affair. Its object is to conceal, not reveal, graft.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Edmonton Journal)

The spectacle of the Dominion government taking from the province of Alberta more money annually for land, timber, and mineral tax than it returns to the province in indemnity, contrasted with the spectacle of British Columbia, showing a seven million dollar surplus and a six million dollar deficit, gives some idea of the enormity of the travesty that was perpetrated on this province under the guise of autonomy.

British Columbia has few resources that the province of Alberta cannot duplicate. The province of Alberta has resources in arable land which no country in the world can duplicate.

The province of British Columbia is not distressed by the raising of a seven million revenue. Its resources, practically speaking, are not diminished thereby. The province of Alberta looks forward to the budget of 1910 with apprehensions of deficit. It has, practically speaking, no resources upon which to fall back.

The province of British Columbia is wealthy beyond computation by the ownership of its lands, timber and mines. The province of Alberta has been beggared by the Autonomy Act by which these resources were taken away. The people of Alberta know where the blame rests.

CONTROL OF RATES

(Moose Jaw News)

The argument frequently advanced in these columns that the effectual method by which to secure reductions in railway rates is by specific agreement with the companies—and that the most opportune time to secure the same is when negotiations for the construction of lines are being concluded—has recently been confirmed in the agreement between the government of British Columbia and the Canadian Northern.

British Columbia has guaranteed the bonds of the Canadian Northern Pacific Company, which is the Canadian Northern operating in that province under a provincial charter for 900 miles of road. The guarantee is for \$35,000 a mile, and interest at 4 per cent. for three years. This means that a liability of \$21,000,000 on account of principal has been assumed.

This is the chief form of assistance that the Company has received, though there are concessions of a minor nature.

In return, British Columbia has secured control of rates for all time—control, not only of local rates, but through rates, on traffic originating within the Province. In case of the Company being dissatisfied with the rates modified by the Government the Company has bound itself not to appeal to the Dominion Railway Commission, but to the Supreme Court of the Province; two justices of which are to determine such appeal having power to confirm, modify, disallow or revise such rates.

This is a great concession on the part of the Company. How was it secured? How came it that the Canadian Northern, which in the matter of control of rates, conceded nothing to Alberta and Saskatchewan, conceded so much to British Columbia? even went to the length of waiving all right of appeal to a federal commission, which remained open to it, in a procedure which, invariably in the last resort of hard pressed corporations, British Columbia secured control of rates chiefly because her government insisted upon it. Premier McBride knew full well, as every well informed member of the Provincial Cabinet knows, that general reductions in rates are not effected by the Railway Commission. Indeed, Premier McBride was so suspicious of the Commission's policy that he insisted the Commission should bind itself not to resort to it. That is a practical demonstration of the fair exchange policy by which a government says: "a railway will give you reasonable rates."

It is specially to be noted that in British Columbia the Canadian Northern is operating under a provincial charter. Why is this? A provincial government exercises control over a railway which it incorporates. The government of British Columbia desired to secure and retain control over the Canadian Northern system in this province, particularly in the matter of rates. Through the granting of a provincial charter to the Canadian Northern Pacific this was obtained; and through the clause in the agreement by which the Company bound itself not to appeal to the Railway Commission, provincial control over rates was obtained by a statutory obligation. But the McBride government was even more exacting. It said to the Canadian Northern: "you must agree also that the Canadian Northern Pacific will not at any time apply to be declared a work for the general advantage of Canada." And the Company agreed. Of course if the Canadian Northern Pacific could be declared a work for the general advantage of Canada, it would, by the act of escaping from provincial control, escape from some serious restrictions. The Provincial Railway Act says that all tariffs of tolls issued by a company of provincial incorporation shall be approved by the Commissioner of Railways; and that no tolls shall be charged until the tariff of such tolls shall have been approved by him. The government is also empowered to acquire any provincial railway. But as respecting these two companies these provisions cease to apply; after amalgamation with the Canadian Northern. Truly, in Saskatchewan the Canadian Northern has had only to make a request in order to get; and it is well known that this company is not backward in asking.

JOE MARTIN ON RAMPAGE

Again Attacks the Governor-General—Called by the Speaker—Seely Says Martin Does not Represent Canada.

London, March 21.—The Morning Post deals editorially with the ridiculousness from many view points of the United States press allegations that Canada has been investigated by the government here in taking up an unyielding attitude with regard to tariff concessions.

In the Commons on the consolidation of the alleged recent action of Earl Grey in taking an active and decided part in Canadian politics.

Mr. Martin said he was satisfied Earl Grey was not misrepresented as he had been informed, and quoted the Times reports of Earl Grey's speeches on the naval question at Regina. This is the question where there has been heated discussions in three camps in Canada and this is the first instance of a Governor-General expressing an opinion on a debated question. The speaker reminded Mr. Martin that no money was taken in the bill under discussion for the salary of the Governor-General.

Mr. Martin said he was trying to point out that the Colonial Secretary had not done his duty by allowing such conduct on the part of the Governor-General. This speech led to much discussion in the Canadian press.

Of course there was no national control over the Governor-General. The Speaker, again interposing, said Mr. Martin as a member had a great deal to say about the Colonial Secretary but little about the Governor-General which he was using the latter as a shield to attack the Governor-General which he was not entitled to do by the forms of the House, (hear, hear). If he meant to attack the Colonial Secretary, let him do so.

Mr. Martin said he did attack the Colonial Secretary in part of his jurisdiction; as Colonial Secretary. There were precedents for Governor-General in that there was a Canadian precedent for the recall of a Governor-General.

Col. Seely said though the honorable member represented St. Paul, he did not represent the people of Canada. The speech referred to was not fully reported but knowing the feeling in Canada and the popularity of the Governor-General, he thought it was worth the effort to report it. He said that there was nothing in the speech Earl Grey had made to forfeit in any degree whatever the confidence of the Canadian people. (hear, hear.) This closed the incident.

Almost every available room in the city is occupied these nights and the play of the man was taken into the empty hotels are turning travellers away each night.

Scott's Emulsion

is the original—has been the standard for thirty-five years.

There are thousands of so-called "just as good" Emulsions, but they are not—they are simply imitations which are never as good as the original. They are like thin milk—SCOTT'S is thick like a heavy cream.

If you want it thin do it yourself with water—but don't buy it thin.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Small Bottle 25 Cents and Half Dozen 1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE
156 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

WILCOX MAN IN TROUBLE

Short in his Cash and will Appear Again—Used Firm's Cheques.

Gilbert R. Morrow, of Wilcox, agent for the Rogers Lumber Co., whose head office is located at Moose Jaw, was summoned before Magistrate Trant in the city police court Thursday charged with having received two cheques, one for \$100 and one for \$150, from E. K. Davis, farmer of Wilcox, for which he had given no account to the firm. A. Ross appeared for the informant and C. E. D. Wood for the accused.

The evidence showed that these two cheques were paid by Davis and endorsed to the company by Morrow when they were cashed at the Prudential Exchange Co., doing a banking business in Wilcox, not having been sent to the Bank of Commerce at Moose Jaw where it is claimed it was the duty of Morrow to send them. The evidence also disclosed many irregularities in the book-keeping that have been running along for some time.

It appears that Morrow was continually running short in his cash and in order to square the matter up each time he would hold back part of the remittance to Moose Jaw. This was the condition of the books when the auditor checked them with the result could not possibly apply to the first cheque although it might to the second. He withheld sentence and let the man out on \$5,000 bail to come up for sentence on the 24th inst.

The board of management of the Baptist Church have extended a call to Rev. S. J. Fairmer, of Brantford, Out., to succeed Rev. G. Harmon Jones.

A Good Investment

You Can Make 50 Per Cent. on Your Money By Buying Furs Now

The prices of all raw skins used in the manufacturing of furs and fur garments have taken a big jump upwards this winter, which means a big advance in the regular prices for next season.

WE ARE STILL OFFERING EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS

LADIES' FUR-LINED COATS—A few odd sizes left. Two only Persian Lamb Coats at a bargain. One only Russian Pony, a beautiful coat at a snap.

GENTS' FUR-LINED AND COON COATS—A few bargains yet to be had. Gents' Chamois Lined Coats and Persian Lamb collars at \$30.00. A snap.

FURS MADE TO ORDER, REMODELLED & REPAIRED

FURS STORED AND INSURED	GRILLS & BROWNLEE Manufacturing Furriers 1841 SCARTH ST. REGINA.	FURS STORED AND INSURED
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CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND

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

WHITMORE BROS. LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan

In Regina Pharmacy 4719 Scarth Street, Regina

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

Diamond Coal

THE BEST AND CLEANEST FROM LETHBRIDGE

Pennsylvania Hard and Steam Coal Always on Hand

A. D. MILLAR & CO.
2113 South Railway Street Phone 79

Blackstock, Flood & Co.

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

SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan. 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this. 960 ACRES near Kindersley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre. 960 ACRES near Rosetown at \$16.00 per acre. 640 ACRES near Milestone at \$8,000.00.

THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tyvan 3 and 4 miles. Cheap. 640 ACRES 3 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying. WANTED—A list of your Regina City property. WANTED—A farm to rent. WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell. WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

Public Auctions

J. K. MCINNIS Farmer's Auctioneer Farm Horses and Drivers FOR SALE AT McMILLIAN BROS. Stables 1747 Lorne St. Regina.

PLEASE NOTICE MY SALE DATES:

6:00 P.M. TUESDAY, MARCH 29th Horses, Cattle, implements, etc.

All Credit Sales—For Particulars See Handbills.

See me soon about your sale.

Sec. 1—Bulls calving 6 months previous to March 20, 1910—1st, J. Caswell (Saskatoon), 2nd, A. J. Quinn (Saskatoon), 3rd, J. Quinn (Saskatoon).

Sec. 2—Bulls calving 6 months previous to March 20, 1910—1st, P. M. Brett and J. Quinn (Saskatoon), 2nd, "Admiral" Matlock Hopkins Bros (Anierley), 3rd, Joseph Caswell (Saskatoon), "Saskatoon 32nd."

Sec. 3—Bulls calving 6 months previous to March 20, 1910—1st, J. Cheyne (Moose Jaw), 2nd, R. M. Douglas (Tyron Forks), 3rd, J. Cheyne (Tyron Forks).

Sec. 4—Bulls calving 6 months previous to March 20, 1910—1st, R. M. Douglass ("Plum of Tantalum" (Saskatoon), Miss S. Champion (Saskatoon), P. M. Brett and J. Stittroy carried off ship for best bull bred in west, best bull bred in west.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

In the Shorthorn Club Bredt Carries Off C. Ship—Caswell and Winners.

The annual Winter Fair today at the exhibition the city. The weather is ordinary for a winter; indeed, the atmosphere on day would do credit to the grounds are in very early spring.

The display of animals horses and cattle, as has appeared in Regina in Western Canada. The official opening of the large auditorium short noon hour, the opening made by the Minister of who was followed by a welcome to the exhibitors. The result of the day's as follows:

Shorthorn Bull Class 1, Sec. 1—Bull's ous to March 20, 1910—1st and Sons (Edmonton), Sitron, 2nd, A. J. Quinn (Saskatoon), "Hillcrest Prince," nor Bros. (Cndie), "Ply 3rd, G. Kinnon (Saskatoon).

Sec. 2—Bulls calving 6 months previous to March 20, 1910—1st, P. M. Brett and J. Quinn (Saskatoon), 2nd, "Admiral" Matlock Hopkins Bros (Anierley), 3rd, Joseph Caswell (Saskatoon), "Saskatoon 32nd."

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PATE PROMPTLY

We collect the business Engineers and others who try of having their Patent by Experts. Preliminary request for our services quest Marion & Marion, 812, Montreal, and Wals

Investment

On Your Money Now

In the manufacturing of big jump upwards this in the regular prices

OPTIONAL BARGAINS—A few odd sizes left. Bargain. One only Russian.

COON COATS—A few Anson Lined Coats and nap.

FINISHED & REPAIRED

WHEELS FURS STORED AND INSURED

Wool

It becomes glowing and red too a few minutes a little paper and a brush dustproof bag.

LIMITED

Scarth-Street, Regina

Coal

FROM LETHBRIDGE
Steam Coal and
R & CO.
Phone 79

Flood & Co.

Real Estate Property
Regina, Sask.
plan.
Francis. Do not miss this.
Lake District at \$13.00 per acre.
van 3 and 4 miles. Cheap.
well improved. Good buying
property.

Public Auctions

NOTICE MY SALE DATES:
C. E. Brooks (Safe in Town)
TUESDAY, MARCH 29th
Horses, Cattle, Implements, etc.

Credit Sales—For Particulars See Handbills.

J. K. McINNIS Farmer's Auctioneer

Farm Horses and Drivers

FOR SALE AT
McCILLIAN BROS.
Stables
7 Lorne St. Regina.

cheques after they had been endorsed by Morrow and get them cashed. The magistrate pointed out that that document on behalf of the defendant did not possibly apply to the first one although it might to the second withheld sentence and let the man on \$2,000 bail to come up for sentence on the 24th inst.

Wholesale

Retail

100,000 ROLLS LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN WALL PAPER

Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA

PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

In the Shorthorn Class—Paul Bredt Carries Off Championship—Caswell and Douglas Winners.

The annual Winter Fair opened yesterday at the exhibition grounds in the city. The weather is out of the ordinary for a winter fair and indeed, the atmosphere on the opening day would do credit to any June day. The grounds are in very good shape for early spring.

The display of animals particularly horses and cattle, is the finest that has yet appeared in Regina, if not in Western Canada.

The official opening took place in the large auditorium shortly after the noon hour, the opening address being made by the Minister of Agriculture, who was followed by an address of welcome to the exhibitors.

The result of the day's judging was as follows:

Shorthorn Bulls
Class 1, Sec. 1—Bulls calved previous to March 20, 1906—1st, P. M. Bredt and Sons (Edenwood), "Lavender Sittytown." 2nd, A. J. Quigley (Sittytown), "Hilcrest Prince." 3rd, Trap-nor Bros. (Condie), "Prince Victor."

Sec. 2—Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1907—1st, P. M. Bredt and Sons (Edenwood), "Prince Martin." 2nd, G. L. Smith (Saskatoon), "Royal Banner." 3rd, G. Kinnon (Sotonwood), "Ythanside."

Sec. 3—Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1908—1st, P. M. Bredt and Sons (Edenwood), "Admiral Matchless." 2nd, Hopkins Bros. (Anerley), "Anerley Pri-moon." 3rd, Joseph Caswell (Saskatoon), "Saskatoon 32nd."

Sec. 4—Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1909—1st, J. Cheyne (Manor), "Zulu Chief." 2nd, R. M. Douglas (Tantallon), "Silver Flake." 3rd, J. Cheyne (Manor), "Scotland."

Shorthorn Cows and Heifers
Class 2, Sec. 1—Females calved previous to March 20, 1907—The only entries in this class were by G. Kinnon (Cottonwood), who was awarded first and second prizes with "Golden Blossom" and "Nellie Bright."

Sec. 2—Females calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1908—1st, J. Caswell (Saskatoon), "Miss Saskatchewan 43rd." 2nd, George Kinnon (Cottonwood), "Sittytown Blossom." 3rd, George Klempf (Lumsden), "Sittytown Flora."

Sec. 3—Females calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1909—1st, R. M. Douglas (Tantallon), "Plum of Tantallon." 2nd, J. Caswell (Saskatoon), "Miss Saskatchewan 62nd."

Championship Shorthorns
P. M. Bredt and Sons "Lavender Sittytown" carried off the championship for best bull bred in Saskatchewan, best bull bred in Canada and

WILL NAME COMMISSION

Government Ask Grain Growers' to Suggest Names for Commission -- Will Submit Names.

Winnipeg, March 22—A deputation of the Grain Growers Association waited on the provincial cabinet yesterday at the invitation of the government to discuss matters connected with the new government-owned elevators act. The representatives who attended were: D. W. McQuinn, president; R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, H. Malcolm, T. A. Cree, R. McKenzie and John Kennedy.

The interview took place in the office of the acting premier, Hon. Robert Rogers, and lasted for half an hour.

The principal subject under discussion, it is understood, was the reference to the personnel of the commission to be appointed by the government to operate the elevator system to be established under the act passed at the recent session of the legislature.

The government has been pressing the grain growers committee to recommend names of gentlemen satisfactory to them, from whom the government would appoint the commission, but owing to the fact that the grain growers committee being under government control and subject to political influence, there was some hesitancy on their part in acceding to the request of the government.

It is stated, however, that the grain growers' committee decided to submit a number of names, at the same time presenting a statement to the government adhering to the original declaration that no commission in their opinion could satisfactorily manage a provincial elevator system unless it be free from government control and independent of political influences. Up to the present time no appointment has been announced.

Supplementary
Supplementary estimates for the current year amounting to \$2,302,117 were tabled in the commons today by Mr. Fielding. Of this, \$1,718,650 is chargeable to the consolidated fund, and \$583,467 to capital, while the rest covers "unprovided items."

The votes include experimental farms and additional branch stations, \$28,000; repairing Sault Ste. Marie canal, \$135,000; Port Arthur and Port William harbor improvements, \$425,000; Tiffin harbor improvements, \$23,000; Victoria harbor improvements, \$36,000; Moose Jaw Immigration building, \$3,500; Regina Immigration building, \$3,900; Biggar Immigration building, \$2,800; Phillips (Alberta) Immigration building, \$2,700; Saskatchewan public building, \$300.

Forestry Protection
Further amount required for protection of timber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the northwest territories, and the railway belt in British Columbia, tree culture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and inspection and management for forest reserves, \$25,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Three Drowned

Teeswater, Ont., March 22—In a drowning accident at Tee's farm, four miles from here, Mrs. Joseph Semple, her daughter, Criside, and Mrs. Elliott, a relation from Liverpool, England, lost their lives in Teeswater river, which runs through the farm. Mrs. Elliott's daughter was the only one saved. They started to cross the river to a neighbor's but the swollen waters swept the boat away before they could use the oars and over-turned it. The accident was seen by Miss Kate Semple, who called her brother, who managed to save Miss Elliott. The bodies of Mrs. Semple and Mrs. Elliott were recovered.

For the West
Biddeford, Maine, March 22—More than one hundred French-speaking families from the city of Lewiston leave for the Canadian northwest within a month as the result of work by agents of the Canadian government who have been colonizing here. Nearly six hundred families form this year's exodus from the New England States. For New England States, the French-speaking people in the Canadian northwest and as a result a large number have been nudged to give up employment in the mills to go to the northwest.

Charged With Assault
Rosthern, Sask., March 22—A Spencerfield was charged today with being an accomplice to the assault upon Herbert Henschel, a bank employee. The man started to beat him over the head with a beer bottle, and in protecting his face and head, Henschel was badly bruised about the arms and shoulders. Henschel, the man whom Henschel claims assaulted, being left hurriedly. The case was adjourned to Saturday to allow the defendant to secure counsel.

Will Sit Tight
Ottawa, Government Will Wait for Further Word from Washington

Ottawa, March 22—From the Canadian end of the tariff embargo with the United States the situation tonight seems to be one of waiting for further word from Washington. The attitude of the government here, backed by expression of opinion from all parts of the country, seems to be one of "sit tight," until something a little more tangible than an expression of good will and a somewhat vague proposal of reciprocal favors for Canadian products entering the United States market is received from Washington.

It is recognized that there is a growing movement among political leaders in the States in favor of free trade between the two neighboring countries, but at the same time it is feared that, as has been the case in the past, there might be some trouble in implementing by legislation in Congress, and Senate any proposals of lower duties against products which Canada especially desires to market in the States, particularly farm and dairy produce, lumber,

shingles, cattle, wool fabrics, etc., which are not more or less barred by a high tariff wall.

There is no desire here to give up prematurely the leverage that it is felt will be learned by the government here, it is still Washington's next move. On the receipt of further advice from Washington, it is felt that Canada can rely on the realization of the present hope that better things are to follow. It is probable that action will be taken by the government here by co-ordinating its efforts with the United States to intermediate rates on goods for which they were particularly contending, as mentioned by our correspondent in yesterday's despatch.

The Canadian Parliament adjourns for a week tomorrow over Easter recess, and it is expected that during the interval some definite announcement as to the outcome of the present critical situation will be announced.

POULTRY EXHIBIT

The Bird Fanciers Show Their Favorites—Many Winners From the Regina District.

The poultry show which is being held in the city this week, has proved to be the best yet. The Regina district exhibition in the old Grays School. The prize winners are as follows: Light Brahmas—Cocks—1, J. Betchen, Regina; Hens—1 and 2, J. Betchen, Regina; 3, A. H. Salmon, Higa. Cockerels—1 and 2, J. Bullied, Carlevalle. Pullets—1 and 2, J. Bullied, Carlevalle. Pen—1, J. Bullied. Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cocks—1, G. Wood, Holland; 2, H. H. Willis, Boharm; 3, W. C. Callum, Condie. Hens—1 and 2, G. Wood, Holland; 3 and 4, H. H. Willis, Boharm. Cockerels—1, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2 and 4, G. Wood, Holland; 3, W. Potts, Qu'Appelle. Pullets—1, 2, and 3, G. Wood, Holland; 4, H. H. Willis, Boharm. Peps—1, G. Wood, Holland; 2, H. H. Willis, Boharm; 3, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon. White Plymouth Rocks—Cocks—1, J. R. Thwaites, Moose Jaw. Cockerels—1, J. Bullied, Carlevalle; 2, J. Betchen, Regina; Pullets—1 and 2, J. Betchen, Regina. Golden Legged Wyandottes—Cocks—1, W. H. Munro, Regina; Hens—1, W. H. Munro, Regina; Silver Laced Wyandottes—Cocks—1, H. S. Ross, Moose Jaw; Cockerels—1 and 2, H. S. Ross, 2, J. Bullied, Pen-1, J. Bullied. Buff Wyandottes—Cocks—1, Dr. Hills, Kennedy; Hens—1 and 2, H. S. Ross, Moose Jaw; 3, Dr. Hills, Cockerels—1 and 2, Ross. Pullets—1, H. S. Ross. Pen-1, Dr. Hills. White Wyandottes—Cocks—1, T. A. McInnis, Regina; 2, J. Holmes, Saskatoon; Hens—1, T. A. McInnis, 2 and 3, Dr. Rothwell, Regina; 4, A. C. McEwen, Saskatoon. Cockerels—1, T. A. McInnis, 2, M. L. Moyer, Regina; 3, T. A. McInnis, Pen-1, 2, 3 and 4, T. A. McInnis, 3, M. L. Moyer. Columbian Wyandottes—Cocks—1, W. and R. Pickard, Holland; 2, W. Lawrence, Marquis; Hens—1 and 2, Pickard; 3, Lawrence. Cockerels—1 and 2, Pickard; 3, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin. Pullets—1, Pickard; 2, Mrs. G. S. Page; Pen-1 and 2, W. and R. Pickard; 3, Lawrence. Partridge Wyandottes—Cocks—1, 2, and 3, Laird Farm, Regina; Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Pullets—1 and 2, Laird Farm, Regina. Buff Cochins—Cocks—1, C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove. Hens—1 and 2, S. Rice, Arrola; 3, C. H. Wise; Cockerels—1 and 2, C. H. Wise; 3, S. Rice, Pullets—1, S. Rice; 2, 3, C. H. Wise. Pen-1, C. H. Wise; 2, S. Rice, Arrola. Partridge Cochins—Cocks—1, R. Bigsworth, Chaplin. Hens—1, 2 and 3, R. Bigsworth; Cockerels—1, J. Bullied, Pen-1, J. Bullied; 2, R. Bigsworth.

Winnipeg Cash Prices
Wheat—No. 1 Northern 105 1/2, No. 2 Northern 103 1/2, No. 3 Northern 101 1/2, No. 4 Northern 97 1/2, No. 5 Northern 93 1/2, No. 6 Northern 89 1/2, Rejected 1 Northern 85 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 81 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 77 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 73 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 69 1/2. Oats—No. 1 Northern 34, No. 2 Northern 31, No. 3 Northern 28, No. 4 Northern 25, No. 5 Northern 22, No. 6 Northern 19, Rejected 1 Northern 15 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 12 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 9 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 6 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 3 1/2. Corn—No. 1 Northern 61, No. 2 Northern 58, No. 3 Northern 55, No. 4 Northern 52, No. 5 Northern 49, No. 6 Northern 46, Rejected 1 Northern 42 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 39 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 36 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 33 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 30 1/2. Barley—No. 1 Northern 48, No. 2 Northern 45, No. 3 Northern 42, No. 4 Northern 39, No. 5 Northern 36, No. 6 Northern 33, Rejected 1 Northern 29 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 26 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 23 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 20 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 17 1/2. Rye—No. 1 Northern 55, No. 2 Northern 52, No. 3 Northern 49, No. 4 Northern 46, No. 5 Northern 43, No. 6 Northern 40, Rejected 1 Northern 36 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 33 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 30 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 27 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 24 1/2. Clover—No. 1 Northern 10, No. 2 Northern 8, No. 3 Northern 6, No. 4 Northern 4, No. 5 Northern 2, No. 6 Northern 1, Rejected 1 Northern 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 1/4, Rejected 3 Northern 1/8, Rejected 4 Northern 1/16, Rejected 5 Northern 1/32. Hay—No. 1 Northern 12, No. 2 Northern 10, No. 3 Northern 8, No. 4 Northern 6, No. 5 Northern 4, No. 6 Northern 2, Rejected 1 Northern 1 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 1, Rejected 3 Northern 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 1/4, Rejected 5 Northern 1/8. Straw—No. 1 Northern 10, No. 2 Northern 8, No. 3 Northern 6, No. 4 Northern 4, No. 5 Northern 2, No. 6 Northern 1, Rejected 1 Northern 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 1/4, Rejected 3 Northern 1/8, Rejected 4 Northern 1/16, Rejected 5 Northern 1/32.

Winnipeg Options
Wheat—Open Close March 105 106 1/2, May 106 106 1/2, July 107 107 1/2. Oats—Open Close March 34 34 1/2, May 34 34 1/2, July 34 34 1/2. Corn—Open Close March 61 61 1/2, May 61 61 1/2, July 61 61 1/2. Barley—Open Close March 48 48 1/2, May 48 48 1/2, July 48 48 1/2. Rye—Open Close March 55 55 1/2, May 55 55 1/2, July 55 55 1/2. Clover—Open Close March 10 10 1/2, May 10 10 1/2, July 10 10 1/2. Hay—Open Close March 12 12 1/2, May 12 12 1/2, July 12 12 1/2. Straw—Open Close March 10 10 1/2, May 10 10 1/2, July 10 10 1/2.

Citizens Meeting
A meeting of the citizens was held in the police court room at 7:30, city hall last evening to discuss the money by-laws to be submitted to the boroughes for ratification tomorrow. The purposes and amounts are as follows:

Albert St. Subway \$41,000
Waterworks Extensions 10,000
Sewerage Extensions 10,000
Market Building 10,000
Exhibition Grounds Improved 25,000
Implements 25,000

and a by-law to give a kick for land to the proposed Methodist College. All of the speakers at last night's meeting favored the last five mentioned by-laws but there seemed to be a distinct lack of unanimity about the Albert Street Subway.

Nearly all the north of the track favor a subway being built at Scarth street instead of Albert. The speakers opposing the Albert street subway in favor of Scarth street were: Dr. A. McDonald, Ald. Wright, Dr. Cowan and H. W. Laird. Those favoring the Albert street were: Jos. Campbell, J. H. Haslam, P. McAra, Jr., and J. W. Smith.

The council with the exception of Ald. Wright, are a unit behind the Albert street subway proposal and hold out the hope that, as soon as the Union Depot is completed, another subway will be put in at Broad street or one of the streets east of it.

The voting takes place tomorrow.

Fire at Outlook
Outlook, Sask., March 22—A fire started in J. Ferry's butcher shop this afternoon and wiped out nearly all the north end of Saskatchewan avenue. G. P. Dalnry's drug store, the post office, Fraser Bros. hardware, G. P. Dalnry's butcher shop, Geo. McKay's harness shop, E. F. Johnson's general store and J. Peltis' poolroom were burned to the ground. The whole town was in danger at one time. The Hotel Outlook was saved with great difficulty. It was several times on fire. Every man, woman and child in town turned out to help save the contents of the buildings. The fire department worked hard and did good work, but was handicapped for water. The loss is about \$76,000.

Big Trade Increase
Enormous Increase in Trade During Past Eleven Months—Customs Revenue Shows Increase.

Ottawa, March 16—The total trade of Canada for February was \$48,391,201, an increase of \$8,202,374 over February of last year. For the eleven months of the fiscal year, the total trade has been \$610,577,981, an increase of \$104,113,207 or over 20 percent as compared with the corresponding eleven months of last fiscal year, and constituting a new record for Canadian trade.

Imports for the month totalled \$3,341,462, an increase of \$732,734 over the corresponding month of last year. For the eleven months imports totalled \$32,339,669, an increase of \$8,881,233. Exports of domestic products for the month totalled \$15,377,343, an increase of a little over one million. Exports of domestic products for eleven months totalled \$157,912,262, an increase of \$22,805,650.

Of this latter increase about seventeen millions was in agricultural exports, about seven and a half millions was in exports of the forest and about two millions exports of manufactures.

Exports of foreign products for eleven months totalled \$21,174,050, an increase of a little over three millions. The total customs revenue for the eleven months was \$53,513,335, an increase of \$11,389,065.

Marion Bridge, C.B., May 30, 95.
I have handed MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for, and unquestionably the best of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL, REGGISON

Married—At the Hotel Royal on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. E. A. Herdman, S. C. Bennett, officiating, of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams of Regina.

C. P. R. LET CONTRACTS

Many Lines to be Built This Year—Regina-Griffin Line Withdrawn—G. T. P. have Prior Rights.

Winnipeg, March 22—The expenditure of millions of dollars were left by the Canadian Pacific this morning through the possession of contractors from various parts of the West. Many of the men who know most about the business were in the city. Representatives of the McArthur Company and Foley, Welch and Stewart, and others who have been figuring on the contracts, are now receiving the announcement of the awarding of the important undertakings and will arrange immediately with the sub-contractors for the beginning of operations.

In the farthest west most of the new work of the year will be done by Foley, Welch and Stewart and near to Winnipeg it is expected that almost all the contracts will go to J. D. McArthur. Already a number of important contracts have been awarded to these two firms. In Alberta the Klipp extension will be built by Foley, Welch and Stewart. This line has been completed to the Little Bow River. It is now proposed to extend it from Calgary to a point southeast of Calgary. Next year the line will be continued until a junction is effected with the Calgary-McLeod branch.

The extension of the Langdon branch will also be built by the Foley, Welch and Stewart firm. This extension or spur leaves the Langdon branch at Irwin and runs in a south eastern direction. The intention being to afford facilities to the large numbers locating in the irrigation belt. The Weburn extension will be built by the J. D. McArthur company and the expectation is that this company will remain on this work for several years until the line is built through towards Lethbridge. Only twenty-five miles of the line will be completed this year.

The J. D. McArthur company will also build the Outlook extension. This is a ninety mile job, the work beginning on the north side of the Saskatchewan river and continuing to a point where the road branches off to Macmillan.

The work of constructing this road from the Macmillan end is a separate contract and this report at the Regina office this morning was to the effect that J. D. McArthur and Janssen, McDonald and Timothy had put in an identical bid for the work.

No announcement was made with reference to the contract for the reconstruction of the line from Regina to Colonsay. It is understood that the order for the building of a line from Regina to Griffin has been withdrawn. The Grand Trunk Pacific are to build a line through the same territory and it is stated that for this reason the C.P.R. did not receive the privilege, prior rights being obtained by the new road. Tenders are called for the double tracking from Winnipeg to Portage but the contract has not been awarded.

Winnipeg Cash Prices
Wheat—No. 1 Northern 105 1/2, No. 2 Northern 103 1/2, No. 3 Northern 101 1/2, No. 4 Northern 97 1/2, No. 5 Northern 93 1/2, No. 6 Northern 89 1/2, Rejected 1 Northern 85 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 81 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 77 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 73 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 69 1/2. Oats—No. 1 Northern 34, No. 2 Northern 31, No. 3 Northern 28, No. 4 Northern 25, No. 5 Northern 22, No. 6 Northern 19, Rejected 1 Northern 15 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 12 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 9 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 6 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 3 1/2. Corn—No. 1 Northern 61, No. 2 Northern 58, No. 3 Northern 55, No. 4 Northern 52, No. 5 Northern 49, No. 6 Northern 46, Rejected 1 Northern 42 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 39 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 36 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 33 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 30 1/2. Barley—No. 1 Northern 48, No. 2 Northern 45, No. 3 Northern 42, No. 4 Northern 39, No. 5 Northern 36, No. 6 Northern 33, Rejected 1 Northern 29 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 26 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 23 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 20 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 17 1/2. Rye—No. 1 Northern 55, No. 2 Northern 52, No. 3 Northern 49, No. 4 Northern 46, No. 5 Northern 43, No. 6 Northern 40, Rejected 1 Northern 36 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 33 1/2, Rejected 3 Northern 30 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 27 1/2, Rejected 5 Northern 24 1/2. Clover—No. 1 Northern 10, No. 2 Northern 8, No. 3 Northern 6, No. 4 Northern 4, No. 5 Northern 2, No. 6 Northern 1, Rejected 1 Northern 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 1/4, Rejected 3 Northern 1/8, Rejected 4 Northern 1/16, Rejected 5 Northern 1/32. Hay—No. 1 Northern 12, No. 2 Northern 10, No. 3 Northern 8, No. 4 Northern 6, No. 5 Northern 4, No. 6 Northern 2, Rejected 1 Northern 1 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 1, Rejected 3 Northern 1/2, Rejected 4 Northern 1/4, Rejected 5 Northern 1/8. Straw—No. 1 Northern 10, No. 2 Northern 8, No. 3 Northern 6, No. 4 Northern 4, No. 5 Northern 2, No. 6 Northern 1, Rejected 1 Northern 1/2, Rejected 2 Northern 1/4, Rejected 3 Northern 1/8, Rejected 4 Northern 1/16, Rejected 5 Northern 1/32.

Winnipeg Options
Wheat—Open Close March 105 106 1/2, May 106 106 1/2, July 107 107 1/2. Oats—Open Close March 34 34 1/2, May 34 34 1/2, July 34 34 1/2. Corn—Open Close March 61 61 1/2, May 61 61 1/2, July 61 61 1/2. Barley—Open Close March 48 48 1/2, May 48 48 1/2, July 48 48 1/2. Rye—Open Close March 55 55 1/2, May 55 55 1/2, July 55 55 1/2. Clover—Open Close March 10 10 1/2, May 10 10 1/2, July 10 10 1/2. Hay—Open Close March 12 12 1/2, May 12 12 1/2, July 12 12 1/2. Straw—Open Close March 10 10 1/2, May 10 10 1/2, July 10 10 1/2.

Citizens Meeting
A meeting of the citizens was held in the police court room at 7:30, city hall last evening to discuss the money by-laws to be submitted to the boroughes for ratification tomorrow. The purposes and amounts are as follows:

Albert St. Subway \$41,000
Waterworks Extensions 10,000
Sewerage Extensions 10,000
Market Building 10,000
Exhibition Grounds Improved 25,000
Implements 25,000

and a by-law to give a kick for land to the proposed Methodist College. All of the speakers at last night's meeting favored the last five mentioned by-laws but there seemed to be a distinct lack of unanimity about the Albert Street Subway.

Nearly all the north of the track favor a subway being built at Scarth street instead of Albert. The speakers opposing the Albert street subway in favor of Scarth street were: Dr. A. McDonald, Ald. Wright, Dr. Cowan and H. W. Laird. Those favoring the Albert street were: Jos. Campbell, J. H. Haslam, P. McAra, Jr., and J. W. Smith.

The council with the exception of Ald. Wright, are a unit behind the Albert street subway proposal and hold out the hope that, as soon as the Union Depot is completed, another subway will be put in at Broad street or one of the streets east of it.

The voting takes place tomorrow.

Fire at Outlook
Outlook, Sask., March 22—A fire started in J. Ferry's butcher shop this afternoon and wiped out nearly all the north end of Saskatchewan avenue. G. P. Dalnry's drug store, the post office, Fraser Bros. hardware, G. P. Dalnry's butcher shop, Geo. McKay's harness shop, E. F. Johnson's general store and J. Peltis' poolroom were burned to the ground. The whole town was in danger at one time. The Hotel Outlook was saved with great difficulty. It was several times on fire. Every man, woman and child in town turned out to help save the contents of the buildings. The fire department worked hard and did good work, but was handicapped for water. The loss is about \$76,000.

Marion Bridge, C.B., May 30, 95.
I have handed MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for, and unquestionably the best of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL, REGGISON

Married—At the Hotel Royal on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. E. A. Herdman, S. C. Bennett, officiating, of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams of Regina.

Manitoba Man gets Two and a Half Years for Attempted Indecent Assault.

Portage la Prairie, Man., March 18
The spring assizes were concluded here this afternoon, when the grand jury presented their report, and the last case of the docket was disposed of when Andre Seret of Rosendale was sentenced to two years and six months in the Stony Mountain penitentiary on the charge of attempting an indecent assault.

The complainant in the case was Mrs. Johnson Henry, of Rosendale, and only her evidence and that of her husband was submitted. She said that on February 8 she was at her home near Rosendale, alone with her two children, when the prisoner, Seret, called and asked that she be attended. White in the house he grabbed her by the arms and they fought around the room. She succeeded in getting away and ran up the road. The witness said that her wrists were marked and there was a scratch on the back of her neck. The witness told her story in a straightforward manner; and it was not shaken by the cross-examination. The jury were out over an hour on the case and brought in a verdict of guilty.

The assizes were closed tonight at five o'clock when the grand jury brought in their report dealing with

ANNUAL CONVENTION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Jas. Smith Again President--Moose Jaw Next Meeting Place--An Attack on Regina--No Union with Municipal Association--Demand Government

Saskatoon, March 16--The annual convention of the Saskatchewan Improvement Districts Association opened this morning. The annual address of the president was delivered after which adjournment was made for the commencement of the regular business of the convention.

President Smith occupied the chair, accompanied by vice-president Hewson, and members of the executive, including E. Hingley, secretary; A. H. Salmon, H. E. Clinite, H. R. Byth, W. S. Chambers, J. Bell, R. Black, W. C. McCloy, H. J. Mitchell, A. M. More, T. McCloy, H. J. Mitchell, A. M. More, F. Dickson, H. Webb, T. J. McGuire, P. J. Russell, Fred Black, J. L. Tooke and R. M. Johnson.

Mayor Hopkins, in an address of welcome, suggested that the convention consider the advisability of joining with the union of Saskatchewan municipalities, so that instead of two organizations there would be one.

W. C. Sutherland, also addressed the convention, referring to the enlarged powers conferred by the new Municipal Act, and thanked them for their invitation to address them.

Wright, on behalf of the convention, extended an invitation to the convention to meet at Regina next year.

At this afternoon's session the delegates listened to addresses on various subjects connected with the local improvement districts from many well-known provincial speakers and delegates, and government officials, and the convention passed a number of resolutions bearing on the municipal and public affairs.

The auditor's report, which was submitted by G. D. Fitzgerald, showed total receipts \$1,974, and a balance on hand of \$249.28, and was adopted.

Hail Insurance Resolution The Grain Growers' Association hail insurance resolution, proposed by J. L. Rooke, was adopted by a majority, it was as follows: "Whereas, the hail insurance companies now operating in Saskatchewan are not doing business acceptable to the farmers of the province, therefore, he it resolved, that a provincial hail insurance system be established, the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all land to be subject to the said assessment, providing that any resident ratepayer be allowed to register one section or less from assessment, and participation in benefits."

Other Resolutions Resolutions were passed recommending more and larger grants by the government for road building, to be spent under the supervision of local councils; an amendment to the municipal act that each municipality may collect only such school taxes as are levied on land within its boundaries; asking the department of the interior to allow taxes not paid by non or partly resident homesteaders to remain registered against the land, thus preventing these lands becoming a dead loss to the district.

The convention endorsed the Prince Albert convention resolution that, a charter or government aid be only granted to railway companies who build with a view to the development of new country. The government are to be asked to have the law changed so as to enable farmers to manufacture alcohol for heating, lighting, driving machinery, free of excise, and issue bulletins of the methods used in the manufacture.

The preamble of the resolution sets out that this was necessary in view of the high price and uncertainty of the coal and wood supply on the prairie, and the danger of trusts and combines raising the price of fuel used for driving internal combustion engines and for lighting purposes. The mover of the resolution, F. Conlan, of Moose Jaw, said that an acre of potatoes would give enough alcohol to supply a family with light and fuel.

The convention was brought to a close by a meeting of the new executive, who reappointed E. Hingley, Radiason, secretary-treasurer at \$250, with a bonus of \$100 for extra services. The following committees were appointed: Finance--Messrs. Thompson, Hamilton, Mitchell and Black. Reception--Messrs. Clinite, Conlan, Stansfield, Williamson, Resolutions--Messrs. Potts, Salmon, Chambers, Flower.

GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS The following recent appointments appear in the current number of the Saskatchewan Gazette:-- Notaries Public--E. M. Bill, of Saskatoon; David McKenzie, of Wadena; James Simpson Dick, of Ladstock; William Norman Evans, of Sheho; John D. Brown, of Rosetown; Norman Robertson Hoffman, of Regina; Chas. Seth Chappell, of Frohisher; Franklin John Stent, of Carlyle; Russell Ethebert Coupland, of Foam Lake.

Commissioners for Oaths--William Reynolds Tripp, of Cupar; Joseph Thordur Paulson, of Leslie; Harold

HUMAN DERELICTS

Awful Picture of London's Poverty Stricken--The Charity of the Poor--Poverty Increasing.

London, March 14--"Time, gentlemen, please," is the call that is heard when the lights go out in the restaurants of the west side and the gin palaces of the east, the great city hurries home to bed. After that there remain only the masterless men and rogues--and those who have no homes to which they can go.

It had been raining for forty-eight hours when that modern curfew sent us forth from Fleet Street. First, we went westward, the Irishman and I. There was yet life in the Strand, and the Haymarket was already deserted. The coffee staff at the Marble Arch was like a place of the dead save for a policeman, in his glistening cap standing in the lee of the arch itself. So we went back eastward again.

In Regent Street we met two men, fair haired Germans, one in white and one in grey, disputing a doorway. Leicester Square was like the Marble Arch corner save that there were two or three cabs yet on the rank. So far we had drawn a blank; but the Irishman shook his head as we turned down by Charing Cross station. "The embankment is too ghastly," he said.

He was quite right. Hungerford bridge in very wide, but from the underground station to Northumberland avenue they were lying along the pavement in a row, huddled together as closely as they could get for mutual warmth. It was like a bivouac--the bivouac of the army of the lost.

If you want to realize the horror of a great city you should take a walk after 2 a.m. At first in the dim light you may not grasp what those bundles are. Then it comes home to you suddenly and you feel sick. They are men and women, and children as well wrapped in newspapers and old contents bills and foul rags of sackings, with the wrecks of boots protruding from the bundles and bare flesh protruding from the boots. Most are lying still, but every now and then one does move restlessly, throwing off his covering, and you will see one of the half-dozen watching policemen cover him up again, tucking the newspaper down over the rags, doing it half sheepishly--at any rate, if you are looking on. "The police are there every night, and I am not sure but what theirs is the worst task of all. Use has not hardened them, only made them infinitely sympathetic."

Round the corner, opposite the National Liberal club, were some more--all men--crouching against the wall. They were very unfortunate, they had no newspapers or contents bills, and they had been too late to peg out claims under the bridge. The rain just caught them obliquely and their teeth were chattering; "as though the sight of the cabmen's lanterns driving away from a function at the club was insufficient to warn and cheer them. All those I spoke to--and we bought coffee for as many as we could--were British born--somehow the alien seems to fare better."

It used to be the correct thing to write of the outcasts "on the seats of the embankment." Today the phrase sounds absurd, for the seats were not held one-tenth of that ghastly, dying army. All along the embankment, in front of that splendid line of buildings--the Savoy, the Cecil, Whitehall court, and Somerset House--every doorway, every alcove, hunched up, doomed. Round Cleopatra's Needle they are packed like sardines, and when at 4 o'clock the police rouse them there, the flame from their burning paper blankets rises 30 feet in the air, licking the great obelisk, the morning sacrifice to the god of modern progress.

Close by the foot of the Savoy steps you will find a coffee stall, kept by a man wearing the China medal ribbon. He was invaded out of the navy because of some petty injury--a childish reason--and for months he sold, or tried to sell, matches in Fleet street, starving mean while. Then the police gave him a helping hand--he will be written?--and now he is beginning to get a living. I doubt if he makes a pound a week; I am certain he gives away ten shillings a week. He lets his customers have coffee and cake "on credit," knowing the horror of the streets on these bitter winter nights; and then he sends his proteges along to the night watchman who is looking after the road-mending works, and after the watchman who is looking after the night watchman, and himself sits in the little hut, and him- self collects for the night watchman who he should have been in bed, collecting clothes for the girl-wife of a gas stoker, who, with her husband, passed eight wet nights on the embankment. She has pneumonia now and she will probably die; but she would have died before this but for the food that ex-bluejacket gave her. Next week, you may be sure, he and the night watchman will be helping two or three more, and themselves going hungry in consequence. If you are tired of shams and self-advertisers, philanthropists on salaries, and political friends of the poor, go down to the Savoy steps after midnight and talk to the coffee-stall man and the night watchman. You will leave feeling better, though with a big lump in your throat.

On Saturday nights--or rather, Sunday mornings, so the coffee stall man says, the boys come down, scores of them, to spend their money on coffee and cake for the army of the lost. And that is another of the fine things of the embankment--one of those things which, done in secret, ought to be known openly.

On any wild, bleak, dreary, desolate night this winter, when you hear the rain beating on your windows, and the wind whistling up the street, you will remember, and you cannot help remembering, the army of the lost still out in the wet and the cold. If, on the other hand, you want to learn crude truths, go to the embankment, and see how the outcasts--your own fellow countrymen, every one of them, by birth co-heirs with you in the Empire--are faring. Then glance westward toward the House of Commons, where laws are made with the idea of helping the poor, and you will see that the laws are made to guarantee you will be kept your- self whether, after all legislation can accomplish anything, whether we have not let the matter go too far already. Every year things become a little worse in London. Work increases, but would-be workers increase even more rapidly and the weakest go to the wall or, rather, to the embankment--to starve, to shiver, under newspaper blankets, and in most cases, to end with pneumonia or phthisis.

People say it is a blot on our civilization. It may be so; but rather I should say, it was the logical result of our over-civilization.

Edmonton, March 17--A desperate attempt by several convicts in the penitentiary here to beat down the guards and escape has just come to light in spite of the efforts of officials to keep it secret. The attempt took place a week ago, but was nipped in the bud by a Japanese stave, who gave the alarm which saved the situation. It is evident that the plan was contemplated for some time as the convicts had bars and other crude weapons stored in their cells.

Early Monday morning, Convict McQuillan forced an exit from his cell and beat one man over the head, both clinched. Other convicts were breaking from their cells, and what the result might have been had not the Japanese stave given the alarm at this moment, is not easy to guess. More guards hurried in and the convicts were gotten under control. The Minister of Justice will investigate the affair.

Where Shakespeare Lived Accompanied by his wife, who was as much interested in Shakespeare as he was the professor, or else as much interested in her husband as he was in his quest, Prof. Wallace established himself in the neighborhood of the office, and methodically began his Herculean task. The reward was in proportion to the magnitude of the task, for presently they came across 25 documents in a case at court in which Shakespeare was concerned. The principals in the case were a family named Mountjoy, with whom Shakespeare lived for years while in London. The Mountjoys were French Huguenot refugees, the head of the house, Christopher, being a fashionable head-dress maker. He had an apprentice named Stephen Bellot, the stepson of an old friend in France, who lived with his employer, and was quite one of the family. The lad was apparently a good workman, and a likeable young chap. At any rate

Advertisement for Mason & Risch Pianos, featuring a piano illustration and text: 'SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT Factory Branch SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.' and 'Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia' and 'Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.'

Money To Loan

FARMERS: Time and expense are two great essentials in securing money. If you are in need of money see me before deciding.

GENERAL AGENT FOR Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

J. A. WESTMAN, REGINA Phone 403 P. O. Box 618

HYDE'S PRIDE FLOUR

IS WHAT YOU WANT EVERY SACK GUARANTEED

GRISTING AND CHOPPING DONE PROMPTLY AT W. J. HYDE'S MILL, BALGONIE, SASK.

REGINA WAREHOUSE, 2133 SOUTH RAILWAY ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in completing loans. Expenses moderate.

General Agents in Saskatchewan for: The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, The Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company, The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, The Equity Fire Insurance Company, The Calgary Fire Insurance Company, The National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company, The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company

WANTED--Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.

McCALLUM, HILL & CO. Real Estate and Financial Agents, REGINA, SASK.

RECORDS OF SHAKESPEARE

American Professor Uncovers Interesting Matter About Great Poet--May have Seen John Milton.

Charles William Wallace, associate professor of English literature at the University of Nebraska, and his wife have made a discovery that will securely link their names with the very few whose success in Shakespearean research is of real and lasting value. They have unearthed in the Public Record Office in London several documents which, in the opinion of the New York Sun, give the world a vivid picture for the first time of Shakespeare as he moved and worked among men. These documents, if they concern any other of the great dead, might well be considered insignificant even puerile, but since we know less about Shakespeare, the man, than about any other genius of the last five hundred years of all, and since he is almost universally conceded to be the greatest intellect that ever shone on earth, they have an appeal

A Gigantic Task The task of adding anything to the store of the world's understanding on Shakespeare, either as a man or as a poet, might well have daunted anyone but a young professor in a Western university. Mr. Wallace, however, learned that the Public Record Office in London is stored from top to bottom with countless documents on skins, parchments and papers of various size which constitute the chief record of England from Anglo-Saxon times down to the present. It occurred to him that among these millions of documents might be found something concerning the poet. It might also have occurred to him that hundreds of men before him had probably sifted these records. "But if this thought passed through his mind, he dismissed it. At any rate he determined to go over them for himself."

Where Shakespeare Lived Accompanied by his wife, who was as much interested in Shakespeare as he was the professor, or else as much interested in her husband as he was in his quest, Prof. Wallace established himself in the neighborhood of the office, and methodically began his Herculean task. The reward was in proportion to the magnitude of the task, for presently they came across 25 documents in a case at court in which Shakespeare was concerned. The principals in the case were a family named Mountjoy, with whom Shakespeare lived for years while in London. The Mountjoys were French Huguenot refugees, the head of the house, Christopher, being a fashionable head-dress maker. He had an apprentice named Stephen Bellot, the stepson of an old friend in France, who lived with his employer, and was quite one of the family. The lad was apparently a good workman, and a likeable young chap. At any rate

Perhaps Saw Milton Not far away lived Ben Jonson, Nathaniel Field, Thomas Dekker, Anthony Munday, William Johnson, the actor; and, in another direction, John Memings and Henry Condell--Shakespeare's friends, his associates in the Globe and Blackfriars, and the first editors of his plays. In the neighborhood lived John Milton, a child of twelve when Shakespeare died; and a study of a map of London suggests the possibility that as he passed to and fro Shakespeare went by the house where Milton spent his childhood and that perhaps he once saw and noticed the unusual face of the boy. Prof. Wallace has at least lent probability to what has long been a cherished fancy of admirers of the two great poets--that some time, somewhere, they met.

Burned to Death Cobalt, Ont., March 18--Wm. Cope, aged 35 and his wife Edith, aged 23, were burned to death in a three roomed shack tonight. It is surmised that Cope, who had been drinking, upset a lamp in the front room, and that finding their exit cut off in that direction, Mrs. Cope attempted to drag her husband who was in a drunken stupor out by the kitchen door, only to be overcome by the flames. Mrs. Cope came from Toronto, while Cope hailed from Clarendon, Ont. He was a prospector. They were married two years ago.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, featuring a bottle illustration and text: 'A healthy tartar Made of... Dr. Williams' BAKING No Alum CHEAP MEALS IN LO' and 'Lipton's Innovation... Meals in the Workment Spreading.'

Whether free trade for it or not, they can do here in Toronto. So meals supplied at the Trust Dining rooms in that on more than one King and Queen have taking the regular fare humble subjects, and ill-effects. That inveterate and indomitable y Thomas Lipton, founder of restaurants; putting half a into the enterprise, and to announce that he was supporting. As it is profit-making, any success will be spent on similar restaurants in cities or in still further price of meals.

This benevolent trust been requested to supply poor school children, to be borne by the London cil, and three cents is which the trust is to meals a day to pupils schools. For this sum can choose from three first consists of meat pates and bread. Another of soup (containing bread and fruit, while stewed peas, onions, m potatoes and bread. Three cents includes the meals to the schools.

out in large, fat boxes, which keep for hours. Forty spe daily employed to det at the schools, and pre schools in the London visited. To perform be considered quite a philanthropist. It is a remarkable when it is itself.

Feeding the school ly a side line, though tant one, for the. A real business is men and women with cheap, and, according Lipton, the quality of er than its low cost, is so remarkable. "The success," he says, "that all the foodstuff of the very best. W such large quantities to get our supplies than they could be private individual, or by most restaurants, a 3,500,000 meals are from those supplied drem, so the enormous purchasing is done in Sir Thomas looks for when the trust will ply meals to the w Even now, he says, of families living on delivery vans get to the trust. It will cents a head a far a workingman's fat for himself. No even in the city of a set soup, bread, one vegetable and price.

The regular meal dining rooms, cost cents, according to food consumed, and mandated. For a plate of pea soup, a big slice of bread

Local and General

Brandon Basket Ball team defeated Regina on Friday evening by 27 to 21.

Wm. Saunders, of the Henderson Directory Co. places Regina's population at 15,000.

Rev. R. S. Laidlaw, of Brandon, conducted the anniversary services in Knox Church on Sunday.

The total expenditure on buildings and public improvements in Regina for 1909 will amount to four millions.

Dr. Shaw, Grand Secretary of the A.F. & A.M., attended a Masonic Lodge of Instruction at Heward on Friday.

Cameron and Heap have purchased a site for their wholesale warehouse in Weyburn. Building will commence at once.

W. B. Lanigan and F. W. Peters, of the C.P.R., were in Regina on Saturday and conferred with the Board of Trade in reference to the Cartage Company. No arrangements were made.

Twenty-one candidates, nine males and twelve females, were confirmed by the Bishop of Qu'Appelle at St. Paul's Church yesterday morning 12 Paul's Church Sunday morning and two at St. Chad's in... evening. Large congregations attended both services.

Sir John L. Langman writing to Magistrate Trant says: "I have received with much regret the news of the death of Inspector Church of whom I formed a very high opinion. I sympathize very much with the work of the Children's Aid Society in which he was so interested and have pleasure in enclosing a cheque for ten pounds towards it, wishing it every success."

The annual conference of the inspectors of public schools was held in the city on Friday and Saturday. The following members of the inspectorate are in the city: Messrs. J. Duff, Regina; A. Kennedy, Weyburn; C. Nivine, Osbow; J. P. Hutchinson, Prince Albert; H. H. Smith, Saskatchewan; J. Hewgill, Moosomin; F. J. A. Branton, Wolseley; J. V. Kelly, Humboldt; A. H. Ball, Yorkton; H. M. Barret, Moose Jaw.

Grenfell has reported that T. D. A. Anderson and J. Van Sickle will be the debaters from that point in the final Saskatchewan League debate in the Auditorium of the Collegiate on Monday, the 28th inst. They will hold up the negative of a resolution in favor of International arbitration, and are said to be capital speakers. The affirmative will be taken by the Regina team, Art. Smith and Emery Young.

W. McBain, who has been instrumental in the organization of the Security Loan Co. of this city, has sold his entire interests to the other members of the firm, Messrs. Tasker, Brockman, Johnson and Clark, and in the future will devote his entire time to the interests of the Canadian Northern Land Co. Mr. Tasker will manage the Security Co., and Mr. McBain, in addition to the Regina office, will establish a branch in Saskatoon and probably other leading centres in the province.

S. Clarke, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., left Saturday for points on the Soo Line where he will deliver several discourses in connection with the work of the association. On Sunday afternoon he was billed to address a meeting of men in Hunt's Hall, Weyburn, taking for his subject, "The Y.M.C.A., Its Origin and Its Achievements." There are prospects of a Y.M.C.A. being organized in that town in the near future and Mr. Clarke's lecture is supposed to give people a general idea of the usefulness of the organization.

The librarian of the public library complains that some person or persons have been mutilating the magazines in the Ladies' reading room. He intimates that anyone found doing this will have to give an account of their action to the police magistrate. Ladies using the reading room are requested to give notice to the library staff of any irregularity of this sort which may come to their notice; as should there be a continuance of this vandalism it may be found necessary to close this room altogether.

B. F. Ackerman & Sons, of Peterborough, Ont., have instructed Storey & Van Egmond, architects, to prepare the plans for their new building, the erection of which is proposed during the coming summer, on Dewdney St. between Cornwall and Scarth streets. The building will be 50 feet by 100, four stories and considerably larger than was first intended, which means that Regina will be used as a head office for the province, if not for the entire west. Provision is being made in the plans of the building for a manufacturing department.

E. B. Hutcherson, superintendent of the Regina Public School, announces that on April 1st a new Primary Class will be formed in each of the public schools and new kindergarten classes in the Victoria and the Albert. Parents are requested to send their children promptly on that date in order that all may commence work together. No other beginners' class will be formed until after the summer holidays. Names can be sent to the principals directly after Easter Monday, who will also receive new pupils on the first of April.

The annual meeting of the Regina Golf Club was held in the secretary's office on Friday, when all the old officers were re-elected, with the exception of two of the committee who have left the city, and whose places were filled by other members. The officers are: President, A. F. Angus; vice-president, Joseph Campbell; honorary secretary-treasurer, J. Kelso Hunter; general committee, the president, vice-president, secretary and Messrs. James Balfour, W. S. Grey, J. H. H. Young, B. B. Carter and W. V. G. Bishop.

W. Dow, formerly of Regina, and recently released from Brandon Asylum by order of the Attorney General's department at Regina, was taken into custody in Moosomin on Saturday and is awaiting orders from the department. Dr. Dow purchased two revolvers on landing here and acted in such a strange manner that several of the citizens became alarmed and his arrest was ordered. A search of his room at the Queen's Hotel where he was staying, disclosed two boxes of cartridges and two boxes of anti-toxic tablets. The revolvers, which he stated had been secured for the purpose of shooting gophers, were taken from him with some difficulty.

George III
MacLeod, Alta., March 20 — Colin George, M.P.P., is reported very ill at Edmonton, where he had gone, according to the order of his attending doctors. Feeling that it was his duty to represent his constituency in the crisis, he took his life in his hands and braved the emergency. MacLeod will support him if he opposes the government, but no supporter of the government can ever be elected here again.

Logging Over
Prince Albert, Sask., March 20 — Logging operations in the northern woods are completed for this year, the season breaking up the earliest in this history of the lumber industry in this province. Last year the season ended shortly after April 1, and in previous years it was generally about the middle of April. The winter has been very mild, and only a few cold days were experienced in the year. The city is thronged with lumber jacks today, several hundred coming in yesterday.

Bank of Commerce
What will be the finest bank building in Western Canada, with the exception of the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Commerce now being built in Winnipeg, is to be built in Regina.

The Bank of Commerce have decided that Regina is to have the second best of their branches, and with this object in view arrangements are being made to carry out a somewhat novel plan. The front of the present building in Winnipeg is to be torn down and removed here to be re-erected on the property recently purchased by them upon which at present stands the Owl Cafe. The front of this Winnipeg branch has for several years been an object of admiration owing to the striking and chaste beauty of its architecture and construction. Four stories in height, eight massive Corinthian pillars rise from the base of the structure, topped by finely executed markings, supporting a massive cornice in tasteful style. Inside the portico of the pillars unornamented windows are set, while the top of the first cornice is set off in semi-Victorian gothic style. In every way the building will be the most handsome in the province and well worthy of the capital city and of the position of head office of the Bank in Saskatchewan.

St. Patrick's Day
The Irishmen of Regina celebrated the anniversary of their patron saint on Wednesday evening by a splendid banquet in the Federal Business College. The room was beautifully decorated and a splendid evening was spent with the Sons of St. Patrick. The speeches were witty and intellectual and the result was one of the most successful events of the season. The toast list was lengthy but to the point and the speeches were of a very high order. Miss Bessie Munns ably presided at the piano throughout the evening's entertainment.

- The following was the toast list as rendered:
- "The King"—God Save the King.
 - "The Day We Celebrate"—Proposed by John McCarthy; responded to by Rev. E. A. Henry and Gerald Wiloughby.
 - "The Clergy"—Proposed by A. J. McAvoy and responded to by Rev. G. Harmon Jones.
 - Song—Selected, C. A. Grubb.
 - "Regina and the Greater Regina Club"—Proposed by H. W. Laird; responded to by Mayor Williams and W. F. Kerr.
 - Song—Mr. Boyd.
 - "Our Legislature"—Proposed by J. J. Smith, responded to by Hon. J. A. Calder and F. C. Tate, M.L.A.
 - Song—Selected, Mr. Fowler.
 - "The Empire"—Proposed by G. S. Houston; responded to by Chief Justice Wetmore.
 - "Army and Navy"—Proposed by J. E. Wheelan; responded to by Commissioner Perry.
 - Song—Selected, C. A. Grubb.
 - "Sister Societies"—Proposed by J. E. Wheelan; responded to by A. E. Chivers.
 - "The Press"—Proposed by W. J. Leahy and responded to by R. J. West, gate.
 - "The Ladies"—Proposed by E. Sample and responded to by C. A. Grubb.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

IN THE DRUG STORE

Smut Kills Wheat Formaline Kills Smut

We Carry a Full Stock of the Bole Drug Co's Guaranteed Forty Per Cent. Formaline at the Lowest Price. Guaranteed Pure and Full Strength.

Farmers: Before you buy elsewhere get our prices and save money.

Variety of Fabric and Tailoring Characterize the New Spring Modes in Women's Wear Now Showing at the Trading Co.

The style accent is the stronger because our well-established buying policy—many kinds, few of a kind. No woman relishes contact with a duplicate suit. The better things of New York and Toronto's foremost workshops are here, and all of it fully up to the standard of fine tailoring work.

Women's Suits at from \$15.00 to \$40.00.
Our latest showing is a navy blue diagonal serge coat, nicely trimmed with moire silk and buttons in either lined or unlined. These are in all sizes from 32 to 42, and are from 34 to 54 inches long. Specially priced for opening week. Prices from **\$12.50 to \$30.00**

WALL PAPER

Nothing brightens the home more than clean, new paper on the walls, and when you are doing your spring house-cleaning you will be able to notice the wear of the winter's indoor life. We have just got in a carload of all the

NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS and can show dainty, artistic designs at from 7 1/2c. to 75c. per roll.

Grand Showing of Easter Styles in Footwear

For the ladies we have several famous makes of shoes which need no introduction. "Queen Quality," "Smartdon," "High Merit," "Edwin C. Burt," "Kingsbury" and the "Victoria" along with many others, constituting a variety of styles and sizes, qualities and fits that we are confident can be duplicated nowhere in Regina. In the novelties for this spring's wear we mention the Ankle Strap Pump and the Two-Eyelet Oxford as two of the most pronounced changes for the fair sex. In all leathers, patent, tan and black.

In the Men's Shoes we have such famous makes as the "Astoria," the "Barry," "Gold Bond," "The Hub," the "James Muir," the "Albert" and many others equally as good.

In high grade lasts, best qualities of leather and in patent, black and tan at \$4.00 to \$6.00.

WHEN YOUR FIGURE MUST LOOK IT'S BEST



The woman who is fastidious about her figure knows that to have her Easter Gown look stunning, it must not be displayed over an old or ill-fitting corset. Many a woman is noted for her exquisite grace of figure simply because she wears and always insists on

La Diva Corsets

made by the famous D. & A. manufacturers and uniting Paris perfection of art with a real understanding of the needs of the Canadian woman. Made with long curves and fastidious lines, yet not sacrificing one jot of luxurious comfort—it is the peer of corsets.

Housecleaning Specialties

IN THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Royal Crown, Comfort, Life Buoy, Sunlight, Fels Naptha and Purity Soaps.
Young Tom and Prosperity Washing Powders.
Sal Soda and Borax for softening hard water.

IN THE HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

Scrub Brushes 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c.
Mops 25c. and 40c.
Scrub Pails 30c. to 50c.
Feather Dusters 60c.
Carpet Beaters 15c.
Galvanized Wash Tubs \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.25

IN THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

You will find a full stock of Disinfectants, Sterilizers and Bed Bug Poisons at the very lowest prices.
Bon Ami and Liquid Ammonia.

Grocery Items of Interest

7 lb. Tins Hartley's Marmalade	\$1.00
Figs, per box	15c.
Lettuce	4 for 25c.
E. D. S. Jams, per jar	20c.
Hartley's Jelly Marmalade	25c.
Egg-O Baking Powder, per lb.	25c.
Egg-O Baking Powder, 5 lbs. for	\$1.00
Pears, 2 tins for	25c.
Nutri-Ox Tomato Bouillon, per bottle	25c.

A large assortment of Ferry's and Steele-Briggs

Famous **GARDEN SEEDS** in packets and bulk.

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store

C. H. H.

the entire
Dress and
shipped to
intend to
in 15 days
open and
ready 30c.

Vol. 11 No. 52 MORE GRA TRAN

Abundance of Rock Contractors -- P Dredging Contra fore Tenders an Outwitted--An ing Evidence in Ordered Out of C

The Lumsden Inquiry is continuing. It is worth while reviewing how the over-classification made by the former chief work out. Six cases have been already; here are two more:

Case No. 7—On this piece the government engineers 12014 yards solid rock; 9550 loose rock, and 5867 yards earing out at \$24,028. Mr. Lumsden there was no solid rock at about one eighth was loose a ven eighths each. This have cost \$6,755. Thus there over-payment of \$17,273, or cent.

Case No. 8—Here the eng turned 42,460 yards solid ro yards loose rock, and \$7167 earth. This worked out at \$8 Lumsden said that there was rock and about a quarter of t work loose rock, with the re On this basis the highest pri have been \$30,063. Thus t payment was \$54,767, or 182 per cent.

Thus the eight cases so far ed work out thus:
No. 1—Proper cost, \$4,420 cost, \$14,636; over-payment or 230 per cent.
No. 2—Proper cost, \$1,733 cost, \$7,711; over-payment 344 per cent.
No. 3—Proper cost \$1,059 cost \$4,198; over-payment 296 per cent.
No. 4—Proper cost \$1,511 cost \$5,857; over-payment 262 per cent.
No. 5—Proper cost \$3,444 cost \$11,735; over-payment 241 per cent.
No. 6—Proper cost \$4,702 cost \$18,303; over-payment 199 per cent.
No. 7—Proper cost \$6,755 cost \$24,028; over-payment 255 per cent.
No. 8—Proper cost \$30,063 cost \$84,771; over-payment 182 per cent.

On the whole eight cases, are: Proper cost, \$53,730; a \$163,239 over-payment \$109,509 per cent. Thus these pie cost just thrice what Mr. Lu government's own engineer honest and right. Mr. Lum not dismises the men who t outrageous over-classifica when he complained the T ental Commission dismissed

Pugsley at St. Jo M. Pugsley's way of doing once more been laid bare. ment is entering upon exte ing operations at St. John will amount to several mil lit by bit the facts have o here is how the story stand
The Department adverti work. It did not say how it did not say how long it did not say where it done. There were no pi were no surveys. Thus t was that if a man whom dialiked got the contract, set to work at almost an places, and it seemed whi whom Mr. Pugsley liked could be given easy work. ed that a contractor who ley dislikes very much p der, but knowing the situ to guard himself and so were high.

There were two other who put in tenders. One minion Dredging Compan which means Gordon Ste Robert Stewart, until it member for Ottawa; it w ceased in getting droigt The other was the Marit and Construction Compar otherwise John E. Moo owner of the St. John T a great friend of Mr. T what happened.
Gordon Stewart could what the work was exa not allowed to ascertain to extend over a long He asked the engineer and at Ottawa and they tell him nothing. If an instead. So he put in much higher than he w if he had known that for a term of years. the advertisement said derer must have on a ment of tendering, dra in Canada. So Gordon