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**LIMITED**

**TWO SPECIALS**  
 10 Dozen Men's Fancy Stripes and Check  
 Oxford Shirts, collar attached, good full  
 sizes, Gordon's Special Price, each... **60c**  
 4 Dozen Only Men's Light Fancy Oxford  
 Gingham Shirts, collar attached, full  
 sizes—12½ to 17, Gordon's Special Price,  
 each... **35c**  
**C. H. GORDON & CO., 1727 Scarth Street**  
 EVERYTHING IN MEN'S WEAR

# The West.

**CLOTHING SPECIALS**  
 15 Men's Tweed Worsteds Suits; sizes 35,  
 36 and 37 only; regular prices up to \$12.00  
 each. Our Special Price, each... **\$5.95**  
 75 Men's Medium Weight Tweed and  
 Worsted Suits; sizes 36, 37 and 38 only;  
 regular prices up to \$14.00. Our Special  
 Price... **\$6.45**  
**C. H. GORDON & CO., 1727 Scarth Street**  
 EVERYTHING IN MEN'S WEAR

Vol. 11 No. 18

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR

**Money to Loan**  
 On Improved Farm Lands and City Property  
**FIRE INSURANCE**—We represent some of the oldest, largest  
 and wealthiest Fire Insurance Companies in the World, and their rates are no higher than those charged by the  
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**FOR SALE**  
 FARM LANDS CITY PROPERTY PLATE GLASS INSURANCE  
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 1837 South Railway Street Phone 113

**Imperial Bank of Canada**  
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
 Capital Authorized \$10,000,000  
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 Bank, Ltd. 71 Lombard Street, London.  
 BRANCHES IN PROVINCES OF  
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 Farming and general business transacted.  
 Savings Bank Department  
 Interest allowed at current rates from date  
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**REGINA BRANCH**  
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**Undertakers**  
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**Embalmers.**  
 Day Phone 53  
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**Harvest Tools**  
 You cannot do better than to see our stock and get our  
 prices when you need anything in this line.  
**Extra Special This Week**  
 4-Frong D Handed Strapped Manure Fork,  
 regular price 75c, for **50c**  
**GRASS SCYTHES**  
**REAPING HOOKS**  
**BARLEY FORKS**  
**STRAW FORKS**  
**HAY FORKS**  
**SIMPKINS BROS.**  
 HARDWARE AND CROCKERY  
 Scarth Street. Regina, Sask.

**Visitors to the Regina Exhibition**  
 When in Regina visit our store. Tell your friends you will meet  
 them at HOWE'S. Leave your watch for repairs in the morning; it will  
 be ready for you in the afternoon. We have added to our staff. No delays.  
**EYES TESTED FREE**  
**M. G. HOWE, Jeweller and Optician**  
 SCARTH STREET, REGINA, SASK.

**R. E. MICKLEBOROUGH**  
**General Implement Dealer**  
 We carry the McCormick Line of Implements  
 The McCormick Mower and the McCormick Rake  
 cannot be excelled.  
**P. & O. Plows.**  
**Bisell Disc Harrows.**  
**Wm. Gray & Sons Carriages.**  
 The Hamilton Wagon cannot be excelled for strength  
 and durability.  
**DeLaval Cream Separators**  
**A complete line of Mechanical Rubber Goods.**  
**Harness, Oils and Greases.**  
**R. E. MICKLEBOROUGH**  
 ROSE STREET REGINA

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION A THING OF THE PAST

The Wet Weather Prevented It Being the Success It  
Might Have Been—Regular Racing Programme  
Cancelled on Account of Heavy Track—Midway  
Does Good Business—Sure to Be a Deficit.

The great fair is now an event of the past for 1909 and though the weather man did not consent to favor Regina with dry days at first, yet Friday and Saturday were good days and to some extent made up for Tuesday and Wednesday's rain. Had it not been for the rain there is no doubt but that the exhibition would have outclassed all previous ones. A good foundation was laid for a splendid exhibition and despite the weather large crowds from all over the province came to the city, though a number never went near the grounds on account of the mud. The stock show was good as was also the exhibit of machinery but the weather put a damper on most of the other exhibits.

The new grand stand was not completed, but was used to a great extent on Friday. The architect, however, would not allow of its being used to the capacity for which it is intended on account of the green footings and we are glad to note that this precaution was taken.

The Parker shows on the midway were well patronized and we understand that they are well pleased with the business they did here. The Crazy House and Katzenjammer Castle provided fun for a good many people.

The races, of course, were not much of an attraction, though on Friday and Saturday a few good races were pulled off. The track was almost impassable until Friday afternoon and even then it was very heavy.

Friday was the only good afternoon for the parties who had booths on the grounds.

The C.P.R. did a big business in hauling passengers to and from the grounds and had it not been for their train the fair would not have had nearly as many visitors.

The association will no doubt be behind financially on the proposition but the deficit is caused largely by the weather over which they had no control.

The list of prize winners, as far as we can learn them, are as follows:

**Horses.**  
 Class 1, Section 1. Stallions four years or over, 6 entries, and 5 animals shown—1, Wm. Busby, Tregarva, King Douglas; 2, Traynor Bros., Condie, Cedarshire; 3, P. M. Brett & Sons, Edenwald, Spark; 4, Traynor Bros., Condie, Consort; 5, S. D. Burgess, Regina, Regil McKinnon.

Class 1, Sec. 2. Stallions three years and over, 3 entries and 3 animals shown—1, P. M. Brett & Sons, Tartqueen; 2, J. E. Martin, Condie, Baron McBean; 3, Traynor Bros., Barnes Chamer.

Class 1, Sec. 3. Stallions two years and over, 4 entries and 4 horses—1, Traynor Bros., Homespun; 2, J. A. Graham, Iris Gem; 4th, S. T. Burgess, Regina, Bold McIntyre.

Class 1, Sec. 4. Stallions one year and over, four entries, but one horse shown—1, P. M. Brett & Sons, Edenwald.

Class 1, Sec. 5. Brood mare with foal, six entries and three horses shown—1, P. M. Brett & Sons, Irene; 2, Geo. Jeffrey, Davidson, Pearl of Mixedwood; 3, O. W. Wylie, Tregarva Morgan's Gem.

Class 1, Sec. 10. Foal, seven entries, five animals shown—1, P. M. Brett & Sons, Regina; 2, Traynor Bros., Condie; 3, O. W. Wylie, Tregarva; 4, Geo. Jeffrey, Davidson; J. K. McInnis, Regina.

Class 1, Sec. 11. Yield mare, any age, two entries and one horse shown—1, Neil McCannell, Regina, Charming Queen.

Class 1, Sec. 7. Three year old fillies, two entries and two horses exhibited—1, Traynor Bros., Ladylike; 2, O. W. Wylie, Eva Kenella.

Class 1, Sec. 8. Two year old fillies, four entries and three horses shown—1, Traynor Bros., Monas Queen; 2, J. G. Baron, Carberry, Man, Cherry VII; 3, Traynor Bros., Royal Jim.

Class 1, Sec. 9. One entry and one horse, yearling filly—1, R. H. Miller, Lumsden, Sturdy Rose.

**SPECIALS.**  
 Special, best Canadian Stallion, any age—1, J. E. Martin, Condie, Baron McBean; 2, J. A. Graham, Regina, Dean Carrick; 3, P. M. Brett & Sons, Regina, Baron of Edenwald. Only one prize was given in this event.

Best Canadian bred female, any age—1, J. G. Baron, Carberry, Cherry the 7th; 2, O. W. Wylie, Tregarva, Evo Kennels; 3, Geo. Jeffrey, Davidson, Pearl of Mixedwood; 4, Neil McCannell, Regina, Charming Queen. One prize was given in this.

Special, Clydesdale, best female any age—1, R. H. Miller, Lumsden, Sturdy Rose; 2, Barron, Carberry, Cherry the 7th; 3, Traynor Bros., Condie, Lady Like and Monas Queen. One prize was given.

Special, best stallion, any age—1, Traynor Bros., Condie, Homespun; 2, P. M. Brett, Regina, Tartque; 3, W. Busby, Tregarva, King Douglas. One prize given.

Best Saskatchewan bred Clydesdale mare—1, O. W. Wylie, Tregarva, Morgan's Gem.

**PERCHERONS.**  
 Stallion, 3 years and over—1, W. C. Swanson, Pense, Niggas; 2, R. C. Swanson, Doctor; 3, Upper Bros., North Portal, Robson.

Stallions, under 3 years—1, Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Halifax; 2, Colquhoun & Beattie, Hato; 3, Colquhoun & Beattie, Ha Ha; Upper Bros., North Portal, Vidock; Upper Bros., North Portal, Silko.

Mare with foal—1, Upper Bros., North Portal, Vintette; 2, Upper Bros., Palmette.

Yield mare—1, Upper Bros., Bella; 2, Colquhoun & Beattie, Nannetta; 3, Upper Bros., Lucy.

Filly, 3 years—1, Upper Bros., Prairie Queen.

Filly, two years and under—Upper Bros., took 1st, 2nd and 3rd with three animals, Albertian, Berta and Gladys.

Foal—Foals of Venette and Palmette owned by Upper Bros., 1st and 2nd prizes.

Special championship stallion—1, Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Halifax.

Percheron special championship mare—Upper Bros., two mares 1st and 2nd.

## BEAUTIFUL LINENS

BUYING Linens direct from the mills saves you one profit entirely. There's another advantage, too—patterns are newer and in greater variety than any wholesale house can show.

**Special Double Damask Table Linen**  
 A very fine extra heavy Pure Linen Table Damask in an entirely new Lily of Valley pattern, 72-in. wide. This is the best Table Linen value we have shown. Per yard... **\$1.50**  
 Napkins to match this in same quality, 24x24 inches, per dozen... **\$4.50**  
**Dollar Linens of Special Merit**  
 72-in. double Damask, satin-finished Linens of splendid quality. Three patterns in this line: Poppy, Fleur de Lis, and a conventional Pansy pattern. **\$1.00** Very special, per yard...  
 Napkins to match these, 24x24 inches, per dozen... **\$3.25**  
 Damask Huck Towels of great variety, 50c to \$1.50 each.

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

**HAIL IN MANITOBA**  
**Saturday's Storm Did a Great Deal of Damage in Different Parts of the Province—Portage la Prairie, Morden and Dauphin Districts Visited by Hail.**

Portage la Prairie, Aug. 1.—Saturday's storm was general on the Portage Plains and a heavy wind accompanied by lightning, rain and hail is reported from Burnside, Bagot, McDonald and other points. The hail, however, was by no means general, and the damage is small and in isolated spots. The barn of George Trimble at West Prospect, six miles from here was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire.

The storm struck the city between 3.30 and 4 p.m., but no damage was done here.

Dauphin, Man., Aug. 1.—One of the most terrific electrical storms occurred this year struck this district yesterday morning. The storm was accompanied by a downpour of rain and hail. At Ashville the British American elevator, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground, no grain was destroyed.

At Dauphin lightning tore off the roof of a residence and the people inside did not know the house had been struck until a neighbor ran into see if they had been hurt. The telephone wires were struck twenty feet from Kinsteier's livery stable but no damage was done other than the breaking of the wires. At Minotonia, a thoroughbred horse valued at \$3,000 was killed. In the Grand View district a strip six miles long and one wide was hailed out completely.

Crops throughout the district are in fine shape and the outlook is better than has been for the past year. The heavy rains did not do any damage as it was not accompanied by wind.

Morden, Man., Aug. 1.—The worst storm that struck this district for many years passed over Saturday afternoon. A strip of country three miles wide starting at a point four miles northwest of the town and extending somewhere across the international line southeast of Morden was completely hailed out. Some of the grain is cut off to the ground and most of it will hardly be worth cutting. In this belt there are many prominent farmers who have had the best crop for some years.

During the storm which only lasted a few minutes hailstones as large as eggs fell in millions some of them coming down with such force as to drive them two and three inches into the ground. These holes are quite visible today in many places. About half of the farmers in this district carry hail insurance.

Lightning struck the Presbyterian church here during the storm knocking the chimney off and damaging the interior of the church to the extent of about one hundred dollars.

Minto, Man., Aug. 1.—A heavy

**MEXICO SHAKEN.**  
 City of Mexico, Mex., Aug. 1.—The city of Mexico was again severely shaken by an earthquake Saturday. A shock more severe than any yet experienced rocked the city for one minute and forty seconds. The national palace suffered considerably. The war offices, chambers of ambassadors, and other sections of the handsome buildings were damaged. The Mutual Life insurance building, the Stillwater building and the cathedral were among the other large edifices damaged. In the case of the two first, the damage was of a minor character. Thirteen earthquakes in thirty hours have been registered by the government seismograph at Acubaya.

Minard's Liment Cures Distemper.

The only Up-to-Date  
 Undertaking Parlors in the City  
**Speers & Keay**  
**Regina**  
**Undertakers**  
 1726 Hamilton Street  
 Next door to Wascana Hotel  
**Phone 219**  
 Ambulance in Connection  
 OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
 Large stock to select from.

(Continued on page 7.)

ELEVATOR HAD GOOD YEAR

Regina Farmers' Elevator in Shape to Pay Shareholders a Dividend Next Year—Annual Meeting Held on Saturday—Two New Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the Regina Farmers' Elevator Company, Ltd., was held in the city hall on Saturday with the following present: Thos. Elliott, W. Elliott, W. Vanstone, R. McKell, Chas. Simpson, R. J. Westgate, Walter Simpson, Jno. Zinkham, T. Spence, R. Napper, D. A. McDonald, R. Moore, P. McAra, Jr., W. Gilroy, W. Trant, J. King, Jno. Brown and J. Archibald.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The financial statement was presented and adopted. It is as follows:

CASH ACCOUNT Receipts. On hand June 23, 1908... \$ 264.86 Notes discounted... 3500.00 Receipts—W. Vanstone... 1591.69 Accounts... 9.83

Disbursements. Paid Notes... \$4500.00 Interest... 76.20 Repairs to building and machinery... 101.65 Salary and audit... 76.00 Taxes (\$69.34 chargeable to '07-'8 profit)... 163.69 Insurance—Bonds... 54.50 Buildings and mach... 71.90 Grain... 198.37 Petty expenses... 31.36 Printing... 4.76 Balance on hand... 78.96

BALANCE SHEET Assets. Cash on hand... \$ 78.96 Elevator and machinery after writing off 10 per cent. of \$7196.82 as per resolution of July 4, 1908... 6468.23 Office and other equipment... 80.75 W. Vanstone... 82.74

The retiring directors were John Zinkham and Thos. Elliott. It was proposed to re-elect the two, but Mr. Elliott would not stand. Eventually Jno. Zinkham and Wm. Elliott were elected to complete the board.

There was some discussion as to changing the date of the annual meeting, but it was decided to leave matters as they are, in the hands of the directors.

From present indications and if business is good this season it is expected that the shareholders will receive a dividend next year.

SCHOOL LIFE CONDITIONS

About a year ago, England began the systematic collection of statistics as to the physical and mental condition of her school children, and now the first of the reports of the medical officers appointed under the new scheme are being published and are coming in for wide and earnest discussion. To say that the country is shocked at the condition of things revealed by the first thorough inspection is putting the case mildly.

The man in the street realized in a mid-sort of way before that England today is not breeding men equal to those of his grandfather's time, but he consoled himself with the reflection that even if they were not as big, they were quite as healthy, and declared that when the time came Englishmen would show that they had not forgotten how to fight. Now, however, he has the situation set before him in relentless figures and comparative tables, and he realizes that something must be done and done at once.

To begin with the question of height and weight. In 1885 the British Anthropometrical association fixed a series of standards based on the figures then available for the entire country, for the height and weight of boys and girls of various ages. The standards, of course, were averages, and we might expect that in Somerset the height and weight of the children would not be above the standard. It is not. At most ages it is just about the standard, while at some it is slightly lower. In West Ham, of course, both height and weight at all ages are greatly below the standard. Even in the small towns of Somerset the height and

weight are noticeably below those in purely agricultural districts. In the matter of nutrition too, there is a striking difference between the country and the town. Dr. Stevens finds not a single child in the whole country which could be classed as distinctly badly fed, and he finds only eleven per cent. who are below normal. In Somerset 62 per cent. of the children are normally nourished, and 26 per cent. distinctly well nourished. In West Ham, on the other hand, eleven per cent. of the children are recorded as badly nourished while nearly all the rest are below normal.

When we come to teeth there is not much to choose. In West Ham only 40 per cent. of the children had a full set of teeth and practically all had some decayed teeth. In Somerset nearly every child had two or three decayed teeth, and in both districts evidences of the use of the tooth brush was the exception and not the rule.

These are only a few of the things that have been discovered as a result of the first year of inspection, but already a demand is going up for reform. Dr. Kerr, the medical officer for the London county council school for advocating the establishment of school clinics, at which all the children will be treated for their ailments and imperfections by medical men, and in connection with this he insists that school kitchens should be established by which the evil of underfeeding may be remedied. The astonishing thing about it is that the British public is not promoting these proposals as Socialism. It is taking them quite seriously, and even the London Times that organ of hidebound conservatism, blessed by Dr. Kerr's proposals in an editorial the other day.

Another proposal which is receiving serious consideration from the educational authorities is that for the appointment of school dentists. School oculists have already been appointed in some districts, notably in Somerset, and it is urged that the teeth are even more important than the eyes. In this the educational authorities are being supported by the war office. Fully fifty per cent. of the would-be recruits who offer themselves every year to the British army, are rejected because of their defective teeth. It has been said that an army marches on its stomach, but it might be said even more truly that it marches on its teeth, for if the teeth are not up to the proper mastication indigestion and all its concomitant troubles are sure to follow. England needs soldiers who can chew, and this is going to be a powerful factor in improving the general health of the rising generation.

Customs Increasing.

Ottawa, July 31.—The rapid increase in the customs revenue of Canada is being maintained.

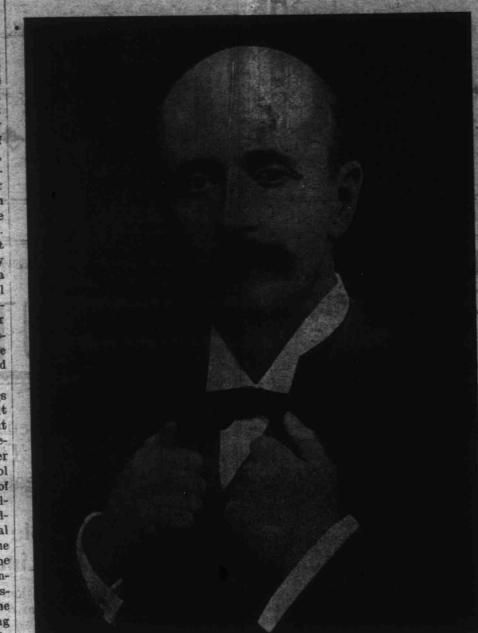
During July of this year the customs collections amounted to \$4,913,156 as against \$3,732,971 in July of last year, which is an increase of \$1,180,279. During the first four months of the present fiscal year the total collections were \$16,089,153. During the same period last year they were \$14,458,746, showing a total increase of \$3,644,408.

What Canadians Won.

- The following are the trophies won by the Canadians at Bisley, Eng.: 1.—Mackinnon Cup. 2.—Knapdale Cup. 3.—The Jubilee, for the highest aggregate in Mackinnon and Knapdale. 4.—Prince of Wales prize, won by Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. 5.—Daily Graphic prize, won by Sergt. Smith, Ottawa. 6.—All Comers' Aggregate, won by Sergt. Richardson, Victoria, B.C. 7.—The Wimbleton, won by Sergt. Bales, Toronto. 8.—Birmingham Metal and Munition Company Silver Cup, won by Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. 9.—Standard of Empire, won by Lieut. Morris of Bomanville. 10.—Wingrace Cup, won by Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. 11.—Martin's Challenge Cup, won by Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. 12.—Service Rifle Championship, Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg. This is the premier event of the Bisley shoot and Sergt. Blackburn has won for himself the excellent reputation of being the finest shot in the empire. The ranges include every distance from 200 to 1,100 yards, and there is in addition a rapid fire contest. It is an all round test of marksmanship.

Claims Damages.

Arcola, Sask., July 20.—The case of little Florence Randall, formerly of Wawota, Sask., who was bitten by a supposedly mad dog some time ago, is again brought into prominence by the issue of a writ for \$10,000 damages by her father, Horace Randall, against Alexander Dallas, of Wawota, who is claimed to own the dog, who it is claimed, owned the dog, who allowed it to run at large, while knowing it was suffering from rabies. Intense interest was taken in the case at the time by many prominent Winnipeg citizens, who watched with interest the exciting race to the Pasteur Institute at Minneapolis, the unfortunate international complications which forced father and daughter to turn back before crossing the bound-



EARL GREY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. Who passed through Regina on Monday, en-route to the Yukon.

ary and the kindly assistance of a number of prominent people including the United States consul at Winnipeg in providing funds necessary to allow the travellers to reach their destination. The treatment at the Pasteur Institute was apparently successful in preventing the rabies, but the plaintiff's claim alleges that the girl has never properly recovered and that her health has been seriously and permanently impaired by the experience.

Rev. Geo. O. Fallis.

Rev. G. O. Fallis is at present taking services in Zion Methodist church in Winnipeg during the absence of Rev. Hamilton Wigle. On October 1st he goes to Penitentiary, B. C., to take over a station. Speaking of Mr. Fallis, the Winnipeg Free Press says:

Mr. Fallis has a brilliant career for a young man, being only twenty-four years of age now. At the age of eighteen he started out on a circuit and preached for a year in Emo in New Ontario. The next year, by special request, he was sent to Grand Coulee, Sask., where his success was almost phenomenal. The field but a mission when he took it, but in two years it was self-supporting, paying him one thousand dollars salary and raising about as much for missions.

At the next conference he was stationed at Regina, as assistant pastor, where his work was equally successful and highly appreciated. During the last two years he has been attending the Methodist college at New Westminster, where he took a brilliant course in B.D. work and captured many of the highest standings. He is also an athlete and carried away from the college the pendant for the highest record on the field. He is stationed at Penitentiary, B.C., and will take charge of his field on October 1.

Mr. Fallis is a natural born preacher and has the power of carrying his hearers with him so completely that he has been called by many "The Boy Preacher."

A Worthy Exhibit.

One of the most worthy exhibits at the exhibition, and one which shows to some extent the possibilities of this province, was the display of fruits shown by J. A. Killough of Pense. Mr. Killough is a very successful farmer and in his spare time in past years has been experimenting with trees, shrubs and fruits. His exhibit, though not occupying much space, aroused a good deal of interest, and Mr. Killough was kept busy answering questions and explaining how he dealt with the fruit.

To see the display one would never think that the thermometer registered as low as it does here sometimes in winter. The display consisted of four varieties of crabapples, viz: Whitney, Transcendent, Yellow Siberian, and Red Siberian. Three varieties of gooseberries, viz: Pearl, Downey and Houghton. Of raspberries, Mr. Killough has four varieties growing on his farm, but he only exhibited the variety known as Cutbert. There were Fay's Prolific, white; Marcellis, red; red cherry currant; and the black Randall.

Of strawberries two of the best hardy varieties were on exhibition, Senator Dunlop and Captain Jack. Surely if these fruits will grow at Pense, they will grow in other parts of the province. Mr. Killough deserves credit for testing the possibilities of the province. Besides the above Mr. Killough had samples of native black currents and Saskatoons.

FIENDISH ASSAULT

Farmer Northeast of Craik Assaults a Neighbor Woman and is Taken by Nearby Residents and Brought to Justice—Now Pretends He's Crazy.

Craik, July 30.—One of the most horrible and revolting crimes ever committed in Canada occurred on Wednesday night near Wolfton P.O., about twenty-five miles north-east of here.

Alva Neff, a homesteader upon S. E. section 21, township 26, range 25, W. 2, went to the home of a neighbor, Melvin Peterspelt, living upon the N.E. section 16, and knocked at the door. The woman was alone in the house with two small children, her husband having gone to Regina upon business at the land office.

She asked "who's there and what do you want?" "No answer," "I have a sick horse, and want some nitre," she answered, "we have no nitre," and when he insisted upon coming in she told him to "Go home and leave me for I am alone."

He replied with an oath that he would not, and went around to a window and smashed it in and crawled through. The woman took her children when she heard him breaking in and ran upstairs, barricading the stair door behind her. He broke down the door and ascended the stairs, and after proposing that they elope, which she refused, they had a terrible struggle.

He struck her on the head, rendering her unconscious. He then proceeded to assault her. The baby cried and he threw it down stairs. He compelled the woman to take off every stitch of clothing, and accompany him out on the prairie about half a mile from the house, and kept her there until three or four o'clock in the morning, when he took her to the house, and after threatening to kill her and her children, he extracted a promise from her to tell no one, and then returned home.

A neighbor went to the place in the morning to do the chores, and discovered the broken window, went to examine it and learn the cause. The woman called to him and after telling what had happened, went into hysterics, which lasted all day, with occasional fainting spells. Neff, it is said, assaulted the woman at least twice in the house, and the details of what she went through with him on the prairie alone with him during the long night, she bare naked and amidst millions of mosquitoes, are too horrible to contemplate. She is a large lump, and discolored, and her forehead where he struck her, her throat is all bruised and scratched when he choked her, and her limbs are a mass of bruises, and the skin scraped off in great patches. The baby, which he threw downstairs, is badly bruised, and has one ankle dislocated. He grabbed the baby by the head to throw it down the stairs.

Dr. Wickware was immediately summoned, and also Sergt. Goldsmith of the R.N.W.M.P. The sergeant was away on other business, but started for the scene of the crime immediately upon his return, about 12 o'clock midnight, he had not gone far when he met a company of farmers bringing in the wretch securely bound. The scene of the crime is one of the garden spots of this country, mostly settled with Americans, Neff having

come from Oklahoma about twenty months ago. He has a fine wife and two small children, who live with him upon his homestead. He stands six feet high, weighs over 200 pounds and has blue eyes, light hair, and wears a full beard. His age is about 35. He is a good looking man, and the best specimen physically of any man in the Long Lake district, but is reported to have been a perfect brute in the treatment of his wife and children.

The victim is one of the finest young matrons of the country, who came here from Merrill, Saginaw Co., Michigan, some three years ago. Excitement ran high when the details of the affair became known, and had it not been for the calm judgment of W. H. Neff, J.P., and Dr. Wickware, there would never have been any trial. Neff was lodged in the lock up here, but 10 o'clock Friday forenoon was loaded into a rig and spirited away by Sergt. Goldsmith and Constable Bowden, as reports had come to town that a company of neighbors were coming in to lynch him.

It is said that Neff broke into the house of Clarence Federslie, right near by, who was away at the time in Saskatoon, and stole a bottle of whiskey before beginning the horrible work.

Neff now tries to act as if he were crazy, but no one puts any faith in it. He keeps saying, "Are they coming?" and "Who shot?"

Notaries Public

- R. Edmondson of Kisby. V. H. Smith of Balgonie. S. R. McKee of Togo. J. K. Johnston of Verigin. Robert J. Hawthorn of Davidson. J. N. Fish of Regina. Paul Eisenhardt of Regina. R. W. Cumming of Canora. J. C. Copeland, Glenavon, Grenfell. A. T. McAuslan of Adanac. A. M. McIntyre of Saskatoon.

Commissioners for Oaths.

- C. A. Glandon of Davidson. Peter Kelly of Lashburn. J. J. Howarth of Springdale. J. M. Hanbridge of Regina. S. D. Boylan of Weyburn. A. A. M. Dale of S. Qu'Appelle. Thos. Grant of Frobiisher. D. F. Starrock of Regina. O. S. Kinsley of Regina. James McAra, of Regina. E. J. Symons of Jansen. H. Rumney of London, England.

Sheriff

S. H. Clarke, of Battleford.

Process Issuer

W. Munroe, of Filmore.

Official Auditors

- Chas. V. Gladwell of Regina. W. E. Hodges, of Moose Jaw. T. Grant of Frobiisher. O. J. Godfrey, of Indian Head. W. H. Hurley of Regina.

Poundkeepers

- Chas. J. Gili, of Wilkie. Frank Albert of Saxby. J. J. Friesen of Warman. Frank Puitz of Saskatoon. Frank Russell of Redvers. Frank Peterson, of Eyebrow. T. Anderson of Newlin. Alfred Lindgrin of Biggar. W. B. Dickinson of Blackwood. M. E. Olmstead of Melville. Duncan MacLeod of Plunkett. C. H. Banister of Wawota. O. H. Stephenson of Blue Hill. Atkin Cox of Kenanville. J. Baldwin of Bridgford. P. Bester of Melville. Y. Rierson of Chamberlain. L. A. Pearson of Eyebrow. J. B. Johnson of Miner. Emile Lonrage of Kennedy. N. H. Snider of Swarthmore.

Game Guardians

- J. F. Baker of Unity. G. G. Peterkin of Morse.

Resignations, Retirements.

Henry J. Parker of Battleford, sheriff. J. B. Martin of Weyburn, commissioner for oaths. Alexander Waddell, of Weyburn, commissioner for oaths. F. W. Kay of Gledhow, herd pound keeper.

Hon. Jno. Dryden Dead.

Toronto, July 30.—Hon. John Dryden, provincial minister of agriculture from 1890 to 1906, died at his residence, 9 Prince Arthur avenue last evening, after an illness extending thirteen months. He was 69 years of age. His demise was not unexpected.

Mr. Dryden was a leading Baptist, president of the "Reliance Loan and Savings Company, of Ontario, president of the International Shropshire Sheep Breeders' association, and for many years president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' association. He was elected to the Ontario legislature first for South Ontario in 1879 and remained until the advent of the Whitney administration in 1905. H. Christopherson has taken over the duties of sheriff of the Yorkton judicial district. Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS

As Result of Big Fire at Osaka, Japan—About 20,000 Buildings Destroyed and Loss is Millions of Yen—Business Likely to be Permanently Disrupted.

Osaka, Japan, Aug. 1.—Confusion still reigns here as a result of Saturday's disastrous fire. Thousands of persons are homeless and hunger is staring many of them in the face. A system of relief has been organized by the municipal authorities, but it is inadequate. Outside cities and towns are assisting. The number of casualties have not been determined, but hundreds of injured persons are crowding the hospitals. The latest estimates are that 20,000 buildings are destroyed including the bank, the museum, government edifices and factories.

The loss is given roughly as several millions of yen. It is feared that consequently some fire insurance companies will fail. The conflagration lasted more than twenty-five hours. The streets of the city are very narrow, and the houses mostly of wood construction. Under a strong wind, therefore, the buildings were an easy prey to the flames. The firemen fought valiantly against the odds of lack of water, and many of them fell unconscious. The belongings of the people who were unable to save anything from their burning homes are piled in great heaps along the railroad tracks, from Osaka to Kobe, where they were removed early this morning, or when the fire broke out. All day on Saturday and far into the night, the male populace assisted the firemen and troops in quenching the conflagration.

An area over four miles square, containing some of the city's handsomest structures, including the Buddhist temple, the largest in the world was burned before the fires were under control. The stock exchange, one of the most important of the country was entirely destroyed. This loss it is believed will tend to disrupt the business of Osaka, which with its many concerns is one of the chief commercial cities of Japan. The Emperor is deeply concerned over the disaster.

Towards the holding of an exhibition to commemorate the founding of the Selkirk colony in Manitoba, and the beginning of the settlement in the west, the people of Winnipeg are asking a grant of \$2,500,000 from the federal parliament. The amount is large, but the occasion is great. It must not be forgotten that the Selkirk immigration was the first our west received. Prior to that incoming of sturdy Scotchmen, the prairies were occupied by Indians and fur traders. Nobody then seemed to think that the vast wheat areas of today were fit for cultivation.

The first really important man to recognize the value of the west was Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, Baron Bess of Sutherland. This nobleman had become possessed of the philanthropic idea of moving the cottars of his native land to some British colony, where, freed from the difficulties which surrounded them at home, they could gradually acquire independence. His first venture was made in the early days of the last century, when he found homes for large numbers of people in the beautiful island of the sea—Prince Edward Island. There through his efforts, a splendid body of men and women took up farms and laid the foundations of that fruitful province. Satisfied with this venture, Lord Selkirk, who was governor of the Hudson Bay Company, turned his attention to the west, and undertook in 1811 the settlement of a large area—116,000 square miles—in the neighborhood of the present city of Winnipeg.

It was a hazardous expedition that he organized. Selecting three ships, he sent them to the north of Scotland, and there took on board a body of immigrants to occupy the new lands. Some of these people took the voyage willingly; others were not so ready to go. Before the ships sailed their hearts failed them, and they tried, though without success, to back out. With all on board, the voyage of sixty days was made to York Factory on Hudson Bay. Here the colonists landed and spent an arctic winter. A nice introduction to this new El Dorado. In the early spring the immigrants journeyed south and finally reached the promised land. It was not a hopeful sight that greeted them. The settlement was unbroken prairie. The Indians were not friendly; certain of the whites were decidedly hostile. The cause of the opposition of the whites is to be found in the history of the struggle for the supremacy in which the Hudson Bay and the North-West companies were for years engaged.

The Hudson Bay company was the first corporation to enjoy the profitable business of trading with the Indians, and exchanging trinkets and

necessaries for furs. The North-West Company, having headquarters at Montreal, invaded the Hudson Bay Company's territory, and rivalry ensued. Lord Selkirk's settlers came in under Hudson Bay auspices, and were of course, viewed as enemies by the officers of the opposing company. The latter offered every possible obstacle to them, and are even said to have persuaded the Indians to rise against them. After much bickering the settlement was raided. Then some of the colonists were induced to leave the country, while others were forced to move away to the north in the hope of enjoying a period of peace. The colonists who were urged to leave came east, under the auspices of the North-West Company, and many of them settled in the county of York.

The colonists who had escaped to the north returned a year later, under Governor Semple, and struggled to re-establish themselves. But the North-West Company fitted out an expedition against the colony and made a direct attack upon it, killing the governor and twenty other persons. This was followed by a second dispersal, and the razing to the ground of every house the colonists had owned. Lord Selkirk learning the situation, engaged a small force and made for the west. On his way he came across several of the victims and finally cornered the authors of the trouble at Fort William. These persons he sent east for trial. Then he himself journeyed to the scene of the warfare, and after bringing together what was left of the colony, re-established the settlers who were still in the west. The farmers thus located became the first permanent white settlers of the Territories.

From beginning to end the pioneer settlement of the west was a great struggle. It imposed upon the colonists hardships by sea, hardships in the endeavor to cultivate the soil, and hardships in the fight against the opposing company. It was not until the North-West Company was merged into the Hudson Bay Company that peace was really assured. Lord Selkirk was the organizer of the first invasion of the Canadian west by civilized humanity, and everybody must admit that the celebration of his work and of the work of the courageous pioneers whom he introduced is highly desirable. Mail and Empire.

Indian Troubles.

Ottawa, July 29.—An official investigation shows that the condition of unrest among the Indians of northern British Columbia is due to the protest of the whites against the invasion of the whites into his ancient precincts. One or two of the chiefs, led by Capilano, are endeavoring to convince the Indians that they are to be robbed of their lands which have not all been mapped out as reserves.

Some two years ago Capilano went to England to interview King Edward, but did not see His Majesty. Since then the influx of the white men into northern British Columbia has greatly increased and the Indians are less able to understand their position. The Indian Department has accordingly sent out two commissioners, Messrs. Vowell and Stewart, and they are now at Hazelton. The department takes the stand that if the white man stakes on Indian land the enforcement of the law against him lies with the provincial government. However, there is no anticipation of serious trouble.

Dreadnaughts for Austria.

Berlin, July 29.—Interesting information regarding Austrian naval plans is given in a special message to the Berliner Tageblatt. Public opinion in Austria, chiefly under the inspiration of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is not strongly in favor of naval expansion. At their next assembly the Austro-Hungarian delegations will be largely occupied with heavy naval estimates with the view to the prompt construction of four Dreadnaughts. The admiralty will submit a definite program and ask for the first instalment for the laying down of a battleship of 10,000 tons.

The statement of the dual monarchy do not favor the adoption of a naval program on the German model preferring to retain a fleet large to alter the estimates from year to year as political and strategic conditions suggest," after the example of England. It is intended, however, to have four Dreadnaughts completed in 1913, about the same time as Italy's 20,000-ton vessels.

The Tageblatt's special correspondent learns that the Austro-Hungarian government has informed Italy that the strengthening of the Austrian fleet is not directed against Italy, but that, on the contrary, the Italian Dreadnaughts, comprising a formidable force of eight of the largest battleships of the world, will be in a position to turn the scale of naval power in the Mediterranean in favor of the Triple Alliance.

Hungarian opinion is said also to be enthusiastically behind the Archduke Francis Ferdinand's policy of naval expansion. Two of the Dreadnaughts will be built in Hungarian yards, and the Danubius yard at Fiume is to be enlarged for that purpose.

Mexico's

What they call Mexico comes of a woman, which is a woman's fault, but sometimes or three days of her. There is, however, as in Mexico, and in Mexico is regarded as the year.

Just

"Has your son a lawyer?" "Well, no; he isn't. He has been nearly eleven years in both electric chairs, and has been appointed or even become road company. He may have to practicing law."

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargol-In Cows.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargol-In Cows.

Advertisement for 'The Latest for Summer' clothing, featuring 'The Gormo' and 'Turn Down' shirts, collars, and men's furnishings.

Advertisement for 'No Murder' featuring a portrait of Merrill E. Gates, Board of Indian Commissioners, and a testimonial about tuberculosis treatment.

Advertisement for 'A Sure Corrective' for stomach ailments, mentioning 'Vegetable Bile' and 'Minard's Liniment'.

Advertisement for 'Minard's Liniment' with a testimonial from a man who cured his stomach issues.

Advertisement for 'Try Murine' for eye ailments, mentioning 'Murine' and 'Scaly Eyelids'.

Advertisement for 'An Unfused' featuring a testimonial from Mrs. Oldcastle about her eye treatment.

Advertisement for 'Minard's Liniment Cures Gargol-In Cows' with a testimonial about curing a cow's ailment.

fers. The North-West headquarters at the Hudson Bay territory, and rivalry on Selkirk's settlers came on Bay auspices, and viewed as enemies by the opposing company. red every possible ob- and are even said to the Indians to rise After much bickering was raised. Then colonists were induced country, while others to move away to the hope of enjoying a ce. The colonists who leave came east, un- of the North-West many of them settled of York, and some who had escaped to turned a year later, un- Semple, and struggled themselves. But the company fitted out an against the colony and attack upon it, killing and twenty other per- as followed by a second the razing to the ery house the colonists Lord Selkirk learning engaged a small force the west. On his way several of the vic- ally cornered the author- about at Fort William, he sent east on a trial. Inself journeyed to the and after what was left of established the settlers ill in the west. The located became the first hite settlers of the Ter- nizing to end the pioneer the west was a great imposed upon the col- ps by sea, hardships in to cultivate the soil, a in the fight against the apany. It was not until Hudson Bay Company was really assured. Lord Selkirk was the first the organizer of the first Canadian west by mainly, and everybody d of the celebration of the work of the pioneers whom he intro- ducibly desirable.—Mail and

**WESTMOUNT**

**THE LATEST CREATION FOR SUMMER WEAR. ALL THE COMFORTS OF A TURN DOWN EFFECT.**

"Anchor" Brand "Westmount" 2 for 25c.  
"Iron Frame" Brand "Almonte" 3 for 50c.

MADE BY LEADING FURNISHERS.  
SOLD BY TOOLE BROS LIMITED,  
MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS, COATS, NECKWEAR AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

**Toole**

**No Murder There.**

Merrill E. Gates, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was describing in Washington the splendid work the Hudson's Bay Company did on the tuberculosis scourge which at one time threatened to make the American Indians extinct.

"But the Indians," said Mr. Gates, "are to be educated in sanitation. He is shockingly ignorant there. In fact, he is as ignorant as an old farmer. I used to know in Warsaw."

"A friend dropped in on this old farmer as he was trying a bit of bacon."

"Grand bacon, that," said the friend, sniffling affably.

"Grand bacon, well, I guess it is grand bacon," said the old man, turning the slices in the pan. "And it's none o' yer murdered stuff, neither. That hog died a natural death."

**A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.**

When the indigestible food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pain and operation in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is an ecologist?"

"An ecologist, my son, is a whole matter that thinks itself the burnt fireworks."—Washington Star.

Practically all Canadian druggists, grocers and general dealers sell Wilson's Fly Pads! If your storekeeper does not, ask him why.

He had never been to sea before.

"Can you keep anything on your stomach?" the ship doctor asked.

"No, sir," the returned seaman replied, "nothing but my hands."—Success.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.**

"And what's this painting supposed to represent?"

"Sunset on Lake Erie."

"But it doesn't look in the least like a sunset and I can't see a lake."

"Sir, I thank you for your appreciation. I am an artist, not a photographer."—Cleveland Leader.

**MALAY PIRATES.**

Something About the People Who Are Traubling Singapore.

Singapore is agitated just now by tales of piracy, and the old sort of legendary tales. Some few weeks ago a Chinese junk was boarded near Johore—that is, within sight of the island, it not being a very long way. The vessel killed, besides the captain, spared for torture until he surrendered his valuables. Police, blue-jackets and volunteers are searching for the miscreants. Police boats are in no case on record so outrageous within such a trifling distance from the man-of-war in Singapore Roads, but elsewhere in those seas it would not have been remarkable less than 50 years ago. "Malay pirates," writes Frederick Boyle in "The Pall Mall Gazette," are not closely identified with action of the boys' adventure class that sceptics have doubted their existence in plain fact. But the wildest romance would not do to describe them as they actually were in their great day. About 1830 Pajah Brooke put the number of those who swept the coasts of the Malay Peninsula during the monsoons, at 5,000. When Consul at Bruni, somewhat later, St. John estimated the population which there were believed to be, by piracy, at 62,000. And if "casuals" had been included with their women and children, it would have been vastly larger.

But the moderns expect instantly replies that trade must have come to an end promptly under this infliction. But the raffians did not depend on piracy in the Malay Peninsula. They were slave and blood. Unexplored as it seems to us, the ramparts, though mostly Mohammedan, were the scene of a profession to which they were born. With no thought of wrong doing, apparently, they murdered hundreds of Europeans, or, if too old or feeble to be worth transport, and tortured those whom they carried off. Among the most dreaded pirates were the Sempas and Sakarru, Dyaks, Rajah Brooke's future subjects, who wanted heads and nothing more; all plunder they were considered to have taken, they provided the prizes and navigated them. But these were a local scourge. It is not very surprising to learn that the Malays at all; that unfortunate race bears a good many imputations which it does not deserve. The Larus, or Ilanuns, dwell originally in Mindanao, a great island in the Philippines where Diampier found them, peaceable enough, working gold. They were both sea-faring people, though the chief had their gorgeous barges.

The Ballina came from Sulu; in fact, that was a piratical name for a Malay vessel. The Sulu, perhaps it was they who started the abominable practice, for the Spaniards were provoked into sending an expedition against them so early as 1694. It failed, as did many another, and from that time, I say, the old historian Zuniga, it is incredible to say, a number of the Philippines have been made prisoners, what villages have been destroyed, and what vessels have been captured.

But the Spaniards succeeded in their length in making Mindanao too hot to hold the Lanun freebooters, who dispersed, forming settlements up and down the coast, each of which became a centre of piracy. One can understand that this way of life fosters courage and enterprise as well as seamanship. The daring of these two people, especially, was superb. In their praus of fifty to a hundred tons burden they started every year with the monsoon for a cruise of six weeks, and returned with a cargo of nothing daunted, then until the treacherous Europeans invented steam, Crawford admitted that the Sulu, that city. The impression made upon the person who enters the mirror world space is that there are 60,000 electric lamps burning. The hall is a central one, and stands in its centre one sees six halls of equal size and beyond these twelve more and then, eighteenth, and so on, until the space is illuminated by 2,500 colored incandescent lamps, 1,800 of which are turned on at one stroke, and the other who stood by the lamps in a faint, if not in a faint, of light, if this could be accomplished, would find 64,800. To add to the illusion the pillars marking the six corners were of black marble, and the whole effect is startling.

**A Gruesome Story.**

Some years ago a young officer, bearing a name which does not appear in the annals of the British Army, was induced by curiosity to enter them, and was not heard of for some time after. Later, however, of two children his remains were found picked to the bone by rats. The remains of hundreds of their bodies, however, lay around the walls of the chamber, and a scabbard, which still was held clutched by his bony fingers.

**Cornish Bricks.**

In some parts of Europe cornices are used for building purposes. The cornices are collected and taken to a factory, where heavy compresses are used to mold them into various sizes, just as bricks are variously molded. These blocks are bound with wire so as to make them hold together. They are then water tight and are ready for use after this treatment.

**Railway Lucidity.**

The time table of a south of France railway announces: "Half-tickets for children are not issued on this line. In the case of a family traveling together a single ticket will be sufficient for the whole party. Should the family consist of one child, application should be made to the booking clerk, who will issue a portion of a ticket at a moiety of the usual fare."—St. James's Gazette.

**An Indo-Chinese Venice.**

The royal palaces of Bangkok form a city in themselves. They consist of several hundred individual palaces, surrounded by a network of canals and pagodas. It is an Indo-Chinese Venice. More people live in floating homes on the Menam. The tone of the city is more "canal" than in permanent buildings.

**Past His Knowledge.**

Having desired that his man might be polite to her husband, a learned judge immediately was accused by one of the sex.

"Your husband might fit some cases," she admitted, "but when the husband has forgotten to mail her letters, speaks unbecomingly of her, and comes home bringing a friend home to dinner."

The judge, being a learned judge, immediately was accused by one of the sex.

"Madam," he rejoined meekly, "I am now but a humble citizen and not entitled to an opinion."

**FAMOUS EXPLORER'S STORIES**

Extraordinary Experiences of Dr. Sven Hedin in the Land of Mystery.

The famous Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, who has recently returned from Asia, tells of his singular experiences during the three years since he left Stockholm for the first time, in the month of July, 1899. He spent no less than 25 months in the hitherto unexplored regions of Tibet.

Many of the lama's or priests, Dr. Hedin says, voluntarily shut themselves off from the world. They go into separate grottoes, the entrances to which are closed against them for the rest of their lives, and there, in solitude and absolute darkness, they spend their days. The reason for this awful martyrdom is the lama's belief that it insures his being reborn, after death, into a very happy existence. He has no communication whatever with the outside world, and the other priests of the temple send in his regard a message of a long pole with a bowl attached to one end. When the food and drink contained in the bowl are withdrawn in an untimely manner, the lama's health is ruined, and he is known to be dead.

Tibet is a land of superstitions and strange beliefs. In one part there is a sacred mountain, Kailas, 13 pilgrimages around which are believed to purge one of every sin. Many pilgrims to the mountain prefer, however, to ascend it by the four, and crawl around it in zig-zag fashion, breathing a prayer every time they reach one side or the other of the track. The same is done by the pilgrims in this manner is believed to have as much virtue as the 13 wanderings on foot.

When Dr. Sven Hedin was prevented from entering the unexplored region from the south, he determined to get in from the north, and to put the authorities of the sect, so that in the direction of Peking, with 40 ponies and 12 men. Subsequently, the caravan was turned west, and "Soon after this," said the doctor, "I had my worst experience. Traveling to the east of the Karakorum Pass, we came upon a river, which followed so erratic a course that we were compelled to cross it 21 times. The cold was intense, and the roads were strewn with the carcasses of ponies and sheep. In two hours' ride we counted 22 corpses of ponies.

After several weeks, when many miles to the south, Dr. Sven Hedin disguised himself in native costume, and he had to travel with a man with Indian ink. One morning eight or ten natives came up and entered the tent of the caravan leader. They had been sent by the lama's to examine the caravan, and were to escort all its occupants to the governor of the province, unless a written statement was given to the effect that they were to go with the European who was known to have entered the country. Dr. Hedin thought it would be too serious a deed to give such a statement, and he went alone to the council of chiefs and electrified the assembly by calmly announcing:

"I am an Indian, you are looking for."

He resolutely declined to return the way he had come, and explained that there was a law in his own country that no one should be allowed to enter the country with a foreign passport. "The Tibetans," he says, "found this quite a reasonable law, and I was finally permitted to take the way I had chosen. The lama's provided I was escorted by 10 soldiers on horseback."

**A Startling Illusion.**

Eugene Henard, who dreamed fame with his palace of illusions at the Paris exposition in 1900, has just completed a similar but larger piece of eccentric architecture in a city of that name. The impression made upon the person who enters the mirror world space is that there are 60,000 electric lamps burning. The hall is a central one, and stands in its centre one sees six halls of equal size and beyond these twelve more and then, eighteenth, and so on, until the space is illuminated by 2,500 colored incandescent lamps, 1,800 of which are turned on at one stroke, and the other who stood by the lamps in a faint, if not in a faint, of light, if this could be accomplished, would find 64,800. To add to the illusion the pillars marking the six corners were of black marble, and the whole effect is startling.

**Wine Wounds.**

My mare, a very valuable one, was badly bruised and out of being caught in a wire fence. Some of the wounds would not heal, although I tried many different medicines. Dr. Bell advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT. After three weeks the sores have healed and best of all the hair is growing again. I am now using it on my horse's legs. It is a wonderful medicine. Always the case in horse wounds. F. M. DOUCET, Weymouth.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.**

The suffragette must feel that her halo is on crooked when the Magistrate releases her on trifling bail. Philadelphia Ledger.

**Wine Wounds.**

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**Inappropriate Diplomats.**

No matter how proudly the fair coats of the June graduating class of 1908 gaze upon the sheepskin diplomas they received at that time, that sheepskin tells them that "he" instead of "she" got the honor. This year the regular is gazing over such diplomas to avoid a recurrence.

The joke of giving a masculine diploma to a feminine graduate was played off amusingly upon these fair coats by the engraving company which did the work for the University of Minnesota. Upward of 200 of these papers were issued. So far as is known, only two women of the entire class noticed a mistake in the wording of the class in question arrived at the university last May it was found that the engraving company had failed to take into consideration the fact that 200 members of the class were men and 200 diplomas intended for men only.

In the space left for the name of the graduate in the corner of the girls were entered in a correct manner, but the wording which followed was that of the regular. This year the regular is gazing over such diplomas to avoid a recurrence.

**Profitable Verse.**

Victor Hugo was even more successful than Tennyson as regards money matters and left over £200,000 at his death. A large portion of it was derived from fiction, for "Les Miserables" alone brought him in £10,000, but even allowing for this it seems probable that his poems and plays were more remunerative than any other of his great English contemporary. Neither Tennyson nor Hugo, however, can equal the record of James Smith of "Rejected Addresses" fame, who was better paid for a trifling effort of verse than any poet since the world began. At dinner one evening he met Strachan, the king's printer, who, although crippled with age and gout, proved excellent company. The next morning Smith wrote to his secretary to have a letter sent to him from Strachan. When last I saw you walk. The cause I presently found out. When you began to talk the length. In due proportion spread. In you mounts upward, and the strength. All settles in the head.

Strachan was so delighted with the compliment that he immediately added £5,000 to his list, leaving the author £3,000. Smith was therefore paid for his poem at the rate of £375 a line.—London Chronicle.

**If You Rid Poisons FROM THE BLOOD**

By sweetening the liver and kidneys, you will be freed of pains, aches and the tired spring feeling.

Poisons only accumulate in the blood. Pain and aches have the same cause. Poisons only accumulate in the blood when the liver and kidneys get torpid and slow in action and when, as a result, the bowels become constipated.

Get the liver and kidneys working right and away go the poisons. That is their work, to rid the blood of poisons. When they fail, because of the torpid bowels, the poisons in the spring, use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and they will soon resume their natural functions with renewed energy and vigor.

No other organs of the body can rid the poisons from the blood so you must get the liver and kidneys working. Regular bowels, healthy digestion, regular bowel action and free the body of pains, aches and feelings of fatigue and depression. It is only natural that the liver and kidneys should be active in the spring when the blood is usually loaded with impurities, but you can quickly and certainly set them right by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This is the greatest of spring medicines because it is unique in its direct and combined action on the liver and kidneys. You will be able to out-manoeuvre them.

If constructed on the lines described in the Austrian semi-official naval reports, the new torpedo will present a appearance at sea, lying fairly low in the water, with four large funnels, three together forward and one right aft, with superstructure, and another with her armament. Her turbines and boilers will develop 36,000 horsepower, her tonnage will be approximately 5,000 tons, and her cost is estimated at \$1,500,000.

With shipbuilding for war purposes in such an active and progressive state all over the world, anything seems possible, but a big armored ship relying on her speed and torpedoes for offensive power seems to be the most probable future development. Who knows?—the torpedo itself caused a revolution in naval warfare, as the advent of the Dreadnought caused an upheaval in battleship construction, so may the torpedo battleship cause the world widespread fear and excitement in the near future, perhaps.

**Puzzle Among Nations.**

The Basque Provinces lie in the north of Spain, and although for centuries a bright and fertile province, the real origin of the people and find a key to their language they have failed to do so.

The "Gladstone" will tell you that Marcus Antiochus and his wife were out one day for a spin on the Adriatic, and Octavia, the mother-in-law, was with them. The question arose as to what they should call the new fighters in the arena, and Octavia got so abusive about it that she slipped and fell. All other known tongues spoken by the sons of men have been shown to possess a common origin, traceable to the Arabic and Hermitic. The Basque language has, however, resisted the philologist. In some aspects the vernacular shows traces of a Chinese admixture, in others it is clear that the Basque Indian terms are native to it. It also shows traces of barbaric languages spoken on the east coast of Africa.

The people themselves bear physiological traits found in those who speak the said tongues. The native name of Basque is "Euzkara," or "Euzkara in one." Nor is their political structure anything like that of any known political body, though they belong, of course, to Spain.

**Wine Wounds.**

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**TORPEDO BATTLESHIPS.**

They Are the Latest Machine For Naval Warfare.

Naval architects apparently carried off by the wonders of the Dreadnought, have recently been pinning their faith to the "all-big-gun" ship and have apparently lost sight of the fact that since the end of the Russo-Japanese war the size and power of the destroyer has rapidly increased and likewise the torpedo, the latest type being 21 inches in diameter with an effective range of 7,000 yards. Working on the lines that one torpedo will "home" is of more effective power than a dozen big shells, pointing as an example the Russian battleship, Kniaz Suvaroff, which at Tushima received fourteen 12-inch gun shots, and yet continued to steam and fight, the Austrian naval experts have designed a huge heavy-armed ship to carry thirty torpedoes, the foremost funnel, eight between the fore and midship funnels, and eight between the after-midship funnels, and the ship will be fitted with further couple of tubes will be placed right aft. She will also be fitted to carry a gun but little better than our 4.7 weapon, presumably for the purpose of attacking and commerce destruction. Her bulging sides and rounded decks, all heavily armored, will be constructed to show the profiles of her enemies whilst she is steaming into effective action, and with the speed of three knots faster than any big-gun ship, she will be able to out-manoeuvre them.

If constructed on the lines described in the Austrian semi-official naval reports, the new torpedo will present a appearance at sea, lying fairly low in the water, with four large funnels, three together forward and one right aft, with superstructure, and another with her armament. Her turbines and boilers will develop 36,000 horsepower, her tonnage will be approximately 5,000 tons, and her cost is estimated at \$1,500,000.

With shipbuilding for war purposes in such an active and progressive state all over the world, anything seems possible, but a big armored ship relying on her speed and torpedoes for offensive power seems to be the most probable future development. Who knows?—the torpedo itself caused a revolution in naval warfare, as the advent of the Dreadnought caused an upheaval in battleship construction, so may the torpedo battleship cause the world widespread fear and excitement in the near future, perhaps.

**Puzzle Among Nations.**

The Basque Provinces lie in the north of Spain, and although for centuries a bright and fertile province, the real origin of the people and find a key to their language they have failed to do so.

The "Gladstone" will tell you that Marcus Antiochus and his wife were out one day for a spin on the Adriatic, and Octavia, the mother-in-law, was with them. The question arose as to what they should call the new fighters in the arena, and Octavia got so abusive about it that she slipped and fell. All other known tongues spoken by the sons of men have been shown to possess a common origin, traceable to the Arabic and Hermitic. The Basque language has, however, resisted the philologist. In some aspects the vernacular shows traces of a Chinese admixture, in others it is clear that the Basque Indian terms are native to it. It also shows traces of barbaric languages spoken on the east coast of Africa.

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**NOTED SHORT STORY WRITER.**

Sarah Orne Jewett's Explanation of How She Became an Author.

Sarah Orne Jewett, who recently died last summer home in South Berwick, Maine, was known for forty years as writer of brilliant short stories of down east country life. She was a member in the field. It was she who made story lovers feel at home in the stiff down east parlors and the prim village stables trodden by the descending Puritans.

Indeed, this clever not merely to her quality as a writer, but her character as a woman, is best expressed in her own explanation of how she came to write. "When I was perhaps fifteen," she said, "the first city boarders began to make their appearance near Berwick, and the way they misconstructed the country people and made game of their peculiarities fired me with indignation. I determined to teach the world that country people were not the awkward, ignorant set those persons seemed to think. I wanted the world to know their grand, simple lives, and so far as I had a mission when I first began to write I think that was it."

Miss Jewett was a woman of charm and personality. Although her early education was obtained entirely in her little country home town, it was under the best auspices, for her people were well descended and educated. To this early education and her own natural gifts were added the broadening influences of travel to the cities. Her intimacy with Mrs. James T. Field at an early age opened to her the doors of the most cultured society in Boston and New York, and therefore she was enabled to look upon the people of whom she wrote from a dual point of view.

The author's birthplace and home is a beautiful colonial style place, built over 150 years ago, in the old town of South Berwick, Me. She was born in 1849. Her father, Dr. Theodore Jewett, was a highly educated physician and a professor in the medical department of Bowdoin College. In the "Country Doctor" is a glimpse of her happy companionship. Indeed, it was under her wise father's supervision that she obtained most of her education. Much of her time was spent in browsing in his excellent library.

Miss Jewett's first story was accepted by The Atlantic Monthly purely on its merits when she was twenty years old. "Deephaven" was her first success. Since then she had published a long list of books. She traveled a great deal, and was a frequent contributor to the magazine. In personal appearance Miss Jewett was tall and dignified, with a well bred grace and courtesy of manner. She was a bright and generous person and a low musical voice. In conversation she was bright and interesting, selecting her words with a quiet discrimination. She possessed a keen wit.

**The Gladiator.**

Do you know the origin of the word "gladiator"? We'll tell you. It was Marcus Antiochus and his wife were out one day for a spin on the Adriatic, and Octavia, the mother-in-law, was with them. The question arose as to what they should call the new fighters in the arena, and Octavia got so abusive about it that she slipped and fell. All other known tongues spoken by the sons of men have been shown to possess a common origin, traceable to the Arabic and Hermitic. The Basque language has, however, resisted the philologist. In some aspects the vernacular shows traces of a Chinese admixture, in others it is clear that the Basque Indian terms are native to it. It also shows traces of barbaric languages spoken on the east coast of Africa.

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**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

The finest fabric is not too delicate to be safely washed with Sunlight Soap. When other soaps have injured your linens and faded the coloured things, remember the word Sunlight.



**Only One Fool Emperor.**

An American just returned from a European tour brings this story from Berlin. Two Americans were walking in the Friedrichstrasse, when one, in the course of conversation, said, in a rather loud tone of voice, "You are under a fool." The words had hardly been spoken when a man who had overheard the remark stepped up to arrest you, slandering the Emperor. "Not at all," said the American; "I was speaking of the Emperor of China." "That is not true," said the patriotic German; "you are under a fool emperor." And the Americans had to make further explanations to the authorities.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Mrs. Upsome—I saw you at the professor's lecture on flowers the other evening. How did you like it?

Mrs. Paurich—Oh, I liked it well enough when he stuck to his subject. He talked too much about the Orr kids. Who are they anyway, and where do they live?—Chicago Tribune.

Wilson's Fly Pads are sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

"Wall, sir," began the budding novelist, who had come to see about his manuscript, "I suppose you have by this time finished my latest effort, and—"

"Pardon me, young man," broke in the editor, "I confess I have not. I commenced it, but it was such an effort I couldn't finish it."—New York Times.

**Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.**

**Expense No Object.**

During an inclement spell of weather a lady of the order of the newly rich was so unfortunate as to contract a painful affection of the throat, and she accordingly accepted the advice of a friend that she consult a great London specialist noted for his expensive fees.

"Your ailment is not a serious one," said the specialist after examination. "You'll soon be all right. I'll just indicate to your family surgeon precisely where to touch your throat with nitrate of silver, and I think that will meet the case exactly."

"Oh, doctor," protested the wealthy patron in a tone of mingled surprise and indignation, "do order him to use nitrate of gold! Expense is a matter, I assure you, quite immaterial to me!"

**Catching On.**

"I'm glad to hear that your boy is getting a foothold as a doctor in his new town out west."

"Foothold? He's got a toehold. He's the only doctor there."—Houston Post.

**Indian Troubles.**

July 29.—An official interview that the condition of the Indians of north-Columbia is due to the red men against the Indians who are to be written into his ancient piano, are endeavoring to Indians that they are to of their lands which have a mapped out as reserves. years ago Capilano went to interview King Ed did not see His Majesty, the influx of the white northern British Columbia increased and the Indians are to understand their position in the Indian Department has sent out two commission-Vowell and Stewart, and at Hazelton. The de- takes the stand that if the stakes on Indian land the of the law against him the provincial government, there is no anticipation of able.

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**A Strange Influence.**

"The most famous horse whisperer," said a psychologist, "was Con Cork. Con would ride the alone with some vicious man-killing brute and from the moment of his reappearance the nag would be as mild as milk. They said he whispered to it."

"Con's best authenticated case was Rainbow, a horse belonging to a Col. Westvance. Rainbow had kicked a groom to death, bitten a soldier's hand, and rolled on a lady. They wanted to tie the Rainbow's head in a blanket before Con entered the stall, and the whisperer every body away, he entered. He remained in the stall half an hour. Then he whistled and the groom and the colonel came to him. Con sat on the stable floor and that holy terror of a horse lay on its back beside him, playful as a kitten. Mankind thought in those days that horse whispering was magic. We know better now. We know it was hypnotism, hypnotism exercised on animals, a lost art that offers the prospect of a fruitful field of research."

**A Japanese Legend.**

One of the prettiest of all the stories told by travellers is that which comes from Japan. In this man brings as a gift to his wife a mirror of silvered bronze. Then she, having seen nothing of the kind before, asks in the innocence of her heart, whose was the pretty face smiling back at her. And when laughing, he tells her it is none other than her own she wonders still more, but is ashamed to ask further questions. But when at last her time comes to die she calls her little daughter and gives her the treasure she has long kept hidden away as a sacred relic. "After I am dead I am dead you must look in this mirror morning and evening and you will see me. Do not grieve." So when the mother is dead the girl, who much resembles her, looks in the mirror day by day, thinking she there talks face to face with the dead woman and never guessing it is but her own reflection she sees. And it is so by the old Japanese narrator that when the girl's father learned the meaning of this strange conduct of hers, "

**The West**  
**THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED**  
 1773 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.  
 R. J. WESTGATE  
 Editor and Managing Director

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.

**Domestic Science in Schools.**

The school board of Regina has appointed an instructor in domestic science to take charge of that department after the vacation. The progress made will be watched with interest for the question of woman's sphere is being discussed more and more every day. The following taken from the Winnipeg Tribune refers to the subject and is well worth reading:

Down in the State of Georgia the legislature has been asked to pass a law making it obligatory upon the public schools to teach cooking and housekeeping to the girl pupils. This petition was rested solely on the pleadings of a minister of the gospel, Rev. Dr. Broughton, pastor of the leading Baptist church at Atlanta. Dr. Broughton says that the south is being ruined by bad cooking and poor housekeeping. In whatever other way the education of girls and young women may be progressing, it is, he says, in a state of standstill or worse in respect to the culinary arts. The girls are marrying before they have learned the simplest lessons of preparing food for human beings.

Ill or well equipped for the work, they have to undertake it, and he, Dr. Broughton, points out that it is notorious that a bad cook seldom proves. Dr. Broughton had the satisfaction of carrying his point with the legislators. They warmly applauded him, and he received assurances that a bill on the lines he proposed should be introduced.

A Canadian exchange commenting on Dr. Broughton's ideas, says, social discount would be far less prevalent were all wives good cooks, and it would go close to the vanishing point if all wives were all-round good housekeepers. If women generally had the knowledge and the will to make their homes the places of pleasantness and comfort they ought to be, there would be more money at their domestic disposal, and their own lot would be many times better. Men can be won from the dram shop by good housekeeping, as they have been driven to the dramshop by the opposite. Youth is the proper time and the school is the proper place for learning the principles of domestic economy, and home is the proper sphere in which to put these principles into practice. It is just as important that girls in our ordinary schools should be fairly grounded in the housewifery duties as that boys should be introduced to the elements of agriculture or of technical knowledge.

It is a crying shame of the age that thousands of young girls are being brought up in idleness, to lead lives of uselessness instead of usefulness. Mothers are largely responsible. They are interested in the time when the "society buds" come out; that is the expression is it not? Too many thousands of our growing girls are treated like mere butterflies, ready, however, to set a pace for the comparatively small salaried young men who may marry one of them, that will drive him to despair. The country is full of such instances. By all means teach the girls to be useful. One wholesome, healthy girl, trained to cook a meal and perform housework, is worth a score of the "butterflies" with a genius for nothing but genteel loafing.

**Graft Punished.**

The Saturday Sunset of Vancouver makes the following very interesting comparison:

"Twenty-three Japanese politicians members of either the present diet or of the preceding one, were given sentences of varying lengths following their convictions of complicity in the graft revealed in the recent exposure of the sugar scandal.

"As a result of the investigations into the conduct of the marine department of Canada a few employees lost their jobs and with a reprimand to those in higher authority the incident closed.

"Japan deals with its political grafters in the same manner that it would deal with the criminal who deliberately steals from another.

"Canada deals with political grafters from the standpoint of that fatalism which accepts graft as inevitable in the body politic—something which may be condemned in theory, but which may not be curbed in practice.

"In Canada success is measured by the foot rule of attainment of political honors or cash. If a man wins to parliament or a cabinet portfolio, he is rated successful. If he gathers much gear on the way he is so much more successful. If he stands for principle and fails to win political honors or wealth, he is condemned as a failure.

"Canada's public conscience fails to teach Canadian public men that political honesty is the best policy. The only measure of success which Canadians appear to understand is the amount of money in their pockets. Canada fails to distinguish between the crime that writes itself in golden letters on purple and fine linen and that which is chalked upon the slate in the police station.

"But Japan makes no distinction between the crime of political graft and ordinary theft.

"Canada makes a distinction between political graft and common theft and glorifies the political grafter while the ordinary thief goes to jail.

"Japan has at least set one example which might be emulated with profit by Canada."

It is a fact in our politics, that hundreds of business men openly boast that if some of the bosses have been grafters, they have at least given some good service to the country; therefore do not punish grafting. If Japan's code prevailed in Canada, there are men prominent in our country who would be decorated with striped suits, and there is no reason why the degraded political thief, even if he has swelled it out and got into great prominence and social recognition, shouldn't go to jail for his crime like an ordinary thief.—Winnipeg Tribune.

**Editorial Notes.**

What was intimated in this paper a week or two ago has happened, and Ben. Prince of Battleford has been called to the senate.

Messrs. J. J. Stevenson, M.P., P. of Francis and Engineer Cowan of the Department of Public Works, interviewed the executive committee of the Liberal Association on Saturday last re road grants, and together they arranged for \$1,000 to be expended on the main roads leading to the town. An engineer will be down in a few days to go over the proposed work. This course is taken to ensure a better system of road making and to get the most for the money.—Stoughton Times.

Is it not about time that in the expenditure of money in this province the people should be consulted instead of having a few government heblers do the advising.

**Press Comment.**

(Arcola Star.)

It is a wonder J. D. Stewart was not appointed senator to succeed Senator Perley. It would have been a good time to shove him before the people are given another opportunity to let him know what they think of his late stewardship.

(Toronto World)

Germany is waiting with unconcealed anxiety the outcome of the imperial conference over the matter of common defence. Her press is seized with avidity, on every, even the least indication that the overseas British states will refuse to accept a share in the burden and co-operate with the mother country in that regard. Even the presence of a German element in the foreign born population of these states is being discounted as likely to exert a deterrent influence.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
 stops loss of flesh in babies and children and in adults in summer as well as winter. Some people have gained a pound a day while taking it.

Take it in a little cold water or milk. Get a small bottle now. All Druggists.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

**DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder**  
 is the most efficient and perfect of leavening agents.  
 MADE FROM PURE CREAM OF TARTAR  
 No alum, lime or ammonia.

on the adoption of a united defence policy. Germany, it is gravely assisted, is not likely to support the increase of a navy directed against the latterland.

This last supposition is of course entirely without warrant. Aggression in any shape or form is not contemplated by the United Kingdom and is far from the mind of the daughter states of the empire. Britain's policy, said Sir Edward Grey, the other day, is to keep what it has, not to extend its responsibilities and obligations. Peace is necessary for the handling of the vast problems arising which confront imperial maintenance. They are convinced statesmen and they are convinced the Empire is made impregnable. That condition is well within the power of the British states and the irritability of the German press shows keen appreciation of all that it involves.

How imperial defence can be most easily and efficiently obtained is a matter best left to those who are conversant with the subject in all its details. Many considerations enter into it and whatever the ultimate arrangement may be, it must follow general lines which fortunately are known and accepted. They are marked out by the character of the imperial relationship as that has been settled by natural evolution. Local responsibility for local defence, the maintenance of naval stations and supplies, of lines of communication, and so on can all relieve the mother country and leave her free to concentrate her strength where danger threatens. If the spirit of union is present and the resolution to maintain it, the task of creating an impregnable empire is well within the capacity of the imperial commonwealths.

**(Mail and Empire)**

Canada spent last year \$84,071,000 on regular account, and \$46,838,000 on capital account. The total outlays were, therefore, \$130,909,000. Our revenues were \$65,993,000. There was thus a deficit of \$44,816,000. This deficiency was met by borrowing and as a consequence the public debt rose from \$277,000,000 last year to \$323,000,000 this year.

It is as well, in order that we may understand the situation, to make a comparison with some former years. In 1896, when the Conservatives went out, is a pivotal year, we make the comparison with that financial period. Here are the figures:

Expenditures—	
1908	\$130,909,000
1906	114,000,000
Increase	\$86,816,000
Taxation—	
1908	\$62,360,000
1896	27,769,000
Increase	\$34,591,000
Total revenue—	
1908	\$65,993,000
1896	36,618,000
Increase	\$29,375,000
Debt—	
1908	\$323,000,000
1896	268,497,000
Increase	\$54,503,000

It will be observed that the taxation has more than doubled, and that the expenditure has multiplied by three. The heavy taxes have kept down the debt, in the face of very great extravagance. But, now, with the Grand Trunk Pacific outlays bearing upon us the permanent obligations are creeping up, and we have added \$45,000,000 to them in one year.

Not in a party sense, but purely as a matter of public policy, we are impelled to say that this thing is going too far. Already we are feeling the consequence in the money market. Soon the government will impose new taxes upon us in order that the bills may be paid. It will be said that the country has endorsed and ratified the present policy. And that is true. At the same time the evil cannot be overlooked by those who have the interests of the country at heart.

(Montreal Star)

The boys at Bisleigh have covered the land whose colors they carried with glory. They have established a record not only for Canadian but for colonial teams which will always stand as a shining achievement and rare as an adopted Hotentot. Once which may not be equalled again for many a year. Even the "rank out-siders," like Sergeant Blackburn who

just happened to drop in at the range while the shooting was going on, showed that Canada has marksmen to spare and does not by any means exhaust her resources in making up a Bisleigh team.

The Kohapore Cup itself would have been a pretty satisfactory net result of the voyage; but when to this is added the Mackinnon and the Jubilee with the Prince of Wales for an individual marksman and all sorts of other trophies and prizes, they have certainly "done us proud." So high an opinion had they created of themselves in this country that we were distinctly disappointed when they failed to land the King's prize, although we knew very well that it would have been distinctly selfish of them to have taken everything without a reach.

Immediate plans should be set on foot to give the boys a great welcome when they get home. Even if they do not all come together, it will not be possible to get them together again and let them feel that the country appreciates their achievement. More than that, the honoring of good marksmen as heroes of clean and high class sport will have its effect upon the rising generation, and may result in sending many of our young men to the ranges. If we could make target shooting as popular as "Marathoning" became lately we would do more towards improving the marksmanship of the next generation than many rifle clubs or much perfunctory attendance at the ranges could accomplish. Rifle shooting is good sport, and it would be worth something to get this idea well into the heads of our young men who take to sport as naturally as a duck takes to water.

(Winnipeg Telegram)

The disturbances which have broken out in Spain upon the occasion of the war in Morocco sound the sequel of Spain. So far as anything connected with Morocco is comprehensible, the war appears to have been one of necessity, if the African possessions of Spain were to be protected. And it might be thought that it would have been a point of honor, even if not of material advantage, with the Spaniards, to enter into it with enthusiasm.

But, on the contrary, the war seems to have stirred up deep popular resentment in Spain, and the Spaniards seem to be determined that not one drop of Spanish blood shall be shed with their consent, to prevent the encroachment of a foe, even if those encroachments threaten the integrity of Spain itself.

The riots in Spain may at any time reach a very deep important political climax. The anarchists, of whom a particularly virulent type flourishes in Spain, have taken the opportunity to incite riots which have now reached the status of rebellion. These appear to be confined to the cities, and in most of the troops are in a most likelihood, recruited from the country, until the country districts show their hand, a fatal blow to the monarchy may be averted.

It is not in those elements, however, that the end of Spain is seen. It is in the fact that a war involving the prestige and safety of the country, should be unpopular. What a change is there since the days when Spain was mistress of the world! After the sea power of the Turk was crushed at Lepanto in 1571 and he was panned in the Orient, only two powers retained their independence of Spain, France, by virtue of the Pyrenees, and England by virtue of the channel. And, as everybody knows, the independence of England was gravely threatened.

One has only to read the books of the Elizabethan period to know that the world dominion of Spain was regarded as an accepted fact, from which Britain might possibly maintain her independence, but against which no external power could hope to make headway. And that was less than three hundred years ago. The world dominion of the little city of Rome lasted ages longer than that.

Bacon, in making the very just observation that only those empires are fitted for endurance, which adopt really the principle of naturalization, thereby weaving the fibre of other nations into the woof of their own institutions, refers to the Spanish empire as a striking exception to the rule. But time has shown that it was not an exception, but an error. A naturalized Spaniard is as rare as an adopted Hotentot. Once a Spaniard ever, a Spaniard, not a Spaniard never, a Spaniard, should

have been the Spanish imperial motto.

In this respect, as in some others, the British has shown itself to be the legitimate successor of the Roman empire.

Spain is rapidly sinking into the class of Holland, once also an imperial power. She may be rich, prosperous, populous and contented; but for her action on the world's stage, it is over, the lights are out and the curtain rung down. All that can be heard from behind the Arras is the requiem of her former greatness.

**MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN**

Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement Lays Out a Campaign for This Fall—Inter-denominational Work and Co-operation Suggested.

The Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which has the direction of the work throughout the Dominion, has just issued a statement as to its policy and plans for the immediate future. The policy was adopted and then submitted to the different denominational committees and heartily endorsed by them. The denominational secretaries each agreed that the best results come to their work through the larger inter-denominational meetings, and will therefore all co-operate in the campaign of the fall and winter. This will include district meetings of two days each, in every province of the Dominion, so located that every church may be able to send one or more delegates without great outlay of time or money.

It is expected that invitations will be received from different centres, and the council will make selections with the best interests of the entire work in mind. The first few meetings will probably be held in Ontario in September, and those in the western provinces in October and November.

An earnest call to prayer for wisdom in locating and planning these meetings has been issued to co-operating clergy and laymen throughout the Dominion.

The following are the different items of the policy referred to above:

1. Encourage and secure in every centre inter-denominational action, and the appointment of an inter-denominational co-operating committee.
2. Recommend the promotion of the movement in cities and towns with as little organization as possible, but that the work may continue a movement rather than an organization.
3. Secure names of men acceptable for public addresses at different points.
4. Push literature now available and watch carefully for new, up-to-date material several times in the course of a year.
5. Co-operate with New York International Committee in the Laymen's conference on Lake George, September 7-9, by urging the attendance of laymen from Canada.
6. In co-operation with the denominational committees and their secretaries, plan a series of district inter-denominational conferences at important centres, to be located by Canadian council in consultation with co-operating committees.
7. In each of these places the burden of securing delegates to rest with local co-operating committees, and all expenses, except those of laymen's secretaries, to be met by said committees. Said committees and local clergy to arrange to have all congregations, so far as possible, addressed on missions the Sundays immediately preceding and following the conference.
8. Each conference to cover two or three days, the day sessions to be largely educational and the evening sessions inspirational, with one or more addresses by men familiar with actual conditions on the home and foreign mission fields, each denomination, if possible, to be represented in the program, denominational conferences to be held each forenoon during the conference.
9. Each district covering one or more conference centres to be for two or three weeks preceding the conference, under the supervision of a denominational secretary or secretaries, as may seem best. The selection of the secretary to be sent to the several districts to be regulated, so far as possible, by the strength of the different communions in the section to be covered. The secretaries to become familiar with men and conditions, and so co-operate with the local committee that ample preparation will be made for the conference. They should communicate with the clergy and laymen and secure, where possible, the appointment of a men's missionary committee in each church, who shall be the special representatives of that church at the conference.
10. The educational work of the conference should be strong and definite, so that the delegates may carry out the details in their own churches in co-operation with the mission board and laymen secretaries.
11. The national missionary policy to be presented for ratification at each conference.

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12. The follow-up work to be done by the district co-operating committees in the endeavor to see that the details of the national missionary policy are worked out in each church so far as possible.

13. The Canadian Council invites the Denominational Committees to arrange that the denominational secretaries shall co-operate with each other and the general secretary of the Canadian Council in carrying out the above policy.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00.

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DELEGATES FROM CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES ASSEMBLE

Many Interesting Subjects Discussed at Annual Convention at Medicine Hat and Calgary--President Shows Some Benefits That Have Accrued--Uniform Municipal Accounting to be Reported on at Next Convention.

The first session of the ninth annual convention of Union of Canadian Municipalities opened in Medicine Hat on July 26th. There was a large attendance of delegates. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Lieut.-Governor Bullock and Mayor Milne of Medicine Hat.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. President Ward's annual report is as follows: To the Delegates to the Union of Canadian Municipalities:

Gentlemen,--In opening the fifth annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, it is fitting that I should first extend thanks to the corporations of Medicine Hat and Calgary for their generous joint invitation to our convention to hold its sessions in two such progressive western cities, I therefore tender the Union's heartiest thanks to the representatives of both municipalities for their splendid hospitality.

In coming to the great northwest we fully recognize the importance of holding the convention in the midst of the hundreds of new municipalities which are destined to become great. So rapid is the development that it behooves them to take full advantage of the experience of the older eastern cities so as to successfully combat the many weak points in the government of the latter by safeguarding cities against the encroachment of corporations whose obvious office is to invade public rights. To reap the benefits of all that is best in the administration of eastern municipalities, and to exclude what is worst in their government should be your aim. You will find if you have not already done so, that, as your municipalities progress, they will become more and more important, and corporations will seek to control your streets and highways, your railways, telephone and electric light franchises. You must be ever on the alert to guard against the granting of concessions which will militate against the future growth and development of your respective cities. When a municipality is in its infancy the granting of a franchise should not be done too hastily, and, above all, should be limited to reasonable and definite periods of operation.

For two substantial reasons it is fitting that this convention should be held in the midst of the great Canadian west, viz.: First, to further the principle of protection of public rights; and secondly, to promote the principle of public ownership of all public utilities. The accomplishment of public ownership of gas, water, electric light, electric or other street railways in the new municipalities of the west can be brought about with less trouble than in the east, where powerful corporations are in control of valuable franchises in many of the larger cities. The splendid success of municipally owned and operated utilities in the larger cities of England and in American cities should be an incentive to new municipalities to own and operate such franchises and plants as closely effect the people.

Our organization has been doing everything possible to further the two great principles referred to. The importance of an organization such as our union cannot be readily estimated. Its work is far reaching in its effect. It is the hope of the taxpayer. It protects his city, his highway and his home from the grasp and greed of private corporations. It is one of the best bodies ever organized for the protection of the rights and heritage of the people. We have a record in our stand for public rights and against corporate influence and encroachments that we may be justly proud of.

Besides our continuous and determined fight for the protection of our streets and highways, for the abolition of the deadly level crossings, for public ownership of necessary utilities and against corporate aggression and encroachment, we have taken up questions of such vital importance to municipalities as uniform municipal accounting. We appointed at our last convention at Montreal a strong committee to go thoroughly into this matter, and the report has been made, and I am pleased to say the governments of the various provinces are interesting themselves in this all important report. The object of this committee is to suggest a system of uniform municipal accounting for general adoption throughout the Dominion. It should be clear and rational, adapted to the conditions of our country, easy to establish and as far as circumstances permit in harmony with the system prevailing in the United States.

The committee aims to have the various provincial governments agree to require each municipality to furnish the same returns to the provincial statistician and thus establish a uniform system of municipal bookkeeping and statistics throughout the Dominion. The great majority of our municipalities already possess the material

granted, extended or amended that on petition of a stated number of ratepayers it must stand before the final reading until the ratepayers vote on the question. The Honorable Adam Beck, M.P.P., a former president of the union, introduced the bill in the legislature of Ontario and it passed. This protects the municipalities of the province against crookedness in dealing with all franchises.

At the convention in Montreal last year I made reference to the absence of many members of the House of Commons from committees when important bills were being dealt with. It is worth repeating. When the Bell Telephone bill was before the committee a few years ago, only 199 members of this committee, only some forty were on hand to vote. The bill was to increase the capital of the company by a fabulous sum. The same thing occurred when the Toronto-Hamilton railway and the Dominion power bills were before the committee. The Nation's business should not be transacted in this manner and the apathy and indifference of members when franchise grabbing corporations are interested illustrates a lack of responsibility and utter disregard for the people they represent. If our municipal representatives were so unmindful of their duties the people would soon relegate them to private life. A demand should be made by the municipalities on their members in parliament to attend more strictly to committee work; and the public press should also demand closer attention on the part of careless and indifferent members who, by their absence, allow dangerous corporation bills to pass through the railway and other committees.

I am pleased to observe that the request made by this union, at its meeting in Montreal last year, to have added to the board of railway commissioners for the Dominion of Canada, a member of wide municipal experience has been complied with and that there has been added to the said board, responsive to the request of this union, a gentleman of wide municipal experience, namely, Mr. D'Arcy Scott, ex-mayor of Ottawa, and a former vice president of this union.

In conclusion let me express the hope that our deliberations during the next few days will result in lasting benefit to our union, our country and the municipalities we have the honor to represent.

SEC-TREAS. REPORT. W. D. Lighthall, honorary secretary treasurer, presented a report which dealt in a commendatory spirit with the acquiring of the telephone systems by the western governments; the creation of public utility boards in Quebec and Nova Scotia, the Ontario railway and municipal board, and the hydro-electric commission of the same province. The west was warned never to sell or cede a water power or any resource outside of farm lands. The report of the official organ, the Canadian Municipal Journal, also proved most interesting as presented by H. Bragg, the managing editor. Encouraging reports were received from affiliated unions as follows: Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Ald. Elliot urged that it was a dangerous principle to allow the government to enforce its idea on the municipalities. Policies would figure altogether too prominently, he thought.

At Tuesday's meeting Mayor Chisholm of Halifax, read a paper on "public utility commissions." He referred to the progress made along these lines in the Nova Scotia legislature and traced the advance up to the time the act was passed. The bill is modelled after the Massachusetts and Wisconsin bills. A board is given almost unlimited powers in investigating the managerial rates, etc. of corporations dealing with public utilities and complaints regarding discriminations or like appearances are to be taken up and promptly looked into. The establishment of the board by the government is so new that no action has as yet been taken by it.

Controller Ward, of Toronto, compared the powers of the Ontario board with those of the Nova Scotia organization. The Ontario board has a very important duty to perform in the matter of the settlement of strikes. Municipal money bylaws are largely governed by the board which can even go so far as to authorize a city council to issue debentures for the installation of a waterworks system without the bylaw being referred to the property owners.

W. D. Lighthall stated that a similar act had just been passed by the province of Quebec.

Ald. McMillan, of Vancouver, thought the power of the Ontario board was much too broad in being allowed to authorize the councils to issue debentures without reference to the people who eventually had to meet those debentures.

Mayor Hopewell, of Ottawa, took the opposite view and showed how \$30,000 had been saved to his city through the city being able to borrow this money for an engineering problem without waiting for the sanction of the people.

JUDICIAL SALE

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable the Chief Justice, dated herein the 30th day of March, A.D. 1909, and made in the action of George Terry Marsh, Plaintiff,

and Lionel A. Arnold, Duncan Smith, Alexander Smith, Donald Smith and John Wilson; Orie Elevator Company Limited, Edward L. Dreyfus, George F. Galt and John Galt, Defendants.

There will be offered for sale at the office of Mr. Sheriff Cook, at the City of Regina, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, A.D. 1909, the following lands, namely: That part of Lots Thirteen (13) and Fourteen (14), in Block Two Hundred and Eighty-five (285), in the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, described in Certificate of Title Number 44 L.Y.

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

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, REGINA, SASK.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF EMILY GARAWAY, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Johnston, dated the 16th day of June, 1909, creditors of the above estate are requested to file their claims against the said estate with the undersigned at the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan, on or before the 23rd day of August, 1909, verified by statutory declaration, and with a statement of the securities, if any, held by them. Creditors failing to file their claims by the above date will not be entitled to share in the distribution of the said estate.

Dated at Regina this 23rd day of June, 1909.

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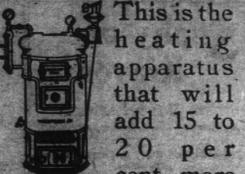
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Thaws and Divorce. New York, July 30.--Mrs. Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw reiterated today that she intended to bring suit for divorce against her husband as soon as his present litigation is over. Mrs. Thaw admitted that she based her grounds for suit on statements made by the Merrill women, but not because they had come out on the witness stand. "On the contrary," she said, "I learned of this situation during the very first trial. I kept still, however, but now it is all out."

When Thaw and his counsel were asked if they would fight any such proceedings, Mr. Morschauer said, "Most assuredly," and that they will fight bitterly. "As yet," he said, "we have received no positive information that Mrs. Thaw contemplates any such action. When it becomes a concrete fact, then we will say something."

It was learned on the most reliable authority, however, that the instant the gets free he will start divorce proceedings against his wife, and that he will name not only one, but two or three men quite well known in New York in his allegations. It is known that from the time Thaw went to Mattewan that in some way



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BIG FIRE AT ST. PAUL

Result of an Explosion While an Inventor Was Experimenting With a New Gasoline Tank—Six Are Dead, Others Are Missing and Several Injured.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1.—Six are known to be dead, three others are thought to have perished and nearly a score of others are injured as a result of an explosion and fire which took place shortly before three o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Kuhllo Manufacturing company building, 9 west Third street, adjoining the central police station.

After the falling of the walls of the wrecked building the fire started so quickly that the attempts of the unfortunate ones imprisoned in the building to escape were futile. The two buildings between the corner of Market street and the Central police station were quickly destroyed by the flames fed by acetylene gas which was blown over the debris by the explosion.

The explosion occurred at just 3.45 and at 3.45 the fire was extinguished and the firemen and policemen, assisted by volunteer crews, were at work digging for the bodies of the victims. A corps of city employees was sent to the scene of the disaster by City Engineer Hundlett.

The explosion is said to have taken place when Arnold Kuhllo, an inventor of a new gasoline tank, and his assistant, R. J. Patterson, 652 Arlington avenue, were experimenting with the appliance. Nothing is known of the nature of the work the men were conducting. The entire shop was wrecked and the workshop of the F. J. Weidick Machine company was demolished.

Just as the fire was gaining headway a woman holding a child was seen at the window of 77 West Third street. "Throw it," yelled the people in the crowd. The woman did as she was bid. But after she had done this she hesitated.

"Come down yourself and do it the same way," was the order shouted to her from below. But still the woman hesitated. She paid no more attention to the crowd below, but turning her attention back to the room, she suddenly disappeared. Her body is supposed to be one of those at the morgue. Moved by a mother's love she had evidently gone back for another loved one which she had left behind.

Heart rending scenes were enacted around the fire. Men and women rushed frantically about calling the names of loved ones whom they feared had perished in the explosion. All afternoon and far into the night the crowds stood viewing the ruins and watching the struggles of the men who were desperately tearing up the debris to get at the buried bodies of the victims.

Provincial Exhibition A Thing of the Past

(Continued from page 1.)

Bull, 3 years and under—1, J. G. Barron; 2, P. M. Brett & Sons; 3, J. G. Barron. Bull, senior yearling—1, P. M. Brett & Sons; 2, Van Horne; 3, J. G. Barron.

Bull, junior yearling, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1908—1, Van Horne; 2, Brett & Sons; 3, J. G. Barron. Senior bull calf—1, 2 and 3, Van Horne; 4, J. G. Barron.

Cow, 3 years and over—1, J. G. Barron; 2, 3 and 4, Van Horne; 5, J. G. Barron. Cow with suckling calf at foot—1, P. M. Brett & Sons; 2 and 3, Van Horne; 4, J. G. Barron.

Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Van Horne; 3 and 5, J. G. Barron; 4, P. M. Brett & Sons. Heifer, senior yearling—1, P. M. Brett & Sons; 2 and 3, Van Horne; 4, J. G. Barron.

Senior heifer calf—1, Van Horne; 2, 3 and 4, J. G. Barron. Junior heifer calf, calved on or after Jan. 1, 1908—1, J. G. Barron; 2, P. M. Brett & Sons; 3, Van Horne.

Herd bull and four females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Van Horne; 2, J. G. Barron; 3, P. M. Brett & Sons. Three calves under one year old, owned by one exhibitor—1, Van Horne; 2, J. G. Barron; 3, P. M. Brett & Sons.

Three, the get of one bull—1, J. G. Barron; 2, Van Horne; 3, P. M. Brett & Sons. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2, Van Horne.

Herd bull and three females, all under 2 years—1, Van Horne; 2, P. M. Brett & Sons; 3, J. G. Barron.

HERDSMAN'S PRIZE

Four competitors entered this competition, which was for the best fitted and condition animal of any breed and the gold medal was awarded to J. G. Barron with "George Morrison."

CHAMPIONSHIPS

Senior champion bull, 2 years and over—Won by J. G. Barron's "Topsman Duke." This bull took championships both at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Junior champion bull under 2 years—Won by Van Horne's "Spicy." This animal was first in its class at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Special by C.N.R. company, grand champion bull—Won by Barro's "Topsman Duke the 7th."

Senior champion female, 2 years and over—Won by Van Horne's "Spicy Lady;" also winner at Brandon and Winnipeg.

Junior champion female under two years—Van Horne's "Spicy Promise." Special by C.N.R. company, grand champion female—Van Horne's "Spicy Lady."

Sheep

In the sheep class there were but three exhibitors: A. B. Potter, Fred Skinner (Indian Head) and Van Horne. In class 1B for pure bred long wool sheep, the prizes went to Mr. Potter, except that for shearing crew, which was given to Mr. Skinner.

In the pure bred short and medium wool class, Mr. Skinner secured nine prizes out of five sections and in the class for grades the same exhibitor took three firsts.

Swine

YORKSHIRES

Boar, one year and under two—1st Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter. Boar of calendar year—1 and 2, F. D. Skinner; 3, Van Horne.

Sow, two years or over—1 and 3, Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter. Sow, one year and under two—1, 3 and Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter.

Sow under one year—1 and 3, Van Horne; 2, A. B. Potter. Sow of calendar year—1 and 3, F. D. Skinner; 2, A. B. Potter.

Sow and litter, not less than six, under four months old—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Van Horne. Best boar, any age, (champion)—1, Van Horne.

Best sow, any age (champion)—1, Van Horne.

GRADES

Sow, under one year—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Malcolm Ross, Regina.

BACON HOGS

Pen of three finished hogs, suitable for the bacon trade—1, Van Horne; 2 and 3, A. B. Potter.

Pen of three bacon type hogs, hogs, weighing less than 160 lbs.—1, A. B. Potter.

ANY OTHER BREED

Boar, two years and over—1, W. M. Stowe, Davidson. Boar of one year and under 2—1st, W. M. Stowe.

Boar, under one year—1, W. M. Stowe; 2, J. Caswell, Saskatoon. Sow, two years or over—1 and 2, W. M. Stowe.

Sow under two years—1, J. Caswell; 2, W. M. Stowe. Sow and litter, not less than six, under four months old—1 and 2, W. M. Stowe.

Best boar, any age (champion)—1, W. M. Stowe. Best sow, any age (champion)—1, J. Caswell.

Judges: Cattle and swine, R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask. Heavy horses, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden.

JUDGING COMPETITION

Best judging of best cattle of farmers and farmers' sons under 30 years of age—1, M. Potter, Jr.; 2, Thos. Kell; 3, J. G. Barron.

Best judging of dairy cattle of farmers and farmers' sons under 30 years of age—1, G. Bower; 2, M. Potter; 3, Arthur Davis.

Best judging of heavy draft horses of farmers and farmers' sons under 30 years of age—1, Jos. Pollock; 2, Thos. Kell; 3, A. Longmuir.

Agricultural Products

Best ten bushels of Red Fyfe wheat—1, J. D. McEachern, Regina; 2, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Best six bushels of white oats—1, J. D. McEachern, Regina. Best native ryegrass (1 bushel)—1, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Best sheaf of wheat grown in 1909—1, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood; 2, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense.

Best sheaf oats grown in 1909—1, Taunt Bros., Regina; 2, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense.

Best sheaf barley, grown in 1908—1, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense; 2, Fred Skinner, Indian Head.

Best sheaf of bronze grass grown in 1909—1, G. B. Spring Rice, Pense; 2, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Best sheaf western ryegrass grown in 1909—1, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood.

Best sheaf timothy grown in 1909—1, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood.

Best separate collection of sheaves grown in 1909—1, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood.

Best potatoes grown in 1909—F. Bradshaw, Regina.

Best six Swede turnips grown in 1909—1, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Best six carrots grown in 1909—1, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, Fred Bradshaw, Regina.

Best six sugar beets grown in 1909—1, Fred Bradshaw.

Beans, kidney or green (4 quart)—Fred Bradshaw.

Beans, Windsor, or any other variety—1, G. B. Spring Rice, Pense; 2, H. H. Keys, Pense.

Beets, round, best bunch of five—1, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense; 2, D. McCannell, Regina.

Beets, long, best bunch of five—1, G. B. Spring Rice, Pense; 2, H. H. Keys, Pense.

Cabbage, conical, best 5 head—1, H. H. Keys, Pense; 2, G. B. Spring Rice, Pense.

Short carrots, best bunch of five—1, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood; 2, H. H. Keys, Pense.

Long carrots, best bunch of five—1, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense; 2, Fred Bradshaw, Regina.

Best cucumbers, long frame, 3—G. B. Spring Rice, Pense.

Best lettuce, cabbage, variety, 3 heads—1, H. H. Keys, Pense; 2, J. E. Martin, Condie.

Best lettuce, 3 heads—1, J. E. Martin, Condie; 2, Fred Bradshaw, Regina.

Best onions from sets, bunch of 3—1, H. H. Keys, Pense; 2, Fred Bradshaw.

Best onions, spring sown, bunch of 6—1, H. H. Keys, Pense; 2, G. B. Spring Rice, Pense.

Best onion, picking (1 qt)—1, H. H. Keys, Pense; 2, G. B. Spring Rice, Pense; 3, G. B. Spring Rice, Pense; 4, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense.

Best parsnips, bunch of 5—Fred Bradshaw, Regina.

Best one gallon peas in pod, variety—1, H. H. Keys, Pense; 2, Fred Bradshaw.

Best turnips for table, bunch of 5—1, J. E. Martin, Condie; 2, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense.

Best round radish, 2 bunches of 10 each—1, Fred Bradshaw, Regina; 2, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood.

Best long radish, 2 bunches of 10 each—1, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood; 2, H. H. Keys, Pense.

Best collection of potatoes, not less than 3 varieties, 1 peck each—1, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense.

Best separate collection of vegetables—G. B. Spring Rice, Pense.

FRESH FRUITS

Best white currants 1 qt.—H. Keys, Pense.

Best red currants, 1 qt.—1, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood; 2, H. H. Keys, Pense.

Best gooseberries, 1 qt.—H. Keys, Pense.

Best strawberries, 1 qt.—S. J. Neville, Cottonwood.

Best collection of fruits not less than 5 varieties, 1 qt. each—1, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood; 2, H. H. Keys, Pense.

DAIRY

One package creamery, 50 lbs., in prints—1, Geo. Neisler, Qu'Appelle; 2, J. W. Gibson, Birch Hills.

Best 1 package 14 lbs., 1 package 28 lbs., solid pack—J. W. Gibson, Birch Hills; 2, Geo. Neisler, Qu'Appelle.

Sweepstakes, best average score, creamery butter, Geo. Neisler.

Best basket, 1 lb. prints, not less than 5 lbs. done up in parchment paper—1, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense; 2, J. E. Martin, Condie; 3, A. Hammond, Grand Coulee.

Granular butter in brine, not less than 3 lbs.—1, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, A. Hammond, Grand Coulee; 3, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense.

Best firkin, not less than 20 lbs.—1, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense; 2, A. Hammond, Grand Coulee; 3, G. J. Burgess, Regina.

Sweepstakes for best butter—F. H. O. Harrison, Pense.

Best home made cream cheese—1, A. Hammond, Grand Coulee; 2, F. H. O. Harrison, Pense.

FLOWERS

The finest collection of plants and flowers the exhibition was that shown by J. T. Stenshorn. The exhibits, when first brought in, were almost in perfect condition, health and blossom, but several days in an ungenial atmosphere destroyed much of the bloom.

Mr. Stenshorn was successful in carrying off all the prizes except one, which went to Mrs. Wm. Childs, for a very fine begonia.

Sinnett for Bishop

The story that Rev. Father Sinnett, had been selected to be Bishop of Regina, has elicited some good humored comment in Catholic circles on the ingenuity of the daily press.

Enquiry at the Bishop's palace here elicited the information that nothing definite was known as to who would receive the new appointment and that any suggestion along this line must be conjectural only.

At the same time it was evident that the choice of Father Sinnett for the bishopric would be very popular with the local clergy, and admission was made that his name was not regarded as an impossibility.

It was stated that nothing definite was known as to those upon whom the choice of the council delegated to deal with such matters at Rome, has fallen, until their decision is authoritatively announced.

As explained to a reporter the archbishops of Canada would first select three names, from which those appointed to fill the vacant office will be chosen. These names are forwarded to Rome through the Apostolic Delegate at Ottawa.

That Father Sinnett's name may have been one of those submitted was admitted by local church authorities.

At the same time any report that the office had yet been filled was altogether premature.

Father Sinnett left Prince Albert on Saturday last, after attending the annual meeting of the secular clergy at the Bishop's palace. His parish is located at Sinnerville, six miles north of Langdon, on the Canadian Pacific Railway—Prince Albert Times.

Earl Grey stopped off at Indian Head on his western trip, and visited the experimental farm.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargol in Gown.

GENERAL NEWS

A LONG FLIGHT

Frankfurt, Aug. 1.—The dirigible balloon Zeppelin III, steered by Count Zeppelin, descended here safely Saturday afternoon having sailed from Friedrichshafen, a distance of about 200 miles at an average speed of 21 miles an hour.

HONOR FOR PADEREWSKI

Paris, Aug. 1.—The government will decorate Paderewski, the pianist, with the cross of the Legion of Honor. He played recently at a charity concert. Following the proceedings in the case of Liszt and Rubinstein, he will be named an officer without first being made a chevalier of the order.

EXPIRED IN CHURCH

Fergus, Ont., Aug. 1.—During a church service this morning, James Pattison, a leading merchant of Fergus and a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian choir, took a hemorrhage of the stomach and was carried from the choir in a dying condition, and passed away almost instantly. Several in the congregation fainted and the service was discontinued.

GIRL BITTEN BY MAD DOG

Brantford, Aug. 1.—The municipal authorities at a conference Saturday afternoon decided to send the two-year old daughter of Bert Martin to the Pasteur Institute, New York, for treatment. She was bitten over three weeks ago by a mad dog. The dog's head was sent to Ottawa, and a telegram was received Saturday stating that the dog had died from rabies. The child was badly bitten in both legs.

STEAMER SALVAGED AT LAST

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 1.—There was towed into Charlottetown this evening the freight steamer Turret Bell, stranded three years ago on the east side of Prince Edward Island during a big gale which wrecked several vessels. She is 2,200 tons, 260 feet long. At the time her insurance was paid and the underwriters took her in charge and contracted for floating her, which after many failures, has succeeded.

DIES IN LOCKUP

Wolsley, Sask., July 31.—John Workman of Antler, Sask., died in the lockup here early this morning. He arrived last evening in a state bordering on delirium tremens, but owing to the absence of the two local doctors, no medical help could be given him. The coroner, Dr. Elliott, held an inquest this morning and the jury returned a verdict of alcoholic poisoning, and exonerated the constable in charge from all blame in the matter.

HAIL AT PRINCE ALBERT

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 1.—A severe hail and rain storm passed over the St. Catherine's district, six miles from this city, Friday night, doing great damage. The crops in places are levelled with the ground.

REGINA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Fall Term Opens Sept. 1st '09

Students are prepared for teacher's examinations and for the University course to the completion of the second year.

Cash scholarship prizes in Junior and Senior Matriculation and second year University work.

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and the estimated damage is from 12 to 16 bushels per acre. Thos. Scott lost his entire crop valued at \$4,000. Other farmers estimate their losses at between \$400 and \$1,000. The hailstones were as large as walnuts. A light hail shower passed over this city at midnight.

TEN KILLED IN COLLISION

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 1.—Ten persons were killed and at least sixty injured in a head on collision of electric trains on the Spokane and Inland railway late this afternoon. The wreck occurred at Coldwell, Wash. No. 20, the westbound train had left Couer D'Alene at 4.30 p.m. and had just reached Coldwell when it met No. 5 eastbound. Both trains were going at the rate of 15 miles an hour. They crashed together without warning to the crew or passengers. The heavily laden coaches were crushed.

PAPER SUSPENDS

Montreal, Aug. 1.—La Semaine, a French weekly paper, after three weeks of existence suspended publication on Saturday on the eve of its being placed under the ban by Archbishop Bruchesi. A mandate was read from the pulpits of all Roman Catholic churches in the city today forbidding the faithful to read the paper. La Semaine during its three weeks of life signaled its entry into the field of weekly journalism by its strikingly violent attacks upon the Roman Catholic church and printing stories which were not considered fit for family reading.

CARUSO SINGS AGAIN

Ostend, Aug. 1.—After a long absence from the stage and concert rooms, Caruso appeared tonight before at least ten thousand people of Ostend and Kuraal, whose curiosity had been on tenterhooks to know the effect the recent operation had on the voice of the great tenor. When he entered the balcony to sing the opening aria of the Paradise from L'Africana, a sudden hush fell over the great audience. It was an immense relief to realize immediately that his voice though perhaps not quite as pure and fresh as when first heard in America six years ago, was still beautiful.

LABOR IS SCARCE

Port Arthur, Aug. 1.—Contractors who are endeavoring to hire men for railroad work on the T. C. R. north of Neigon are finding it very difficult to procure labor, as there is practically none available in the local market. The Neigon fires have been a source of trouble to railway contractors along the T. C. R. and some of the camps, but have been effectively quenched by the heavy rain of the past few days. The Point Perry lighthouse was struck by lightning a few days ago but the damage was slight and none of the occupants were injured.

NEW POST OFFICES

The following new post offices were opened on Monday: Amflet, Sask.; Candiac Station, Sask.; Carvale, Sask.; Kokato, Sask.; Cozy Nook, Sask.; Danesmoor, Sask.; Davis Creek, Sask.; Drobot, Sask.; Gibby, Alta.; Gleggery Plains, Sask.; Kipling Station, Sask.; Laura, Sask.; Lost Lake, Alta.; McLaren, Sask.; Masininis, Alta.; Medicine Valley, Alta.; Mellowdale, Alta.; Merrildale, Alta.; Neidpath, Sask.; Rosemead, Alta.; Sweet Valley, Alta.; Wealthy, Alta.

Name changed: Hicksburg, Alta., to Loma. Offices closed: Banning, Ont.; Falowmead, Sask.; Poverville, Alta.; Ulric, Sask.

PIONEER MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS

Banff, Alta., July 31.—Last night Prof. Harold Dixon gave an illustrated lecture on pioneer climbers in the Canadian Rockies in the Brett opera house, showing many beautiful views in the summit range taken during an exploring expedition made 12 years ago before any trails were cut. This party included Dr. Norman Colby, who returned several seasons with Herman Wooley and others and mapped out the whole district from the railway as far north as Mount Athabasca and discovered many new snow peaks. President Wheeler, introduced the lecturer, and Premier Rutherford of Alberta moved a hearty vote of thanks. Prof Dixon told how he had been first induced to climb in the Rockies by Phillip Abbott, the American climber, whose death was the first tragedy of the Canadian Alps.

VICE CONSUL MURDERED

New York, Aug. 1.—Loch Wing, Chinese vice-consul at New York, a graduate of Lehigh and Yale universities, and married to an American woman, was mortally wounded at his office in a lower Broadway building Saturday afternoon by a man of his own race, who gives valuable, but confused and contradictory reports of himself in "Pledge" English. Dr. Wing died later in St. Gregory's hospital, Michael McDonald, who for 27 years has been special watchman at the Chinese consulate, identified the murderer as Wong Bow Cheung, who he says, formerly was a steward on the United States battleship Indiana. The man himself who was at first thought to be a Japanese, gave his name to the police as Mustafa Wong and said he lived in Philadelphia, although until recently he has been employed as cook at Galen Hall, an Atlantic city hotel. Nobody witnessed the shooting.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN

About 900 Killed and Wounded in Barcelona—All Reserves Being Called Out—Troops Ambushed at Melilla—Red Cross Organising.

Paris, Aug. 1.—Although officially Spain minimizes the Catalonia insurrection and insists that the revolt has been crushed, a far different story emanates from the frontier. Refugees and travellers declare that the revolt is still rampant, and that desperate combats continue at Barcelona, where fifty revolutionists are reported to have been wounded in a conflict which occurred as late as Saturday night.

Information states the situation in Barcelona and the rest of the province is rarer tonight than ever before. Although some of the news from the frontier is from revolutionary sources and therefore open to suspicion, more reliable intelligence leads to the belief that although Barcelona is calmer, the insurrectionists have taken to the suburbs and the outlying country, where they are sowing the seeds of revolt and inflaming the populace to maintain the struggle to the bitter end.

Barcelona province is in the hands of workmen, heavily armed, who occupy the railroads and highways, to prevent communication, and who refuse entrance to newcomers. Casa de la Salvo is in the hands of the revolutionaries and at Palamisa, where the monks tortured, the situation is described as alarming and the lives of foreigners endangered.

The opinion in semi-official circles here concerning Spain's internal situation is pessimistic and the belief is expressed that the trouble is not yet over.

Official Madrid announced that Barcelona is tranquil, but qualified the statement with the words: "This is especially so in the centre of the city."

From Melilla comes the news of another Spanish convoy being ambushed and several of its officers being wounded before the troops succeeded in extricating themselves from the attack of the tribesmen.

Rumors are afloat that a general strike will be launched tomorrow at Madrid and that a strike is being organized in the Biscayan region. All persons subject to military duty are forbidden to leave Spain under grave penalty, and elaborate measures have been adopted to forestall a possible outbreak in the other provinces of the country. Official denial is given to the report that the temper of the Madrid garrison is hostile.

Another official statement says the number of victims of the fighting at Barcelona is unknown, but frontier reports, one of them alleged authorized inspiration, declare that killed or wounded will aggregate 8,000, and that the number of insurrectionists summarily shot was between forty and one hundred and twenty.

RESERVES CALLED OUT

San Sebastian, Spain, (via French frontier), Aug. 1.—The entire army is being placed on a war footing. The recruits and reserves of every class have been called out. In spite of the reports from Barcelona say the revolutionists still hold much of the city, and that the artillery has been unable thus far to dislodge them.

RED CROSS ORGANIZING

Madrid, Aug. 1.—The Spanish Red Cross is organizing succor on a large scale. Queen Victoria has accepted the position of August Protectress of the institution.

FUN

**Local and General**

Senator Douglas was in the city last week.

W. J. Swainland was over from Cupar last week.

Fall wheat is being cut in the Maple Creek district.

A. L. Gordon is expected to return from B. C. this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Balfour are holidaying at Victoria, B.C.

Nurse Fennell left Friday evening for her home in Dundalk, Ont.

A. Bell of the Lansdowne was a visitor to Saskatoon this week.

J. A. Allan, of Alton, Gordon & Bryant, has gone east on a holiday trip.

T. J. How and A. E. Westbrook were in the city on Friday from Rouleau.

C. E. McPherson, C.P.R. general passenger agent, was in the city last Wednesday.

The Rouleau Enterprise has changed hands, having been purchased by local men.

G. H. Sneath of the firm of Nay & James, left for the east on Sunday evening.

The provincial lawn tennis tournament opened yesterday at the Regina grounds.

Hon. Chas. Murphy, secretary of state spent Saturday in the city on his way east.

The annual Sunday school picnic of Knox church will be held tomorrow to Qu'Appelle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bryant leave the end of this week for the coast on a holiday trip.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hooper, of Griswold were in the city last week visiting relatives.

Architect Hutchinson had an exhibit at the exhibition for which he received a diploma.

The Church Boys' Cadets of St. Paul's church have gone to camp for a week at Hungry Hollow.

Rev. R. M. Wilson, brother of W. A. Wilson, is occupying the pulpit of Knox church during August.

Arrangements are being made to have Shrubh the English Marathon runner in Regina in the near future.

The offices of the vice president and general manager of the G.T.P. have been permanently located at Winnipeg.

W. J. Bryan, the noted United States Democrat leader will deliver an address in Regina some time in October.

The annual shooting contests of the Saskatchewan Rifle Association will be held on the barracks ranges on Aug. 10, 11 and 12.

Robt. Martin of the Canada Drug & Book Co., has gone west on a two weeks' vacation. He will visit Seattle before returning.

Warren Laird of the Dominion Bank staff at Winnipeg, who has been holidaying at home here, returned to Winnipeg on Monday evening.

Norman McMurchy, who has been science master at the Regina collegiate institute, has sent in his resignation which has been accepted.

Mr. A. C. Patterson, collector of customs at North Portal, was in the city for a few days last week, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick.

The Moose Jaw exhibition will open on August 12. The fair will be opened by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Nominations for the office of Mayor of Wolsley will take place in that town on August 6th. Through the death of Senator Perley the vacancy was caused.

At the meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association held in the city during fair week, arrangements were made for the Winter Fat Stock Show.

Jack Moody met with an accident at the races on Saturday which resulted in his receiving a broken arm. The horse he was riding pitched him off in a mix-up.

The departmental examinations results are out today and will appear in our next issue as will also the names of the successful candidates at the teachers examinations.

The marriage of A. R. Sargent of Regina to Miss Jean Hardy, of Orillia, Ont., took place at the Metropolitan Methodist church last Wednesday, the Rev. J. H. Oliver officiating.

The death of Elizabeth Gregory, mother of Mrs. J. H. Garrett, Cornwall street, took place at the Victoria hospital last Thursday. The funeral was held on Saturday at the Regina cemetery.

W. T. Hays, who had charge of the dispensing department of the Canada Drug and Book Co., up to last Christmas, is returning to the city to take a position in the Regina Pharmacy on Scarth street.

The marriage of Wilmot G. Haultain, registrar of land titles to Miss

Mary Isabell Reynolds, took place at St. Paul's church last Wednesday. The Rev. G. C. Hill officiated. The bridal couple left on the midnight train for a trip to Alaska.

A meeting of the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan was held in the city last week. The following officers were decided upon: President, Dr. Thomson, Regina; vice president, Dr. Young, Saskatoon; registrar, Dr. A. Charlton. It was decided to hold the next examination on Aug. 24th. Dr. Thomson, of Regina, and Dr. Argue of Grenfell were chosen as delegates to attend the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association which is to be held in Winnipeg this month.

At a meeting held in the Board of Trade offices last Thursday morning, the Saskatchewan Kennel Club was organized, and the following officers elected: Pres., J. A. Wetmore, Regina; first vice pres., A. C. Patterson, North Portal; second vice president, A. Badenoch, Indian Head; third vice pres., H. B. Sims, Moose Jaw; sec.-treasurer, H. C. Lawson, Regina. A constitution was drawn up and adopted, and the question of a dog show and field trials discussed. It is possible a field day may be held next month.

Miss Freda Harvey, aged 15, was brought to the hospital here last week from near Fort Qu'Appelle, by Dr. Hall, having met with a shooting accident. Her younger cousin was playing with a .22 rifle, and pointing it at her. He didn't know it was loaded. The bullet entered just behind the ear and lodged just above the roof of her mouth. The bullet has been extracted, but paralysis on one side of the face has resulted. The Prairie Witness was informed that the girl will eventually recover the full use of her faculties. She was able to return to her home yesterday. Miss Harvey is the daughter of ex-Mayor Harvey of Qu'Appelle.—Indian Head Prairie Witness.

What might have proved a very serious accident, and succeeded only in being an amusing incident occurred on Thursday afternoon last at No. 96 near Pasqua at high speed.

The passengers on the observation car were surprised to see a man rise from the side of the track and run down the track in the opposite direction. It was several minutes before the train could stop then the brakeman rushed, after him down the track exclaiming "A crazy man jumped through the window." Pursued and pursued kept on without stopping for two miles through muddy ditches and green wheat fields. Finally the brakeman with a number of others succeeded in getting the prisoner back to the train.—Moose Jaw News.

**SENATOR PRINCE**

Senator Prince was born near Three Rivers, Que., in 1854. In 1878 he came west to Manitoba, where he remained for some eighteen months previous to his arrival in the Battleford district. Here he commenced the successful business career which has made his name known throughout the entire west, his first venture being the business of farming and ranching, in which he engaged for three years in partnership with his brother, J. A. Prince. Later, they, in company with A. McDonald, a prominent Winnipeg wholesaler now erected a flour and saw mill on the banks of the Saskatchewan, which were both in operation until destroyed by fire a year ago. Senator Prince was also engaged, extensively in the cattle shipping business for a lengthy period. In 1899 Prince Bros. purchased the store previously occupied by A. McDonald, the pioneer merchant of Battleford, this business is still being carried on by them.

No small part did Senator Prince play in the development of this district, which can fitly be termed one of the experimental stations of agriculture in the great west. The fact that he brought the first threshing machine into the district and thus made possible grain growing on a more or less extensive scale, proves that the confidence he now shows in the future of this country was not born of late years. In this connection we are reminded of the following couplet:

"He heard the tread of pioneers  
Of nations yet to be;  
The first low wash of waves where yet  
Shall roll a human sea."

In 1898 Senator Prince was elected to represent in the Territorial legislature the district of Battleford, which was then one of the largest constituencies in the Dominion, and in this capacity he served for two terms. Since that time he has thrice been elected mayor of this, his home town, and as well as he has held the position of president of the Board of Trade continuously since its organization.

An active interest at all times has been taken by him in the welfare of Battleford, his continued display of confidence in his town's future doing not a little to tide the old town through the discouraging backset it received when the railway failed to cross the river at this point. In view of this active interest in the town's upbuilding, Battleford is to be congratulated in this latest honor bestowed on one of its leading citizens.—Battleford Press.

**THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY STORE NEWS**

*Semi Annual Clean Sweep Sale*

**With Cost Prices and Less for Our Broom We'll Sweep Out Every Vestige of Summer Goods Still in Stock**

WE have rounded up broken lines and lingerers of Summer Merchandise still remaining in the store and have priced them to force their immediate selling. No odds what they cost us—we have marked them at prices so low that no one with a need for them will hesitate to buy. Fall looms on the threshold. This is no time for wining and mincing—for trimming and pruning of prices. "New season—new goods" is our rigid policy, and we've cut prices to the bone to send flying these stragglers of the Summer army. Ends of yard goods, broken lots of garments—everything of a Summer nature here for quick buying now at reductions ranging all the way from one-fourth to less than half original prices. Let us emphasize the fact that these goods are hurt in price only. To you their value is unimpaired. Larger lots are listed below. Smallest quantities, and therefore bigger bargains, are not advertised.

**"QUALITY" Special Clearing Lines in the Men's Store**



**SPECIAL IN MEN'S SUITS**—All our High grade Hand-tailored Suits of the 20th Century and Fit-rite brands will be sold at a straight reduction of 30 per cent. All goods are marked in plain figures and reductions are made at the time of Sale. Remember, this Sale lasts for two weeks only, and its object is to clean up our stocks for the arrival of fall goods.

**BOYS' RIBBED STOCKINGS**—A job lot of Boys' Ribbed Cotton Stockings, regular 30c and 40c. Clean Sweep Sale Price, per pair ..... 20c

**MEN'S LINEN HATS**—All our Men's Linen Hats ranging in price from 75c to \$1.00. Clean Sweep Sale Price, each ..... 60c

**67 MEN'S \$12.00 TO \$20.00 SUITS AT \$6.95**—Odd Suits from our regular stock which we wish to clean up. The regular prices were mostly \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00. Clean Sweep Sale Price ..... \$6.95

**MEN'S WORK SHIRTS**—A Special Drive in Men's Gingham Work Shirts, 25c each or 3 for ..... \$1.00

**MEN'S FANCY VESTS**—A big line of Men's Fancy Wash Vests, Regular \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$3.00. Clean Sweep Sale Price ..... \$1.00

**MEN'S TWEED CAPS**—6 dozen Men's Tweed Caps, regular prices 60c to 80c. Clean Sweep Sale Price ..... 25c



**In the Dry Goods Dept.**

**DRESS GOODS**—Tweed Suitings in 7 and 9 yard cuts, regularly sold at \$12.50 to \$17.50 per suit. Sale Price, \$8.50

**PANAMA CLOTHS**—In colors and black, 42 to 44 inches wide. Regularly sold at 65c per yard. Our Sale Price ..... 45c

**LUSTRES**—In black and colors, regularly sold at 60c and 65c per yard. Our Sale Price ..... 35c

**DRESS GINGHAMS**—Regularly sold at 15c. Our Sale Price ..... 10c

**WHITE VESTINGS**—Regular price 80c. Sale Price, 10c

**DRESS MUSLINS AND DRESS GINGHAMS**—Regularly sold at 25c to 40c per yard. Sale Price ..... 15c

**SUMMER GLOVES**—All Summer Gloves at one-third off regular prices.

**SUMMER HEADGEAR**—All Children's Summer Headgear at half price during sale.

**LADIES' BLOUSES AT HALF-PRICE**

**BOOT AND SHOE DEPT.**

**Men's and Boys' Boots**

Suitable for the Harvest Field, in Light and Heavy Leathers

**A Few of Our Specials**

- Men's Dongola Kid and Buff Bala at \$3.00 per pair
- Men's Box Kip, Box Calf and Kid Bala and Bluchers at \$3.50 per pair
- Men's Box Calf Bluchers, heavy and light leather, for \$3.00 per pair
- Men's Red Harvest Bluchers at \$1.50 and \$1.75
- Men's Grain Leather Congress and Bluchers from \$1.75 to \$3.00
- Boys' Split Bala, peg sole, for \$1.50
- Boys' Buff Bala, riveted, for \$1.50
- Boys' F-bale, Box Kip, Box Calf and Kid Bala and Bluchers, from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per pair.

**Millinery Cut In Two**

EVERYTHING IN  
**Flowers and Foliage Trimmed Hats**  
**Untrimmed Hats**

WILL BE PUT ON SALE AT  
**Half-Price!**

COME EARLY AND GET YOUR CHOICE

**Look Over This List of 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c Articles** See if There Isn't Something Here You Want.

Mouse Traps .....	5c	Wire Coat Hangers .....	10c	Fire Shovels .....	15c
Carpet Tacks .....	5c	Can Openers .....	10c	Paint Brushes .....	15c
Egg Beaters .....	5c	Tank Hammers .....	10c	Child's White Decorated Mugs .....	15c
Cake Cutters .....	5c	Wire Sponge Baskets .....	10c	Rolling Pins, best .....	20c
Nutmeg Graters .....	5c	Dish Mops .....	10c	Wire Extension Bowl Strainers .....	20c
Tea Kettle or Tea Pot Knobs .....	5c	Lamp Glasses .....	10c	Wire Soap Dishes .....	20c
Skimmers .....	5c	Lantern Glasses .....	10c	Wire Sink Strainers .....	20c
Nail Brushes .....	5c	Dust Pans .....	10c	Heavy Tin Dippers, 1 quart .....	20c
Wire Nails, any size, per pound .....	5c	Mrs. Pottiron Handles .....	10c	Tin Milk Strainers .....	20c
Tin Pie Plates, 9 or 10 inches .....	5c	Paint Brushes .....	10c	Tin Pails, 10 quarts .....	20c
Kitchen Paring Knives .....	10c	Fire Shovels .....	10c	Paint Brushes .....	20c
Wire Strainers .....	10c	Wire Kitchen Forks .....	15c	Sorb Brushes .....	20c
Wire Egg Beaters .....	10c	Wire Soap Savers .....	15c	Tin Covered Pails .....	20c
Dover Egg Beaters .....	10c	Victor Flour Sifters .....	15c	White Granite Basins .....	20c
Vegetable Graters .....	10c	Glass Lemon Squeezers, large size .....	15c	Gray Granite Wash Basins .....	20c
Wire Potato Mashers .....	10c	Wire Toasters .....	15c	Gray Granite Dippers, 1 quart .....	25c
Fly Killers .....	10c	Skirt or Trouser Hanger .....	15c	Retinned Outlanders and Strainers .....	25c
Cake Turners .....	10c	White Granite Mugs or Cups .....	15c	Towel Rollers .....	25c
Wire Toasters .....	10c	Retinned Dippers, 1 quart .....	15c	Stove Brushes .....	25c
Coppered Wire Coat or Hat Hooks .....	10c	Granite Saucepans, 4 quarts .....	15c	Shoe Brushes .....	25c
Match Safes .....	10c	Granite Kettles, 4 quarts .....	15c	Galvanized Pails .....	25c
Glass Lemon Squeezers .....	10c	White Granite Basins .....	15c	Carpet Beaters .....	25c
Tin Dippers, 1 quart .....	10c	Carpet Beaters .....	15c	Nail Hammers .....	25c
Granite Mixing Spoons .....	10c	Le Pages Liquid Glue .....	15c or 2 for 25c	Hatchets .....	25c
Granite Pie Plates .....	10c	Dust Pans .....	15c	Basins .....	25c
Tin Pot Covers .....	10c				

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Vol. 11 No. 1

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