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## HISTORY OF CROW'S NEST PASS STEAL BY GLOBE DIRECTORS

### Facts Conceded From Editor of Paper—Willison Tried to Safeguard Public Interests—The Notorious Patronage System—Laurier Will Give Low Tariff in 1915

The Globe and the Crow's Nest Pass. Interesting facts have been divulged in a newspaper quarrel. The Toronto News has been steadily driving in the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier in pretending to be a free trader is guilty of gross insincerity and hypocrisy; that as a matter of fact he and his party since getting into office have steadily practiced protection and have "stood pat." This line of attack has proved intensely disagreeable to the Globe, which incessantly preaches free trade and pretends that the Canadian Liberals are a free trade party, while steadily supporting a protectionist and "stand pat" government. Stung by the exposure, the Globe has begun making personal attacks on J. S. Willison, editor of the News, and formerly editor of the Globe. In one of these attacks the Globe declared that Mr. Willison sat on a "Tory platform and gave silent consent to Roblin's ruffian slandering of his successor on the Globe for what he himself, as he grudgingly was compelled to confess, was alone and wholly responsible."

The reference is to Mr. Roblin's charge that the owners of the Globe speculated improperly in coal lands along the line of the Crow's Nest Pass. Thus attacked, Mr. Willison revealed some facts concerning the Crow's Nest Pass affair. "It is true," says the News, "that the editor of the News, who was formerly the editor of the Globe, advocated the construction of a railway into the Crow's Nest country. But he certainly did not advise the Globe's owners to buy coal lands along its route. Much less did he advocate a grant of three and a half millions of dollars to the Canadian Pacific Railway to give rail connection with their holdings."

Further on the News says: "When the Globe's owners bought coal lands they did not communicate the fact to the editor of the paper until later, when he had learned of the transaction from outside sources. He had no knowledge of their purchase of the British Columbia Southern Railway charter or of its Southern Railway Pacific Railway Company until certain charges were made by other newspapers. When the facts were disclosed the writer, recognizing that British Columbia had been guilty of an improvident alienation of public property, insisted that part of the coal lands should be handed over to the public, that the price of coal at the mine should be fixed by Act of Parliament, and that in consideration of the subsidy arranged to be granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company freight rates should be reduced. He insisted also, but unsuccessfully, that the clause in the Canadian Pacific charter which exempts its rates from public regulation until the earnings reach ten per cent. on the capital invested should be abrogated."

(1) Mr. Willison, who was editor of the Globe, from motives of public policy, advocated the building of a railway through the Crow's Nest Pass. (2) The owners of the Globe secretly acquired coal lands along the route. They concealed this transaction from Mr. Willison. (3) When Mr. Willison learned, after public criticism of the deal had commenced, of the move made by the owners of the newspaper, he did his best to have the bargain improved in the public interest. (4) Now the owners of the Globe charge the editor whom they deceived with being responsible for acts which they had concealed from him, by which they profited, and which have been condemned by the Canadian people. The Globe shows in a singularly mean light in the affair.

Laurier's Betrayal. Has Sir Wilfrid Laurier kept the promises which he made in opposition? When in opposition Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues fought hard against corruption and the other evils which party patronage created. Rake-offs were called thievery. The unjustified commission to a party friend was called "boot." Patronage was anathema. The Liberal party won. Thereupon, as the Toronto News has pointed out, the party leaders made a definite decision, not to abolish patronage and rule honestly, but to continue the system that had been in vogue before, and which these same men had so vigorously denounced. Under the supervision of astute political managers that system was perfected. The practice of robbery was erected into an exact science. The mess in the Marine Department was the direct result of the patronage. The scandal in the Printing Bureau was traceable to the same prime cause. The general inefficiency of the Department of Public Works, the vast increase in the appropriations for current expenditure can be traced to the science of patronage as practised in Ottawa, a science so clearly defined that the wife of a Cabinet Minister is informed that she must do her shopping at certain specified places. (2) Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other Liberals when in opposition opposed the waste of public money for party ends. In office Sir Wilfrid Laurier has permitted this waste, knowing and approving the cause of it. He has not only permitted it. He has profited by it; not by becoming personally corrupt, but by allowing the purchase of constituencies that he might be retained in power. The London election case showed that that constituency was alone purchased. The government dared not face an investigation of the methods by which Mr. Borden was defeated in Halifax. In the past general election the constituencies were bribed wholesale by promises of public works. Speaker Marcell boasted that he had got so much per head for his constituents. Individual cases are to numerous to enumerate. (3) Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party in opposition attacked fiercely all administrative scandals. In office, to take one instance only, Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted to his cabinet Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Pugsley, according to the reluctant admissions of his friends, lost \$124,000 of public money in connection with the Central money in transactions in New Brunswick. He acted in the dual capacity of Cabinet Minister and leading spirit of a company which was getting all its money from the Provincial Treasury. He made false statements in the Legislature to induce fresh appropriations. He kept no books. He attempted in the House of Commons to defend his conduct, made statements which were patent falsehoods, and up to this hour has furnished no credible explanation, touching the disappearance of this money. The saddest wharf steal, the dredging contract scandals are recent. Yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that he was "prouder than ever" of the man with this record are only three instances. Do they or do they not prove that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has proved false to his promises and professions? What Laurier Has Done. (1) Refused to extend the Inter-provincial Railway to the Lakes, thus making it useful for the transporting of western produce. (2) Gave private capitalists \$200,000,000 cash and unlimited use of the public credit to create a third transcontinental railway under private control. (3) Gave Alberta and Saskatchewan constitutions which make them inferior in political status of the eastern provinces and British Columbia. (4) Kept the lands of Alberta and Saskatchewan. (5) Blocked the movement for national ownership of telegraphic and telephonic lines, thus forcing the Western Provinces to action on their own account. (6) Refuses to build and operate the Hudson Bay Railway as a government enterprise. (7) Has given no satisfactory assurance that it will take over the terminal elevator. (8) Has stood pat on the tariff.

At last the facts are out with regard to the old Crow's Nest Pass scandal. The crown which is in control of the Globe today secretly got little of the coal lands they had so hotly condemned the first and second. Fraser, a local runner of note, came in last. At the exhibition grounds this afternoon the sports were well patronized and passed off with considerable success. The baby show was a great feature as was also a comic baseball match. On Sunday two aggressive and powerful sermons on the relations of capital and labor were preached by Rev. B. W. Pillingier at Christ church. Western Trusts Co. It has been announced that the Western Trusts Co. have purchased the rear half of the Imperial Bank property on the corner of Scarth and Eleventh. Next spring this company will erect a handsome building on Eleventh avenue next the Commercial Block.

## MORE SUBJECTS.

Further List to be Considered by Convention of Municipalities. In addition to the other subjects for discussion at the Fifth Annual Convention of the Unions of Saskatchewan Municipalities to be held in Saskatoon on the 21st and 22nd of the present month, already published, the secretary, J. Kelso Hunter, has received notice from different municipalities that the following subjects will be brought up for discussion, after which the notice of the convention and the official programme will be issued and prepared. The additional subjects for discussion of which notice has been received are:

1. Local Improvements.—To include in definition of "Local Improvements" the erection of ornamental lighting standards.
2. Referendum and Recall.—To include a provision for the exercise of initiative, referendum and recall.
3. Plans of Subdivision Adjacent to Cities.—To include a provision to make these subject to the approval of the city council in order that they conform to streets and lanes in cities.
4. Liquor License.—To repeal sections 9 and 4 of Chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1909, which prohibits the imposition by any municipality of a business or income tax on any holder of an hotel or wholesale liquor license.
5. Collection of Taxes.—To amend sections 323 and 325 of the City Act so that taxes may be collected by the assessor instead of the treasurer.
6. Tenant Votes.—To secure to tenants the right to vote.

Liquor License.—That the Provincial license for hotels is excessive and out of proportion to the municipal expense necessarily incurred for police protection. Hospitals.—That the burden of maintaining town hospitals should justly be contributed to by Rural Municipalities by a compulsory charge upon all lands.

1. System of taxation.
  2. Municipal books.
  3. Wolf hounds.
  4. Taxation of school lands leased for grazing purposes.
  5. Public wells.
- All Municipalities. School financial year to end with calendar (municipal) year.

## LABOR DAY.

Moose Jaw and Saskatoon in this Province Hold Celebrations. Sask., Sept. 5.—Labor men in this city planned an extensive celebration today, and a programme of entertainment has been carried out which occupied the hours from early morning until past midnight. At 8.30 the day's programme was opened with the running of the Times annual race, ten miles. This was won by Foran, of Cron, winner of the Winnipeg Telegram race, and the nominee for the Hamilton race, in the splendid time of 53 minutes and 50 seconds. This is thought to be a record, but the race was not under the auspices of C. A. A. U., and doubtless will not be recognized. Loung, of Central Butte, was second, in 59 minutes, 18 seconds. The first prize for unions went to the Bricklayers and Masons, and for merchants to S. Kempthorne. The twelve mile Marathon road race, proposed by B. J. Jeffs, resulted in Johnson, last year's winner, coming in first; Kilpatrick, second, and Wankless, third, there being only five seconds between the first and second. Fraser, a local runner of note, came in last. At the exhibition grounds this afternoon the sports were well patronized and passed off with considerable success. The baby show was a great feature as was also a comic baseball match.

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"I am steadily improving in health," said the mayor, "and the rest I am enjoying is doing wonders in the way of building up my strength. Unless something unforeseen occurs I shall be perfectly fit to resume charge of my interrupted duties."

## SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE

### Earl Grey Reaches Labrador—Magnificent Sailing Route Through Hudson's Bay—Saw No Ice on the Voyage

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Professor W. W. Brock, who is with the Governor-General's expedition to the far north, has sent from Fame Point, Labrador, by wireless telegraph to the secretary of state the following account of the journey. On August 4 His Excellency and party left Winnipeg for Norway House and Hudson's Bay. The object of the expedition is best epitomized in the words of His Excellency: "To explode the theory of the frozen North and add another chapter to the history of northern travel. Almost every part of Canada having been previously visited by him, His Excellency wished to see in its primeval condition the short route from the north-west to the sea, the route followed by the early explorers in Canada, the route along which for two centuries the trade of half the continent has been conducted, but which yet remains in its primeval condition, soon, however, to be opened up by modern transportation. Discovery. This year is the tercentenary of Hudson's discovery of Canada's great Mediterranean, and it is fitting that it should be visited by the Governor-General. The party as far as Norway House was accompanied by Her Excellency, the Countess and Lady Evelyn Grey. Always important, Norway House is now the headquarters for the trade of the great territory northeast of Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay. On Monday, August 8, preparations for the journey were completed by Major Moodie, who had charge of the arrangements. The party embarked in twelve canoes with twenty-four Indians. Three mounted policemen formed the escort. A cook and two servants completed the brigade. Ten miles were made that afternoon. Next morning the camp was roused at four o'clock and by 5.20 breakfast was over. The canoes loaded and the journey resumed. At 9.30 a camp was made for the voyage's dejeuner. About 1.30 a steat was made for luncheon and at 6 they camped for the night. This schedule was maintained throughout the trip.

Route Leaves Nelson River. The canoe route leaves the Nelson river and ascends the Etchimmamis, a small, swampy stream which was followed to its head at Painted Stone portage. Here the Etchimmamis was left and by a short portage the Hayes river was reached. After the swampy Etchimmamis, the rocky, hills and island studded lakes and wooded shores of the Hayes river were welcome. Every one paddled and assisted in portaging and aided by a favorable breeze which enabled the canoes to sail, excellent time was made. On August 12 the beautiful Oxford lake was traversed and the party arrived at Oxford House, which is situated on a grassy peninsula about five feet high near the end of the lake. We approached with the flotilla of canoes abreast. His Excellency's canoe was in the center of the flotilla. The Indians grouped about the Hudson Bay post fired round after round from shot guns as a salute of welcome. Subsequently in replying to an address of welcome Earl Grey expressed much satisfaction at the prosperity of the Indian community, and urged them to better their present enviable position by further developing native arts and utilizing the resources of the fine soil of the district. The party then proceeded, camping by the beautiful Trout Falls.

Run Several Rapids. A strong wind aided the run through the picturesque Knee and Swampy Lakes. The run for a distance below Swampy lake was most exhilarating, being through a succession of small rapids, some of which the party ran through without portaging. On these portages one could not help picturing the old voyagers who had first carried their canoes and supplies past them; the pioneer traders with wares for barter; early explorers such as Sir John Franklin struggling with unwieldy craft; Lord Selkirk's Red river settlers with meagre effects; British soldiers on the march to protect the colony from possible American aggression; Hudson Bay company brigades laden with rich furs; missionaries penetrating the wilderness to spread the gospel; government troops of the Hudson Bay Company travelling in state. From the last of the portages there are 105 miles of river obstructed by rapids, but with a swift current. York Factory was reached about 8 p.m. August 19, in a heavy rain with the canoes in the same order as at Oxford House. From the explained in front of the post the Indians fired salutes and two nine-pounders with slow matches blazed away as fast as they could be reloaded. Was Made Without Mishap. The trip to Hudson Bay was made without mishap and from start to finish was a delightful pleasure excursion. The fly season was over, the weather was good and it was not enough to make swimming a delight. Every one was surprised and charmed by the scenery. The night was made glorious by northern lights. The wonderful lakes and water courses made one realize as never before the value of this region of Canada as a limitless holiday ground for millions of people. For some distance from Lake Winnipeg a large area of good land lies to the north and becomes more plentiful as Oxford Lake appears. Along Knee Lake, and from there to the bay the soil is deep, consisting of clay and clay loam. Extensive schists and diabases that may be mineral bearing, and that are certainly worth prospecting, occur on the upper Etchimmamis, Oxford Lake and Knee Lake, appearing to extend to Pipestone and to Cross Lake Factory. In all probability the iron ore formation of Lake Superior will be found in it and other minerals may be present. Low and Swampy Peninsula. York Factory is built on a low and swampy peninsula at the confluence of the Hayes and Nelson rivers. It was an important post at one time, being the supply point for the whole of Western Canada, but the large building, at present only partly occupied, is an evidence of its fallen greatness. On August 20, the flotilla reached Nelson harbor, and the Canadian hydrographic schooner, which is engaged in surveying both the rivers, was sighted. These rivers bring down the amount of sediment and fill a large area with shifting bars. The Earl Grey, which was to meet us here, could not be seen as she lay anchored in the roadstead, twenty miles off the land. Before leaving York Factory, His Excellency received a deputation of Indians and gave them some much needed advice regarding the ventilation of their dwellings. Run to Churchill. The run to Churchill was most enjoyable, no wraps being required when sitting on deck. At 11 o'clock in the evening we were on deck without our hats or coats, watching the northern lights. Summer sailing on the Mediterranean of Canada we found as pleasant as it could have been on the Mediterranean of the old world. At Churchill harbor the next morning we were on deck at 6 o'clock in pyjamas for coffee. The Hudson Bay Company's steamer Pelican was in the harbor, but sailed almost immediately for York and Moose factories. The harbor, the Hudson Bay post, the Royal North-West Mounted Police barracks, Old Fort Prince of Wales, the Indian and Eskimo camps on a site opposite the town, and the railway yards were inspected. Churchill was left at 7 p.m., and the ship was headed for Hudson Straits. The run was without incident, the weather fine and wraps were superfluous. No ice was seen, not even enough to cool a glass of champagne. The ship then coasted along the north

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<b>At \$18.00</b> Coats of very fine Beaver cloth. Shawl collar of heavy corded silk. Braided over shoulders and down back and front. Self cuffs with broad trimming. Full length. Semi-fitting. Large ivory buttons. In fawn, grey, navy and green.	<b>At \$25.00</b> Pearl grey Broadcloth Coat. Full length. Semi-fitting. Silk lined all through. Long shawl collar trimmed with soutache braid. Braided also over shoulders. Large metal buttons. This coat shown also in light Raspberry Red.
<b>At \$20.00</b> Wide-wale grey diagonal Tweed Coat. Full length. Semi-fitting. High military collar with fancy braiding. The wide self cuffs are also braided. This is a very smart coat.	<b>At \$22.50</b> Wide-wale Serge Coats with either shawl collar trimmed with velvet, or plain military collar. Self cuffs. Large silk buttons. Full length. Semi-fitting. This coat in navy, tan and dark green.

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details are now being worked out. The agreement will be submitted for ratification to Congress and to the Dominion Parliament at the coming session," said Mr. J. P. Mabee, chairman of the Canadian commission to the A. P. today. "Both governments are desirous that an agreement of the kind should be made between the two countries. It will become effective if the measures, based on the agreement become law. The agreement also provides for the regulation of the international telegraphic, telephonic and express business. All these matters will be discussed and decided at joint meetings of the two boards."

## CONTROL TRAFFIC.

Joint Regulation Will Soon be Secured by Two Boards. Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 6.—"A joint regulation of international railway traffic by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission and the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners is in sight. At a recent conference I had in New York with Mr. Knapp, chairman of the American board, we reached a basis of agreement. The

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## RECEPTION AT QUEBEC

### Historic Old City Welcomes Papal Legate With Fitting Honors—The Cardinal A Striking Figure

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Cardinal Vanuelli, the Papal Legate, who is to represent His Holiness the Pope at the Syncretic Congress in Montreal, arrived in Quebec this afternoon by the C.P.R. steamer Empress of Ireland, which docked about four o'clock. The reception of His Eminence in Quebec was an imposing and strikingly picturesque one, and a fitting climax to the remarkable demonstration which had greeted him all the way up the river, the passage of the noble ship with its distinguished list of passengers having passed through a display of flags and ringing of church bells from both banks.

When the steamer docked, the Canadian government steamship Lady Grey immediately swung alongside and Cardinal Vanuelli, Cardinal Logue, Primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, who had gone to Father Point to meet His Eminence, were taken on board and brought up to the King's wharf, where a representative gathering of the citizens of the ancient capital had assembled. Meanwhile the city had assumed a real holiday air, a half holiday having been proclaimed by the mayor, and from an early hour in the afternoon crowds began to gather at all the vantage points along the river front and on the route of the procession.

As the Empress steamed up the river a salute was heard from an old and historic brass cannon in the seminary yard, and the fluttering of flags and waving handkerchiefs of the populace made the scene a picturesque one. On the King's wharf the decorations were superb and His Eminence was awaited by Archbishop Begin, Bishop Roy, Mgr. Marois, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, while the state was represented by Sir Louis Jette, who was acting for the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir C. A. P. Pellatt, Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of the province, Mayor Drouin, of Quebec, and members of the city council; Hon. A. Turgeon, president of the legislative council, and many others prominent in the life of Quebec.

There was also detachments of Zouaves and local guards, while an escort was furnished to the Cardinal by the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars. The landing of Cardinal Vanuelli and Cardinal Logue, accompanied by the members of their suites, took place immediately, the band of the R.C.G.A. playing and the guards presenting arms.

The ceremony on the wharf was brief, the leading people being presented to His Eminence, which a procession was formed, through which the Cardinal, draped with flags, the procession took its way to the terrace, where addresses were presented to the Legate by His Grace Archbishop Begin and Mayor G. Drouin.

A throng had been erected for the occasion, and under the red draped canopy, Cardinals Vanuelli and Logue sat while listening to the addresses. En route choirs of children were stationed, who sang hymns as the procession passed by. The spectacle was impressive as Archbishop Begin and the mayor of the city presented their homage to the Cardinal, facing the Champlain monument upon the heights of the far-famed Dufferin Terrace, the Pope's Legate looked out upon a mass of people which filled every available point of vantage. The addresses of the Archbishop and mayor were heard not much beyond the inner fringe of the crowd, but when Cardinal Vanuelli rose to reply—a striking personality with a voice which amid the hush penetrated to the utmost confines of the multitude—his remarks were signally appropriate to the addresses presented.

### Increase in Entries.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The homestead entries in the west for the six months ending July 31, 1910, show an increase of 11,852 over the same period in 1909, the figures being 33,416 entries against 21,564.

## FIGHTING THE GRAFTERS

### Bell Telephone, McKenzie and Mann and Pierpont Morgan Enemies of Municipal Progress

Toronto, Aug. 31.—That a combination headed by J. Pierpont Morgan is planning to seize valuable municipal franchises and water power rights in the Dominion of Canada was the astonishing statement made here today on the opening of the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities by W. D. Lightfall, the honorary secretary.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Lightfall said: "We have found specially troublesome certain large combinations. One was the Bell Telephone Co., which is an essentially United States corporation—a form of the American Bell Co., and follows its methods. After years of contestation we obtained our points.

"Another of Canadian origin, and which has proved the most serious and deftly-managed organization the municipalities have thus far had to fight, is the Mackenzie-Mann combination, which has pulled Ottawa political wires on a large scale against our cities for many years, and has been said to 'own the house.'

### American Combination.

"But both are now overshadowed by the Pierpont Morgan influence. We have it on good authority that this financial organization is so complete that all the principal city franchises, water powers and great resources generally of Canada are mapped out in New York for systematic invasion on the same lines as those of the United States.

"Consequently terminal bills and power and canal bills on a vast scale, scientifically directed, have been appearing on the horizon with powerful New York backing for the past three years and constitute the most formidable questions affecting our national heritage."

### TOO LIBERAL.

Fort William Gives Property to G. T. P. That It Doesn't Own.

Fort William, Sept. 1.—The city of Fort William is in the almost unprecedented predicament of having "given away" three streets that it never owned and then wanting them "back" again.

When the Grand Trunk Pacific, about four years ago intimated to Fort William and Port Arthur that the lake terminals of that railroad would go to the highest bidder that would qualify, Fort William offered, among other incidentals such as \$300,000 in real money, running rights along and across most of the streets in the outskirts of the city. Among these was a highway which is now known as William street, but which at the time the G. T. P. agreement was signed was not a part of the city, but the property of the provincial government. That the mistake had been made was not discovered until the directors of the New Algoma Agricultural Society recently started to lay out an exhibition grounds that would be agreeable to both Fort William and Port Arthur.

The G. T. P. is now asking the Dominion railway board the privilege of running a track along William street. If permission is granted the rails will run right through the middle of the new main attraction building.

### Double Drowning.

Kenora, Ont., Sept. 5.—This afternoon about 10 o'clock a party of seven from the Y. M. C. A. camp went for an outing on the water to Bare Point. They were in canoes and rowboats. One water got rough; turning back one canoe upset. The occupants were P. N. McGregor, in charge of the canoe, Miss Valentine and Miss Knott, all of Winnipeg. McGregor attempted to support Miss Valentine, but both went down and were drowned. Miss Knott managed to keep afloat for a few minutes. Mr. Beveridge and another party to render assistance. Beveridge reached Miss Knott and helped her into the boat, but although every effort was made to rescue the others, they were without avail.

## MURDER OF CONTRACTOR

### Killed by an Employee on the G.T.P.—Murderer Captured by R.N.W.M.P. and Will Answer to Charge

Alix, Alta., Sept. 1.—One of the worst tragedies that has been enacted in or near this locality occurred at the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge at the Red Deer River, six miles south of the town, on Wednesday afternoon, when Hector Murray, a member of the firm of Holmes, Murray and Sharkey, railroad contractors, was set upon and beaten to death by a laborer, named Woods, that he died a few hours afterwards.

In company with E. A. Marshall, one of the corps of G. T. P. engineers, Mr. Murray had driven to the river to confer with sub-contractor Stuyvesant, and was standing talking to him when the tragedy took place.

The laborer Woods had worked five days teaming at one of the camps, and on Wednesday morning had been sent for a load of hay. On his way home he upset the hay, and not stopping to reload the wagon, drove the team back to camp and demanded his pay for the time he had worked. He was told by the foreman to return and get the hay and he would be paid in full. This he refused to do, and left the camp disgruntled.

About 4.30 the same afternoon, Woods, in company with four other laborers, came up to Murray while he was talking to Stuyvesant, and said to him: "Didn't I work five days for you?" Murray replied that he knew nothing about it.

Woods then demanded that Murray pay him five days' wages, which was refused. He then turned to his companions and asked them what he had better do. One of them replied, "Get your money," whereupon Woods turned to Murray and threatened to hit him with a quart bottle, which he held in his hands, and which was two-thirds full of whiskey, unless the money was forthcoming.

Upon Murray refusing and telling him to settle it at the camp, Woods struck him a blow on the temple, felling him to the ground and turned and walked with his companions to the river bank, where the five sat down and finished drinking the whiskey, later fording the river and walking towards Ruske's camp south of the river.

A careful observer can count about twenty of them. Mostly they are ill-liked. On the British half of the flag there are seven lions, six passant, one rampant. Denmark not only contributes some quaint lions of her own to her half of the flag, but throws in two horses, a winged dragon, a swan, a falcon, a goat and a seated bear.

An explanation of the meaning of the various Danish symbols may be of interest. The three red lions on a blue ground in the top left corner of the flag represent the original national coat of arms of Denmark, the number having reference to the three principal soundings of Denmark, and the color of the sea. The two lions in the top right hand corner represent Schleswig. Below is another lion, with water lilies beneath it, as an emblem of the King's sovereignty over the people of Gotland. The dragon typifies His Majesty's rule over Wenden, on the Pomeranian coast.

Swenden is represented by the three crowns on the left side of the shield. The white falcon stands for Iceland. The white bear for Greenland and the goat for the Faroe Islands, in which goat breeding is a staple industry.

On the smaller shield in the centre are represented the titles of the King of Denmark, who, besides being Lord Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsken, Laubomberg, Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

The nettle leaf in the top left corner of the small shield represents Holstein; the swan Stormarn, the horse's head Ditmarsken, and the man on horseback Laubomberg. Oldenburg is represented by the two beams on the left of the small central shield and Delmenhorst by the golden cross on the right.

### Growth of New York.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—Greater New York has a population of 4,756,803 under the thirteenth decennial census, according to the figures issued tonight by the director of the census. This makes New York the second largest city in the world, and as large as any two foreign cities, except London. Since 1900 the population of the metropolitan area has increased by 1,329,681, or 38.7 per cent, as compared with 3,347,202 under the last census. The borough of Bronx shows the greatest increase in the city, Queen's Brooklyn, Richmond and Manhattan following next. New York city contains an estimated population of 1,515,301, as compared with 1,437,202 in 1900, showing an apparent increase of 1,921,000, or 128.8 per cent. for the greater city.

### Millers and the Elevators.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—The Dominion Millers' Association, in its annual meeting held here, adopted two resolutions dealing with the control of terminal elevators. The first of these merely asked the Dominion government to take over and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. The second was: "The association should co-operate with the Grain Growers' Association of the Northwest and with the exporters to make a proper representation to the government towards the taking over of the elevators."

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## COAL SUPPLY.

### Government Urges Farmers to Lay in Stock.

On the 16th of last month the Department of Agriculture issued a circular letter to the coal merchants of Saskatchewan asking for certain information regarding the fuel situation in the different parts of the province. On August 30th, replies had been received from 87 dealers. These replies, with not a single exception, state that farmers are not stocking up with fuel for winter.

In delaying this important matter, they are running great risks of being caught by an early cold spell without fuel. This will entail hardships and often intense suffering upon, not only themselves, but upon the weaker members of their families who have to be left in the cold until they make the trip to town for fuel.

Their negligence in attending to this matter proves a great hindrance to the merchants whose sheds may be stored to their full capacity and until the contents are removed they cannot get in further shipments to meet the big demands that will come from those at a distance when winter actually sets in.

Since the fuel shortage that occurred in the winter of 1907, causing intense anxiety to every one and great privation and suffering to many, the Department of Agriculture has interested itself in this very important matter and has endeavored to assist the mine owners, railway companies, fuel merchants, and fuel users in a co-operative way so as to ensure that all will have fuel to burn at the time when it is so urgently needed. The merchants have the first supply of coal in. It is the farmers' business to see that they are relieved of it so that their bins may again be filled to meet the winter's demands. This may be a long, cold, heavy winter. Get your coal now and in this way put your part in this co-operative business.

### The Queen Mother's Flag.

A new flag has been especially designed for Queen Mother Alexandra, and now flies from Buckingham Palace, where she has continued to reside since the death of King Edward VII. The new flag is a strange combination of the British and Danish flags in about equal proportions. It is chiefly remarkable sociologically. The field of the flag is filled with silhouettes of quaint beasts that never were on sea or land.

A careful observer can count about twenty of them. Mostly they are ill-liked. On the British half of the flag there are seven lions, six passant, one rampant. Denmark not only contributes some quaint lions of her own to her half of the flag, but throws in two horses, a winged dragon, a swan, a falcon, a goat and a seated bear.

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## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

### An Account of the Work Transacted at the Last Meeting—Government Asking for Subjects for Next Conference

The British Government has issued a Blue Book containing correspondence on a large variety of subjects dealt with by resolutions at the last Imperial Conference. The resolutions then passed are taken one by one, each being followed either by a Colonial office memorandum on the subject with which it deals or by any correspondence to which it may have given rise. Some correspondence is also given on subjects which were not dealt with by resolution, but which have arisen out of the proceedings of the Conference. Among these are the profits on silver currency, stamp duties on Colonial securities, the Radio-telegraphic convention of 1906, Marriage facilities and also Copyright which has since been considered by a special subsidiary conference.

The re-arrangement of the Colonial Office, carried out in discharge of the pledge given by Lord Elgin to the Conference of 1907, was communicated to the Dominions in a despatch dated September 21 of the same year, and made public on the following November. Lord Elgin then announced the formation of the Dominion Department and the appointment of a permanent secretary to the conference, who was to correspond either with the Colonial Governments direct, or, if these Governments preferred it, through the High Commissioners and Agents-General. The replies to this despatch are now made public. The first is from General Botha, who states that the Transvaal are strongly of opinion that the secretary should correspond with the High Commissioner and Agents-General, and urges the closer association of these officials with the Conference. Dr. Jameson, on behalf of the Cape, expresses a similar view and for making the association as effective as possible. A similar position is expressed in Natal.

Mr. Deakin, on behalf of the Australian Government, is more critical. He describes the re-arrangement of the Colonial Office as merely "an alteration of departmental practice," which is "too minute to call for attention." The proposals he points out differ from the compromise finally accepted by the Australian Government at the Conference in three important particulars:

(a) It contemplated an organization entirely separated from the Colonial Office.

(b) It is proposed that the officers should be controlled by or on behalf of the Conference.

(c) It provided that expenses of the staff should be borne by the countries represented.

These proposals not having been in his opinion, met, he defers the question of the association of the High Commissioners with the Secretariat until the Secretariat responds more closely to the Australian ideas.

These replies were all received before the end of 1907. In spite of the two subsequent enquiries from the Secretary of State, neither the Canadian nor the New Zealand government seems at any time in the last three years to have expressed an opinion on the establishment of either the Dominion Department or the Secretariat.

Resolutions II. and III. of the 1907 Conference dealt with Colonial representation on the Committee of Departmental General staff. These matters have been the subject of continuous correspondence, and were also, of course, dealt with at the Imperial Defence Conference last year. The present Blue Book contains only a memorandum giving references to what has already been made public in regard to the development of Imperial Defence.

Resolution IV. urged the desirability of encouraging British emigrants to proceed to British Colonies rather than to foreign countries and pressed for co-operation with this object between the various Governments of the Empire. There is no correspondence published with regard to it, but it is made the subject of the following Colonial Office note:

"The view taken respecting the subject matter of this resolution was that in the absence of any request from one or other of the Dominions for co-operation in a particular matter, the needs of the situation were, as stated by Colonel Seely in the House of Commons on June 23, sufficiently met by the offices of the self-governing Dominions in the United Kingdom and by the Emigrants' Information office which affords the full and trustworthy information to intending emigrants to the British Dominions. The whole question is, however, again, under consideration."

In pursuance of Resolution V., which dealt with judicial appeals, the Secretary of State forwarded to the various Colonial Governments on August 29, 1908, copies of a new code of rules to govern appeals to the King in Council from Colonial Courts. These rules are given at length, and the Secretary of State points out that they may be adopted either by a law of the Colonial Parliament or by a request to His Majesty to issue an Order-in-Council enacting them. Such Orders-in-Council have since been issued for the Transvaal, South Australia, New South Wales and New Zealand. An objection to the new rules having been

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expressed by the Government of the Commonwealth, the Privy Council intimated to the Colonial Office that the rules were issued in pursuance of the resolution of the 1907 Conference, and that there was no desire to enact them.

Resolutions VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X, all dealt with the questions of preferential trade, the development of commercial relations, and the support of British shipping. Full correspondence is given here in regard to the appointment of British Trade Commissioners to the various Dominions, the proposal being received with especial favor in Canada.

The following memorandum is published on Resolutions XI and XII, which dealt with the subject of preferential trade arrangements and treaty questions:

"The desire of the Dominion Governments for information as to treaty benefits and obligations has been met by the information as to national and most favored nation clauses in existing treaties published in Cd. 3395 and 3396, and also by the publication of a special volume containing the existing commercial treaties. Correspondence respecting the treaty obligations of the Empire in relation to the resolution has proceeded continuously since the Conference, but it is not judged expedient in the public interest to publish it."

A correspondence of much interest follows in regard to uniformity in trade-marks and patents, to trade statistics and in company law, all of which were the subject of resolutions at the Conference. Reciprocity in the admission of surveyors to practice is also dealt with, and a discussion of great importance is recorded on the subject of naturalization.

Statements are also given in regard to the resolutions on International Penny Postage, Imperial Cable Communication, and the All-Red Route. The last is as follows:

"This resolution was remitted by His Majesty's Government for consideration by a committee of His Majesty's ministers. So far it has not been found practicable to proceed further in the direction indicated in the resolution."

It should finally be noted that the Secretary of State has already twice asked for the views of the various Governments of the Dominion on the business to be discussed at the Conference next year. The first of these despatches was sent in February, 1909, the second in March of the present year. Neither has as yet produced any definite suggestions. A similar request to the Government Departments

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In Whitehall has met with equally little success, except in the case of the Home Office, which advocates the discussion of measures to prevent the arrival in the United Kingdom of undesirable aliens expelled from the Dominions.

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MAY THE Agitation colonial Toronto orment

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The subject taken up is the colonial Railway (ation has r and such inf in the matte erment circ with. When stage of "car the matter to build t voive, accord official estim twenty mill the no great the way, but the country tion of right another la would be the grade separa cities and to The estimate struction an quently, rega The vital ment will ha it is advisa of Governme tation facili learned in Intercolonial its scope of varied opin political wis on schemes ed utilities. In and ou strong infl any such pr any one hav of the syste What non ha what can be imediate proce followed. It might, thing to dis against a po favor of the quo. Manage On the oth ably the ext hesitate to b ground that age and opp to rtbe Govern matters of po It is being the extensio of rates of t The argu tariffs, discr exist individ interests ge the Railway the centent are all p disposed of, valuing rate able of putt cal argumet the average It is urge petitor in the be altered, would be with differe likely to vi ation from a point. Georciar The Inter stow, wou line built u order to sh as this wou Trunk Pacie tion, to a line of st rail connect ion, at this If any e hardly be for the pur general fre ed from th This issu

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the Business of Manufacturers, here who realize the advan- of Patent business transacted primary advice free. Charge inventor's Advice sent upon re- sultion, Reg'd, New York Life and Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

MAY EXTEND THE RAILWAY

Agitation to Extend the Inter-colonial Through Ontario to Toronto—Would Assist Government Railway

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—When regular sittings of the Cabinet are resumed one of the subjects which will have to be taken up is the extension of the Inter-colonial Railway to Toronto. The agitation has reached such proportions and such influential bodies are moving in the matter, that it is stated in Government circles it will have to be dealt with. Whether it will be beyond the stage of "careful consideration" is another matter.

To build the line to Toronto will involve, according to reliable and semi-official estimates, an expenditure of twenty million dollars. There would be no great construction difficulties in the way, but the settled character of the country would make the acquisition of right of way expensive, while another large contributory factor would be the modern necessity for grade separation and the obviating, in cities and towns, of level crossings. The estimate of \$20,000,000 for construction an equipment is, consequently, regarded as wide of the mark. The vital issue which the Government will have to consider, is whether it is advisable to extend the principle of Government ownership of transportation facilities. From what can be learned in well-informed circles, the inter-colonial might ere this, have had its scope of territory enlarged, but for varied opinions as to the economic and political wisdom of further embarking on schemes of state-owned and operated utilities.

In and outside of the Cabinet are strong influences operating against any such proposition and encouraging any one having regard to the leasing of the system to a private corporation. Though there have been several offers none has been accepted, and from what can be learned there is no immediate prospect of such a course being followed.

It might, however, be an easier thing to dissuade the Government against a policy of extension and in favor of the maintenance of the status quo.

Management Favors Idea. On the other hand, it is known that the Board of Management views favorably the extension idea, though they hesitate to be quoted about it, on the ground that their function is to manage and operate the line, while it is to the Government alone to determine matters of policy such as this.

It is being represented here that the extension is needed as a controller of rates of the existing lines.

The argument that, if any undue tariffs, discriminatory or otherwise, exist individual shippers or shipping interests generally have recourse to the Railway Commission, is met by the contention that the existing lines are all private-owned corporations, disposed to unite in defence of prevailing rates and conditions, and capable of putting up a combined technical argument which it is difficult for the average appellant to combat.

It is urged that with another competitor in the field the situation would be altered, more particularly as it would be a Government-owned line with different interests to serve and likely to view the transportation situation from a somewhat different standpoint.

Georgian Bay Traffic Apprais.

The Intercolonial Board, it is understood, would rather like to see their line built up to the Georgian Bay, in order to share in the grain traffic, and to compete with the Grand Trunk Pacific and also as water connection, to be effective, would require a line of steamships on the lakes and rail connection beyond, such a proposition, at this juncture, is improbable. If any extension is made, it will hardly be beyond Toronto, and that for the purpose of competing for the general freight traffic as distinguished from the grain-carrying traffic.

The issue promises to loom rather

large in the next few months. Intimations have been received here that deputations will be coming to urge the work and will contend that as the line is now reported to be on a paying basis it would be more so if enlarged to the Ontario manufacturing centres.

Some very important and influential bodies are behind the move. On the other hand is the anti-state-ownership influence, and those who regard utterances of the Premier as indicating that the next big work, after the Transcontinental Railway is finished, will be the Georgian Bay Canal.

It is considered not improbable that the Government will order surveys to determine the cost, as well as the most desirable route for the projected extension to Toronto.

How much more than that the administration will be prepared to go, is problematical. At all events, indications do not point to any hurried conclusion.

Causes of Mortality, Disability and Compensation.

The date of the next census for Mortality, Disability and Compensation is 1st June of next year, which is the same as the date for Population. It is a record for one year, and gives the information concerning all persons to whom the schedule relates for the year counting to the hour of midnight of 31st May, 1911.

Personal description of every person who has died in the year, or suffered disability by accident or sickness and has received compensation therefor is required in the schedule, and for more complete identification reference is made to his family or household in the first schedule. The name and sex of each person, and whether single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated, together with the month of birth, the year of birth, the age at last birthday and the country or place of birth are required under personal description. His or her racial or tribal origin, religion and profession, occupation or trade, will also be recorded under the general heading of personal description, whether the reference is to persons who have died within the year or to persons who have been disabled within the year by accident or sickness, and to persons who have sustained loss of time and earnings and to allowance or compensation for loss of life or time.

Under the heading of Mortality records will be entered showing the month of death in the census year, the disease or cause of death as described by the Berillon nomenclature, the place of death if it occurred away from home, and the name and address of the attending physician.

Disability and Compensation relate to accident or sickness, and under these heads records will be entered of the nature of loss or injury caused by accident in the year, cause of the accident, weeks of disability due to sickness or accident, and loss of salary or other earnings caused by sickness or accident.

Allowance or compensation made to employees is recorded under three heads: (1) The voluntary allowance which may be made to the employee by employer for lost time through sickness or accident during the year. (2) Compensation in the year by employer under statute for (1) loss of life by accident, and (2) for injury by accident, which is required in some provinces of the Dominion. (3) Compensation by insurance for (1) loss of life and (2) for sickness or injury.

Worried to Death

BRANDON, Man., Sept. 4.—Joseph Rogers, a pioneer farmer of North Brandon, having been here for twenty-eight years, coming from New Market, Ont., committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor with which he started shaving. He was crazed by financial troubles resulting from the unsuccessful operation for several years of a threshing outfit, and which led recently to mortgaging his farm for ten thousand troubles. His second wife, who was Mrs. Bayles, of Wolseley, Sask., survives him. Also six children and two very well-to-do farmers in this district, who are brothers.

BAD INDIAN MEETS DEATH

Called Himself Almighty Voice and Proceeded to Make a Record—Killed Before He Reached Weapons

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 30.—Joseph Black Hand, a notorious Cree Indian, lies in the hospital here with a shattered arm as the result of an encounter he had with the Mounted Police near Duck Lake in the early hours of last Sunday morning.

Constable Dorion shot him as he was fleeing from his tent, where he had been surprised by Sgt. Reeves and two constables. Black Hand is considered a bad man, and the police have been looking for him for two weeks, he having escaped from the barracks at Duck Lake after having been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for horse stealing.

Was Fully Armed.

It is said that since that time he has gone fully armed, and had announced to his friends that he would never be taken alive. In fact, when shot he was running to a place in the bush where he had concealed a rifle and a revolver, all loaded, and it is believed that if he had reached these there might have been a repetition of the famous Almighty Voice incident, which occurred near the same locality.

Last Friday Sgt. Reeves of Prince Albert, was sent out to locate Black Hand. He discovered that he had been in the reserve near Duck Lake, about seven o'clock in the evening, the sergeant, in plain clothes, drove in a rig to the reserve, and located the tent occupied by Black Hand and his squaw.

Big Dance Planned.

He also learned that there was to be a big dance that night, at which Black Hand was to be present. Returning to Duck Lake he secured Constable Dorion and Special Constable Laviolette, and at two o'clock in the morning they left for the reserve, which they reached while it was still dark. They arrived at Black Hand's tent just as dawn was breaking, and Sgt. Reeves entered.

Reeves went over to pull down the blankets to see if it was Black Hand when the latter rolled out under the tent and started to run. Constable Dorion called to him to stop and fired two shots over his head. He then fired to stop him, and the bullet struck his left arm, shattering it.

Kept on Running.

The Indian kept on running, but fell twice and got up each time. He fell a third time on his shattered arm, and then he was captured. He is now in the hospital here under police guard, and it is expected he will recover. He speaks English and French fluently and has been in Montana several times. It is generally considered that he is a bad omp, and that if he had reached the arms which he had hidden in the bush a few yards from the spot where he fell, he would have given the police a bad time.

His friends have since stated that the occasion on which the police found him in his tent was the first time in the past two weeks that he had ever been arm's length from his rifle.

R. L. BORDEN AT OTTAWA.

Opposition Leader Attended Funeral of the Late Mrs. Perley. Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 4.—R. L. Borden, Opposition leader, returned to the capital Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. George H. Perley, wife of the chief Conservative whip, who died suddenly in England. Mrs. Perley was prominent amongst the little band of lady campaigners for the Conservative party.

Mr. Borden will remain until September 12, when he begins his Ontario fall campaign. He speaks at Renfrew in the afternoon of that day and at Arnprior in the evening. His next meeting is at Huntsville on September 14. The opposition leader seems to be in excellent health and spirits.

President of Mexico

Mexico's centenary of republicanism will be celebrated with appropriate, gorgeous ceremonies in a few days, and President Diaz will be "at home" to prominent visitors of all nations. The President of Mexico is about the only active survivor of the "grand old man" of the nineteenth century who helped shape the destinies of nations. Though Mexico is not a militarily industrial in an undeveloped condition, it is not to be denied that in Porfirio Diaz she had produced a political genius of the first class. An elected President, his hold upon the office could hardly be more permanent if he were a hereditary monarch and ruled by Divine right. Hardly any political prophesy could be more certain than the prediction that Diaz will remain President of Mexico until he dies or retires of his own free will.

If President Diaz is the greatest Mexican of the nineteenth century, he is undoubtedly the most remarkable half-breed that ever lived. There is Indian blood in him on both sides, his mother's mother being a Mitoc squaw. His father was a humble innkeeper who died when Porfirio was three years old. He left seven children, of whom probably about the same number of dollars. Poverty in its direct form, Mexican poverty, was the legacy of Porfirio and his little brothers and sisters. The future President learned to make his own shoes and his mother's furniture, and it was only because such childish labor as he could market was almost worthless that he was able to attend school. He was by no means a model scholar as a boy, and frequently played truant.

Like other Mexican boys, he longed to be a soldier, and his first ideas of politics were imbued from the talk of revolutionists about their campaigns at night. At the age of 17 he volunteered for service against the American invaders, but by the time he had tramped 250 miles to the front the war was over. That he did not then become a soldier was due to the influence of his godfather, the Bishop of Oaxaca, and the entreaties of his mother. Both desired him to enter the priesthood, and Porfirio complied.

He read and studied to much better purpose than in his earlier years, and showed such aptitude that at the age of 24 he was a lecturer in a law college. In Mexico, as elsewhere, the bar is the best door to politics, and young Diaz early developed strong opinions on such questions as were then confronting his countrymen.

He first commended himself to the revolutionary, anti-clerical party by a dare-devil feat. This was the rescue of Perez from a prison in which he waited the doom provided by Santa Ana. Fleeing to escape the vengeance of the tyrant, he was driven in self-defence to organize such persons as were of the revolt of Santa Ana, he was prominent among the despot's enemies and when he was finally defeated, Diaz was made Governor of a State. He enjoyed only a few weeks of peace before Maximilian came upon the scene as Emperor and Suzerain to Napoleon III. of France.

Diaz was recognized as the most dangerous of the leaders who opposed the new regime and efforts were made to bribe him into acquiescence. He refused all offers, however, and raised the banner of revolt. How the rebellion might have fared unaided by the United States is a matter of speculation, but Washington's policy was to support the doctrine. France surrendered her claims and Maximilian was left to pay the penalty with his life. Diaz's friend, Juarez, became President, but Diaz quarreled with him, and once more became a revolutionist. Juarez died, and the war was carried on against Lerdo, his successor.

At last Diaz's turn came, and in 1876 he was made President. The constitution forbade his re-election, and in 1880 he stepped out for four years. In 1884, however, he was again elected, and has been President ever since. The troublesome constitution has been amended, and though almost every day is a matter of revolution, or attempt at revolution, President Diaz's grip on power has never been seriously threatened. Whatever criticism may be made of his methods by which he retains power, the fact that under his autocratic guidance Mexico has made more progress than under all her other presidents combined is not to be denied.

Burglary.

Indian Head, Sask., Sept. 5.—Burglars broke into the C. P. R. freight sheds, the Wilson mill, F. L. McKay's hardware and M. Gardner's jewelry stores early yesterday morning. Mr. Gardner lost about three hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, but the other losses were slight.

The burglars first broke into the C. P. R. tool house, taking a switch of light, tools and a coat to cover their light, then broke into the Wilson mill, the freight sheds, ransacked the mill office and office and knocked off the combination of the safe but failed to open it.

They next overhauled the office in Wilson's mill and from there visited Gardner's jewelry store, where they cut a panel out of the back door and then cleaned out the stock of jewelry in the show cases. They made no attempt on the safe where the watches and more valuable jewelry were kept. At McKay's hardware they broke in through the office window, opened the till, taking the cash and a few knives and other small stuff. The R. N. W. M. P. are working on the case.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

ANGLICAN CONGRESS

Opened in Halifax With Fitting Ceremonies—Description of Magnificent City Built in That City

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 3.—Never before has Halifax had so many dignitaries of the Church of England in the city as today when the initial proceedings in connection with the Bi-Centenary celebration took place with the dedication of the new All Saints Cathedral. The trains yesterday and this morning brought not only clergymen from all parts of Nova Scotia, but Archbishops, Bishops and prelates from various parts of Canada and the United States, England and Scotland.

The magnificent cathedral of All Saints was formally opened for Divine service at 7 o'clock this morning with the celebration of the Holy Eucharist by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Dean and Chaplain of the Cathedral. This was followed by the dedication of the altar. At eight o'clock the celebration of the Holy Eucharist again took place by the primate of Canada, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Glasgow, and the Bishop of Duluth, after which followed the dedication of the organ.

It was the first visit of Halifax people to the magnificent new church and they, as well as the visitors, felt proud of such a splendid edifice. It is only to be regretted that the handsome front and tower planned for it are not ready. The temporary front is of wood, shingled and painted dark.

The architecture is perpendicular gothic, built of local ironstone, which is in harmony with the rugged surfaces of both arsenal and citadel, familiar to every visitor to Halifax. It was the aim of the architects that the materials of the building should symbolize the local industry. The interior, such as elaborate and delicate mouldings of shafts, arches and window tracery are complete. The inside wall finish is of concrete, and the high ceiling is finished in Oregon pine, paneled.

The congregational portion of the cathedral will seat about 1,000 persons and extend from the main entrance to the side entrance in the middle of the north and south walls of the building. Small window-like openings in the walls east and west of the congregational floor and in the gallery give a cloister effect.

There is a small chapel for early celebration, while beneath the sanctuary a small crypt is provided. The building is enriched with numerous memorial gifts. The puffed and gilt, which are models of artistic work, are placed in accordance with the will of the widow of Bishop Binney. The Bishop of London brought with him a prayer book beautifully bound, the gift of King George. The organ, which is from Cassavant Brothers, of Quebec, is described by competent judges as a noble instrument.

The general opening of the Cathedral took place at 11 o'clock, and was proceeded by a procession from the School for the Blind in the block below, of all the Archbishops, Bishops, clergy in their cassocks and surplices. It was an imposing scene when the procession entered the church and proceeded up the left nave, while a triumphant march from the organ rang through a pillared aisle, and stately transport.

The procession was witnessed by a large concourse of people who had assembled in these quarters opposite. Only ticket holders were admitted to the church up to 10.45. Then the doors were thrown open to everybody and the Cathedral was thronged.

The service was opened with the processional hymn, "Blessed City, Heavenly Salem," preceding exhortation and absolution by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Frederick Courtney, New York.

This afternoon the visitors are to be entertained at a concert in the public gardens, and tonight and tomorrow the Bishop of London with presch at the Cathedral. The congress proper opens on Monday. No reports of committees will be presented, but topics relating to the solution of problems vexing the religious world will be discussed.

Shot Near Prince Albert.

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 4.—A serious shooting accident occurred here Saturday afternoon about a mile south of the city, when John Slater, aged ten years, received a full gun shot wound in the groin. The weapon which caused the wound was in the hands of George Ither, aged 14, son of H. H. Ither, brick manufacturer, of this city. Little hope is held out for young Slater's recovery.

The boys started out to shoot ducks and gone out to some sloughs near the city when the gun was discharged. Young Ither is unable to explain how it occurred.

The lad was brought to the hospital, where Dr. David attended him. He has not recovered from the shock yet, and it is impossible to say what the outcome will be. His hip is badly shattered and his chances for recovery are slim.

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A UNIQUE DECORATION

How a Wall Was Made a Thing of Beauty—Method of Using Old China to Ornament a Room

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Denier, wife of Captain John Denier, of Canfield Avenue police station, has built a wall of china in her residence, 200 Duane Ave., and it is a question in the minds of her neighbors whether her feat does not rival that of building the Chinese wall.

The entrance of the Denier house is a conservatory, 24 feet long by 7 wide, the walls of which are mosaic of china inlaid on plaster of paris. Toward the fashioning of this strange mosaic have gone thousands of pieces of bric-a-brac which less thrifty housewives would have considered as doomed.

"I have done something which no woman has ever done before me, with something no other woman wants," is the way that Mrs. Denier puts it herself. The Denier wall has been finished just six weeks and already its fame has spread far and wide.

Everybody wants to see it. Whole families of children furtively clamber up the steps and feast their eyes upon it with the same sort of avidity that Hensel and Gretel are said to have shown over the witch's barley sugar house in Grimm; crowds of grown-ups stroll about the house at night staring at the unique invention of Mrs. Denier.

Old smashed China! Laid in kaleidoscopic patterns, with a keen view to color effect and size. A very patchwork of porcelain, bisque and glass. Heads of Dresden shepherdesses executed in some catastrophe of dusting; triangular scraps of white and ruby glass; emerald and amber bits of lemonade jugs long gone to perdition; heads of powdered marionettes once the proud centre of a plate, now diademed with glazed crowns that once did humbler duty as a breakfast cup; umbrella knobs and broken coffee pots are embedded in this wonderful wall, among a hundred other things. Every thing lost is "saved."

Mrs. Denier looked at her work with pride to the highly enamelled metal ceiling of her unparalled sun-parlor floor, she said: "I did it myself. Laid the floor, put four coats of paint on the ceiling, lathed the walls, put on the 'hard wall,' did everything. "I have saved old china for years," explained this pattern of housewives. "Some of it because it was a household treasure, and the rest because I meant to do something with the pieces I really valued some day. I didn't know what. Finally this idea came to me, and I got all my friends collecting, too."

The china-walled conservatory is lined with flowering plants and palms, heated to the same temperature in winter as it gets in summer from the southern exposure, and equipped with armchairs and a phonograph. Over it fly snow-white pigeons and behind it tiny chicks peck.

At the north side of the Denier house is a genuine old country garden. In the words of the mistress, "It's easier to tell what we haven't got than what we have." Everything there are roses, sweet William, sweet peas, nasturtiums. The gate posts are trellised high with honeysuckle and clematis vines trolle on the walls.

The kitchen has a bay window so wide as almost to encircle two sides of it, overlooking a large common in west Fort Street. But first among Mrs. Denier's possessions comes the China wall.

Many a piece in its slow and painful formation has a family history of which it stands immutable. Not an angle projects from the sleek coat of plaster that meets carefully with every jagged edge; the colors have been harmonized with the care of a jeweler. "I used to put the pieces under water to decide how to lay them," said

Stranger Asserts That Roosevelt's Expenses Are Paid by Post. Fargo, N.D., Sept. 5.—In an address here today before a great Labor Day crowd Theodore Roosevelt commented on the federal judge, who was presiding and introduced him, because the judge declared himself in sympathy with the laboring men. He referred to Judge G. F. Amidon, of North Dakota. Fargo's Labor Day celebration was almost spoiled by rain, but the programme was carried out between the showers. In introducing Mr. Roosevelt, the Judge said that people assembled there should not forget that above all the occasion was one of the laboring men who were holding their annual celebration.

"Who is paying your expenses on this trip?" This was the blunt question fired at Teddy this afternoon by a man who pushed his way to the front of the crowded speaker's platform just at the close of Roosevelt's Labor Day address here.

"It's none of your business," retorted the straggling one, "but I will tell you, the Outlook Publishing Company is paying my expenses."

"That's not so, as a syndicate headed by C. W. Post, is paying them," said the stranger.

"You are a liar and you know it," snapped Roosevelt, bringing his right hand down in his left with a characteristic smash.

At this point the obstreperous stranger was hustled from the stand by the police. It was far the most dramatic incident of the present tour of Roosevelt so far, and caused a sensation here. It is stated the man is a socialist.

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# The West

THE SASKATCHEWAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, 1772 ROSE STREET, REGINA, SASK.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1910.

## THE SETTLER BEARS THE BURDEN.

Everything used by the farmer for himself, his home or farm is increased in cost by freight rates, while the returns from his produce are materially reduced by the cost of transportation from the farm to the market. Freight rates must, therefore, be a question of vital importance to the citizen of Saskatchewan, whether living on the farm or in the town. Any reduction in freight rates would mean a reduction in the cost of living and increased returns for the producer, a two-fold gain. We should then expect that a question of such importance would receive the earnest consideration of our legislators and that their efforts would be directed toward securing reductions that mean so much to every citizen of this province.

Some of our provincial governments have recognized the importance of this subject, and in dealing with the railroad companies have secured certain powers that have enabled them to force reductions that mean much to the local consumer and producer. The policy of securing railroads by guaranteeing the bonds of companies offers to governments the opportunity to secure these concessions. The provincial government can offer concession for concession; that is to secure a guarantee of control of rates to the government. Such a bargain is only a rational business transaction to protect the citizen from exorbitant rates due to monopoly or combination.

In 1901, when the Manitoba government secured the building of a competitive road, the Canadian Northern Railroad, by a guarantee of bonds, they retained the control over rates as far east as Port Arthur. Exercising this they have forced stated reductions in freight rates on two occasions, amounting to three cents a bushel. The reduction on the C. N. R. compelled the competitive road, the C.P.R. to offer similar rates, securing the decreased freight rates to the people of every part of the province. To the farmer shipping 5,000 bushels of grain a year there was an annual saving to him by the foresight of the Manitoba government of \$150. The Manitoba government adopted the policy of concession for concession and the result was decreased freight rates, a material saving to the farmer.

Last year the British Columbia government entered into an agreement with the Canadian Northern Railway, whereby they guaranteed the bonds of that road for the construction of lines in the coast province. Here, again, a Conservative government adopted the policy of concession for concession and secured many concessions that will be of great advantage. Among others, they secured control of rates not only on traffic originating in the province but on that coming into the province. To make absolutely secure of these, they forced the railway to agree not to appeal to the railroad commission. The British Columbia government imposed on the bargain made by the Manitoba government eight years before.

Saskatchewan from its situation and its large productive area had a unique advantage in dealing with the railways. All main lines must pass through the province, every mile of road passed through a country unequalled in fertility and was already settled awaiting railway facilities. The cost of building was the minimum, as the country is perfectly level and no expensive construction was required. The country as a freight producer is unequalled and the cost of construction of the roads the lowest possible. With these advantages our government was in a position to secure sensible contracts with the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the two corporations seeking assistance by means of guarantee of bonds. All they had to do was to adopt the Conservative policy as exemplified in Manitoba and afterwards in British Columbia—a policy of concession for concession. These roads could not build without a guarantee of bonds and the rich plains of Saskatchewan was a tempting inducement to them and they would have made reasonable concessions rather than see other roads building lines where they wished to place their own.

The Saskatchewan government had the Manitoba example before them. It seems impossible that any government with the advantages that the province had to offer to railroads would have failed to secure the advantages accruing from the control of rates. Nothing was secured. Instead of adopting a policy of concession for concession our government gave everything and

secured nothing. In every province where the C. N. R. has dealt with the local governments they have had to make reasonable concessions except in Alberta and Saskatchewan, where Laurier's hired men hold sway. Our government promised railroads before they had completed a bargain and when forced to redeem their promises they were at the mercy of the railroads who refused to grant any concessions in return for government assistance. This is the result of placing men in control whose object is the retention of power even to the extent of sacrificing the rights of the people.

The Liberals claim that in giving the West another competitive road they have secured for the West reduced freight rates. Other Western provinces made sure by securing them by their own bargains, but our government offer us the very doubtful alternative of the G. T. P. We maintain that the G. T. P. will never be a factor in the reduction of rates. The road is built at such an enormous cost, the fixed charges being three times that of the C. P. R. or C. N. R. to look for a reduction of rates that from that source is absurd. Rather it is a factor in the retention of high rates. Under the C. P. R. charter, when that road has not earned for over ten per cent. the control of rates is vested in the government. That time has arrived and the government dare not exercise its power or its graft child, the Grand Trunk Pacific. C. P. R. and the G. T. P. has two options, meet the reduction or maintain high rates. If they meet the reduction they cannot pay interest on their enormous capitalization; if they do not meet the reduction they will get no freight and consequently the earnings will be impaired and no interest forthcoming. The G. T. P. instead of being a factor for the reduction of rates is a sure guarantee that the present rates will be maintained. No relief can be looked for from the G. T. P. Liberal rate, both federally and provincially, has securely fixed the freight rate burden on the people of Saskatchewan.

The conditions as they exist in this vast land lead to the following conclusions:

- 1.—Reduction in freight rates mean reduction in cost of living and increased returns for the producer.
- 2.—Manitoba government secured reduction in freight rates by adopting a policy of concession for concession when guaranteeing bonds in 1901.
- 3.—British Columbia government in 1909 adopted a similar policy and secured much greater concessions.
- 4.—Saskatchewan government in 1908 did not adopt such a policy and secured to the railways their high rates and the people must bear the burden.
- 5.—No relief will be given by the G. T. P. owing to its enormous capitalization.
- 6.—The G. T. P. cost prevents the exercise of the government's power of control of rates on the C. P. R.

## GOOD ROADS.

Increased wealth and a greater density of population has made the question of better roads an important subject, not only to the farmers of Saskatchewan, but also to the inhabitants of towns and cities. Good facilities for marketing produce is as important as the railway facilities that carry the produce from the market towns to the parts of the world where it is required. Bad roads must be a source of great loss to our farmers. In addition to the loss of time, there is the injury to the vehicles and horses and the discomfort to those who have to use them. Railroads now recognize the necessity of making road beds of the least grade and greatest permanency. The same principle should be applied to our public highways. Better roads for Saskatchewan are a necessity and more especially as in this province the greater portion of the produce of the farm must be drawn to the market, and in its most bulky and heaviest condition.

Many of the settlers of this province are familiar with the haphazard system of roadmaking that prevailed in Ontario a few years ago. Money, time and energy were wasted for years by lack of proper system and all the work resulted in roads that were disgraceful and without any promise of improvement. There were a few good highways, the result of the toil of road engineers and maintained in a proper state of efficiency. While these roads were good the method of maintenance was wrong, and the system had to be abolished. However, they furnished a striking example of what could be accomplished by scientific roadmaking and had much to do with the introduction of the Good Roads Movement in that province.

Some years ago the provincial government in Ontario set aside \$1,000,000 to be spent on the public highways. By this Act any county could participate in the expenditure of the million by adopting a good roads scheme. This was a system of county or important highways in each municipality which was to be reconstructed on scientific principles. The conditions of the scheme were (1) the county council determined the roads to be assumed subject to the approval of the Minister of Public Works, (2) the county was entitled to receive from the government one-third of the cost, (3) the roads in the scheme were to be leased to markets, roads, but should form where possible a connected system (4) the work was to be done under the direction of the county council subject to the regulations of the Department of Public Works.

By this method Ontario is building

a system of model roads that will in time connect all the important centres and will furnish splendid facilities to the farmers of marketing their produce. The assumption of the cost of maintenance by the county of these roads has let the township grade means of building the other highways and a splendid series of lateral roads will result.

Turning to Saskatchewan we see a greater necessity for good roads than in Ontario. As was said, our farmers have heavier, bulkier and a greater quantity of produce to market. It is true that we have good roads for certain portions of the year, but it is equally true that very often when we most need them they are impassable. Good roads must come and a greater question is the most economical and scientific system to adopt.

Roads may be classified under the systems in vogue as stone, gravel, oil and dirt. The chief principle in them all is drainage. No road can be permanent without proper drainage. It is the fundamental principle of road building. The dirt road consists of grading so as to produce proper drainage. The oil road is the dirt road treated with crude oil, and experiments in this line are being carried on in Saskatchewan, and probably will be in Regina. It is a system more adapted for city streets than rural roads. The stone and gravel roads are the dirt roads scientifically dressed with stone and gravel, and are the best and most permanent, and where material can be secured are being built under the Ontario system. Lack of stone and gravel may force Saskatchewan to attempt to secure a system of good dirt roads. These can be secured by proper drainage and the use of the drag. By good drainage and systematic use of the drag there would be few days in the year that our roads would not be in fair shape for travel.

By earnest work on the part of the municipalities, supplemented by assistance from the provincial funds much could be accomplished. Let the government agree to pay a certain proportion toward the building of leading roads on the adoption of some approved scheme by the municipalities. The municipalities could build roads subject to regulations adopted by the government engineers. In some parts stone and gravel roads would be possible and a start on the construction of these should not be delayed. An improvement in our roads is a necessity and the individual, the municipality, and the government should all work towards this end.

## PRESS COMMENT

(Wayburn Review.)

The C. P. R. is building fifteen miles of railway west of Estevan to give the drought suffering farmers an opportunity to earn enough to tide them over the winter months. At least that is the reason given for building that particular line. Still the great short-coming for help in the harvest fields makes one ponder, for it does appear that the suffering settler could find the necessary employment garnering the grain in districts more favored than his own. That the government has prevailed upon the C. P. R. to build this line would almost lead you to believe there was something political about the deal, that some men have a better pull than others. Perhaps not.

(Telegram.)

A minority numbering 84 delegates has voted at the Methodist General Conference with Rev. Dr. Cleaver in his contention that Victoria College is the home of tendencies that must undermine faith in the Holy Scriptures and fill the pulpits of Methodism with young men who preach the subtleties of an alleged scholarship rather than the certainties of a genuine faith.

A majority number 126 delegates has voted with Rev. Chancellor Burleigh in his contention that Victoria College is reverent in its teaching and beneficent in its influence. A change of forty-two votes would have given the majority to the traditionalism espoused by Rev. Dr. Cleaver. The test vote shows that traditionalism still has a powerful following in Methodism, especially in the ranks of the laity. It seems idle to talk about a church being ripe for organic union with other churches when its own membership is rent asunder by differences as acute and insurmountable as those disclosed in the debate on the Cleaver resolution.

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## Sheep Industry

For a number of years it has been evident and it is now a matter of common knowledge that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly as regards the general production of market sheep and of high class wool, has been in an increasing decadent condition. Not only has the number of sheep in the country been gradually lessening but the interest in sheep growing has itself been on the wane. The census of sheep in Canada reveals the fact that sheep in Canada compares not at all favorably with other great agricultural countries of the world. Indeed, as compared with them it has permitted sheep-raising to become a somewhat insignificant phase of its agriculture, notwithstanding its great adaptability both as regards soil and climate for the growing of mutton and wool. In 1909 according to agricultural returns there were in the United Kingdom 31,838,833 head of sheep, in Australia 77,043,266 head, in New Zealand 23,480,707 head while the latest returns for Canada place the number at not more than 2,705,290 head. In view of the fact that sheep have not only a direct and primary value through the actual financial returns which they make to their owners, but because they represent an important asset in agriculture owing to their ability to increase soil fertility and to check and destroy the growth of weeds upon the land, the situation which the above figures suggest appears to be a rather critical one and one which may well receive careful consideration.

The reasons for the decline in the sheep industry in Canada have been the subject of much comment in various ways and while these need not be discussed in this note it may be well to state that the Live Stock Branch has had its attention very urgently directed towards the present unsatisfactory status of its importance to the country generally, has now decided that the time is ripe for the Canadian Government to consider a comprehensive policy and to undertake definite and extended measures likely to operate toward the encouragement, improvement and development of the industry as a whole.

As a preliminary to the adoption of any settled policy and in order that the Live Stock Commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in Great Britain and the United States and as to conditions as they actually prevail in Canada, the Minister of Agriculture has authorized the appointment of a committee of two competent men to investigate the sheep situation in general in the three countries named. At the same time, it is the expectation that, without an actual visit, they will gather as much information as possible concerning the trade of the other great sheep producing countries in so far as it may be of interest in the development of the industry in Canada. It has also been thought advisable to have this committee consist of, in the first place a wool expert whose special training has made him familiar with all the technical and practical phases of the wool markets and woolen manufacture in the United Kingdom and Canada and in the second place, a capable Canadian sheep breeder whose experience has given him a somewhat extended knowledge of sheep raising in this country. These gentlemen have already been appointed and are at present pursuing their investigations in Great Britain. The personnel of the committee consists of Mr. W. T. Ritch of Manchester, England, and of Mr. W. A. Dryden of Brooklyn, Canada.

Mr. Ritch though perhaps unknown to the members of the Sheep Breeders' Association, has had familiar and honorable relationship with trades people in Canada for a period of years, having represented while in this country certain English cloth manufacturers whose interests he served efficiently and acceptably. Mr. Ritch's experience has made him thoroughly familiar with the woolen industry in England and Scotland, with the wool markets and manufacturing districts of that country and has besides given him a general knowledge of the woolen trade including that in staple and shoddy articles and in the manufactured product both of England and America. He has visited also in a business capacity Australia and New Zealand and has made careful observations concerning the growing and marketing of wool in these two countries. Combined with his technical knowledge, Mr. Ritch has acquired a practical understanding of the growing and handling of wool on the farm and together with this has evidenced an enthusiastic and intelligent comprehension of what may be expected from the development of the sheep industry in Canada, thus commending himself to the attention of the Commissioner in connection with the appointment of the committee. It is felt that Mr. Ritch will be able to place such information at the disposal of the Minister, his officers and of all interested in sheep breeding in this country as is likely to be particularly valuable in the furtherance of the scheme for the upbuilding of the industry which is now in contemplation.

To other members of the committee, Mr. W. A. Dryden of Brooklyn, Ontario, is very well known to the Stock Breeders of Canada. The present owner of Maple Shade has fallen heir to many of the qualities which gave his father so large an influence

in his own province and although as yet a comparatively young man, has acquired a knowledge of the stockman's art, which has already brought him to the fore amongst Canadian breeders. Mr. Dryden's Collegiate and Agricultural education has been such as to bring him into demand in a more or less public way, and in recent years, he has been about Canada a good deal in connection with the supervision of the Live Stock Branch. Mr. Dryden's judgment is practical and his recognized popularity speaks well for the confidence which may be expected from his fellow breeders in his ability to perform, with credit to himself and them, the work which he has now undertaken. In combining the services upon this Committee of a practical sheep man with that of a technical expert the Department has reason to believe that the problems of production and of marketing, both as regards wool and mutton, will be studied, and discussed in such close regard that the results of the inquiry will most successfully serve the purpose for which it is undertaken.

After consultation with the Live Stock Commissioner the members of the Committee have of course been allowed the liberty of depending largely upon their own initiative in planning their route and in evolving the details of their investigations. The general procedure will, however, be somewhat as follows. Mr. Ritch proceeded first to England in order to attend a number of important wool fairs, in progress during August and September. There he will be in close association with wool merchants and with men interested or engaged in the woolen trade in its several branches and will thus be enabled to discuss with them in all its phases the various details of the industry in connection with both home and foreign markets.

Both members of the Committee are arranging to be present at the big late summer and autumn sheep sales which are annually held in the latter part of August, during September and in October. They will visit Smithfield and the largest meat markets of London and of other important cities. It is possible also that they will be present at the annual ram sales at Kelso and at one or two other leading centres. This will bring them into intimate touch with sheep breeders, mutton raisers, dealers, butchers and provision men in all the important localities. It will give them an insight into conditions and methods as they prevail upon the farms throughout the country. It will direct their attention to the systems of marketing in operation in every stage of the business. It will furnish them with information concerning prices, profits and as to the extent and nature of the trade, and, in short, give them a knowledge of the great Sheep Industry of the United Kingdom and of the important trade in dead mutton and lamb. It is hoped that the investigation in possession of such information and of such facts and statistics as may enable it to intelligently assist in building up a great Canadian business in the raising of sheep and also in finding a place for the Canadian products of wool and mutton in the commerce of the world.

Returning to Canada, the investigators will visit all the provinces and interview prominent sheep men and manufacturers in order to familiarize themselves with the difficulties, drawbacks and defects in connection with conditions as they now prevail, and which have hitherto operated to retard the advancement of the sheep industry in the country. It is expected that they will gather information as to the injury inflicted on our agriculture through the decline of interest in sheep raising, that they will take note of the localities, where the growing of sheep could be most easily and profitably encouraged and that, bringing to bear the suggestions gleaned from their general inquiry upon the various phases of the situation as they find it in Canada, they will draft recommendations, the guidance of the Commissioner in framing, in the very near future, such a policy as will prove in the best interests of the industry.

If time permits Mr. Ritch and Mr. Dryden will also visit the United States. In many States of the Union, as compared with Canada, almost uniform conditions prevail, particularly as regards the advantages that are possible and which may be derived from an extensive sheep trade. Many single States own more sheep than are to be found in the whole of the Dominion and although to the south of the line there may be some discouraging features in the general situation, nevertheless there may be much in the way of suggestion to be learned from that country. Further, trade relationships between the two countries must always be more or less intimate and as the United States, notwithstanding a severe duty, imports annually from Canada a goodly nature of wool, it would seem to be of direct advantage to have some specific information concerning the status of the trade in the former country and also as to its availability as a future market.

Canada has undoubtedly wonderful possibilities and large opportunities in connection with the development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must necessarily suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the Ministers and his officers will not be satisfied until statistics show a

# NERVOUS DEBILITY

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all plumes, blotches and spots disappear, the eyes become bright, the nervousness, heartiness and despondency disappear, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and has more energy and normal systems are restored, all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars.

57th NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS

Peter E. Summers relates his experience: "I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay in bed, inactive and anxious in youth. I became very nervous and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody who looked at me was gazing my every movement. I was very nervous and my back ached, my hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, nervousness, eyes blurred, halitosis, loss of memory, etc. Numbers in the fingers and in the doctor told me he feared paralysis. I took all kinds of medicines and tried many first-class physicians, wore an electric belt for three months, but received little benefit. I was induced to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, though I had lost hope of recovery. Like a drowning man I commenced the New Method Treatment and I was saved my life. The improvement was like magic—I could feel the vigor going through the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I have since been many patients and continue to do so."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY We treat and cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to Men.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

**DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY** Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DR. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont. Write for our private address.

# Blackstock, Flood & Co.

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

- SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan.
- 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this.
- 960 ACRES near Kinderley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre.
- 960 ACRES near Rosetown at \$16.00 per acre.
- 640 ACRES near Milestone at \$8,000.00.
- THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tyan 3 and 4 miles. Cheap.
- 640 ACRES 4 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying.
- WANTED—A list of your Regina City property.
- WANTED—A farm to rent.
- WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell.
- WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

# CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND

DOES NOT SMOKE! But it becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap. Well yes, only 35c for a half bushel dustproof bag.

WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan In Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

# MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in completing loans. Expenses moderate. General Agents in Saskatchewan for: The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, The Rimouski Fire Insurance Company, The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, The Equity Fire Insurance Company, The Calgary Fire Insurance Company, The National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company, The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company. WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.

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

return of at least ten times the present estimate and until sheepraising has established itself, as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.

McBride the Coming Leader? A unique interest attaches to the September number of Busy Man's Magazine because in it is to be found a striking prophecy about the future of the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, based on the extraordinary likeness he bears to three great political leaders. These three men are Benjamin Disraeli, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This striking likeness is brought out clearly in the portraits of the four men which illustrate the article and which are placed together for purposes of comparison. Richard McBride is still a young man, but even today he bears a marked resemblance to all three men referred to, and in his mannerisms he is astonishingly like Sir John A. Macdonald. All interested in the political situation in Canada, Conservative and Liberal alike, should not fail to see this convincing prophecy.

German Spy Arrested. Portsmouth, Eng., Sept. 6.—The German army officer who was arrested while engaged in sketching the fortifications, is still detained at Fort Pembroke. The man's name is supposed to be Elmer and he is connected with the land forces. Documents found upon the alleged spy, are said to include sketches of the forts all along the hills. The papers have been despatched to the war office.

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REGISTRATION OF VOTERS 1910.

**TY**

make a man of steel so that all men bright, the soul and mental on the system. don't let quacks



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**REGISTRATION**

OF

VOTERS

1910.

reby given that, under the Act of the Saskatchewan that behalf. His Honour the Governor by and with the Executive Council has been his proclamation this

been determined to lists of voters for the of Moose Jaw City, Regina, Saskatoon City and

registrars shall sit for receiving applications for of voters on Monday, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 1st October, 1910, and each subsequent day (exclusive of Sunday) until the 1st day of November, 1910, between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon with the exception of the 1st day of October, 1910, when the polls shall be open from 10 o'clock and from six past seven o'clock, for receiving applications for of voters.

deputy registrar shall of voters for each poll- or which he is appointed section 45 of the aforesaid Act, the eighteenth day of September, 1910.

on 12 of the Act persons registered as voters must the Province for at least 60 days before the day of the election and in the electoral division to be registered for the election immediately preceding the day of the election.

Executive Council Chamber on the second day of September, 1910.

J. W. McLEOD, of the Executive Council.

P. for H. B. R.

4—The route by which

be made between the

Pacific and the Hudson

has been decided upon.

Pacific branch line will

atooton through Melfort

with the Hudson Bay

Mission.

# T. L. JOHNSTON

**CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE \$35,000 STOCK FROM**

**:: THE OLD STORE IN HIS NEW PREMISES ::**

An Upheaval in the midst of the city. Startling. Sensational. Stupendous. Spectacular. Intense Interest Involved. An event of vast interest to every Woman, Man and Child in Regina and vicinity

The Biggest Sale Ever!

The Biggest Sale Ever!

## SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK

Rain or shine, commencing promptly at 10 o'clock, the big new store of T. L. Johnston will be the scene of the most Gigantic and Sensational Sale of High-Grade Merchandise ever witnessed in the City of Regina. \$35,000 worth of Dry Goods, Ladies' Coats, Skirts, Furs, Waists, Furnishings for Women and Children will be thrown into the Bargain Bins and on the Counters at ridiculously low prices. This is to be the swiftest money-saving event ever held in the City of Regina. The Store will be crowded from front to back and from cellar to garret with stupendous money-saving opportunities.

### Cotton and Pure Wool Blankets

Large sizes, splendid quality, at \$1.00 to \$6.50

### Flannellettes and Outing Flannels

Good wide widths and heavy weights, never sold for less than 15c a yard, in Plain, Pink, Cream and White, also dozens of stripes. Marked to close out quick.

- 10c and 12½ Outing Flannels for 7c
- 15c Outing Flannels for 9c
- 15c Canton Flannels for 10c

### Shirtings

In a great range of shapes, dots, checks and figures AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.

### Cretonnes

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

### Flannels

In twill and white. Colors red, white and grey. All marked away down.

### Wrapperettes & Kimona Cloths

In light and dark colors. Many dots and figures. All marked and will go.

### Extraordinary Money-Saving Opportunities on

TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, TOWELLING, MUSLINS, CALICOES, SHEETINGS. PRICES CUT BEYOND RECOGNITION.

### Sale Opens Saturday, Sept. 10th, at 10 a.m.

### A Reduction on Everything

Remember, not a special here or there, but a bona fide and legitimate reduction on everything.

### We Will Sell Out Everything and Have A Fresh Start With a Fresh Stock

We refrain from giving a long list of prices which are at best meaningless and usually written without the least regard for the truth; all we ask is an inspection of the goods and prices, the verdict will be in your hands, the evidence shall be conclusive, as the old and untampered price tickets will be left on the goods, and the new ones placed beside them to give you an idea of the immense savings which are at your disposal.

### Lace Curtains

Will go in short, sharp order at half price or less.

### Embroideries and Laces

A big stock is at your mercy. Not one item reserved.

### Choice Range of Ribbons

From the most exquisite Dresden patterns down to the narrowest bebe ribbon. All colors, widths and styles, arrayed for speedy selling. COME, GET YOUR SHARE.

### Dress Goods

Never was there such a grand opportunity to snap up dress goods at a mere fraction of their real value. Cashmere, Cheviots, Serges, Panamas and many mixtures.

Prices so low you will never miss the money

### Lovely Waists for Women

Whether you want a fine White Lawn or a dark one, in thin, medium or heavy weights, or the pure silk in the latest styles. We can suit your pocket book. WE HAVE EVERYTHING FOR BABY.

Promptly at 10 a.m. we will swing back the big doors and throw the gigantic sale open. It will positively be beyond question the biggest and most astounding merchandise battle ever held in this city. Every price is bona fide. It will be a thrilling scene of excitement brimming over with spell-binding and attractive bargains that will make your eyes sparkle and your nerves quiver with eagerness and satisfaction.

## Messrs. Beshears Bros. and Co.,

Of Spokane and Calgary, the North American Specialists, are officially in charge of the Sale by instructions from T. L. Johnston

### RELIGION OF RUTHENIANS

#### Archbishop of St. Boniface Issues An Appeal to the Ruthenians—Urges Them to Remain True to Church

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—His Grace Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, in a circular letter to the clergy, secular and regular, throughout the archdiocese, makes a special appeal for assistance in coping with the Ruthenian question. The letter was written before the meeting held in North Winnipeg by the Ruthenians, who are reported as dissatisfied, and whose complaints are endorsed by the Austro-Hungarian Consul, Dr. Schwelger. The text of the section of the circular letter dealing with the Ruthenian question, is as follows:

"You are doubtless aware that the Ruthenians of Western Canada are the objects of our most solicitous pastoral care and of that of our venerable Suffragan Bishops of St. Albert and Prince Albert, and that we have already given permission to two priests of this diocese. Rev. Fathers Sabourin and Claveloux to enter the Ruthenian Rite. In addition we propose to send three more from this diocese to study in a Basilian monastery, under the direction of the Most Reverend Father Elias Prohgeny, of the Basilian Fathers, there to prepare for entry into the Ruthenian Rite. We are glad to continue in this course, having the approbation of His Holiness Pope Pius X., given May 23rd, 1910. His Eminence Cardinal Gottl, Prefect of the Propaganda, gives us the greatest encouragement also, for he thinks with us that this is the best method of preserving the faith of these people, since it is so difficult to obtain Ruthenian priests from Galicia.

Nothing Definite as to Bishop. "We cannot tell what decision the Holy See will arrive at in reference to the matter of a Ruthenian Bishop for Canada, because we were told in Rome that at that time nothing had been done in that direction. But one thing is certain; the Ruthenians must prove themselves Catholics by turning church property over to the church, and not like the Protestants or the Cultuelles of France, in an individual or committee of layment independent of the priest or bishop, simple or regular, who is the head of the diocese. They must vest the church property in the name of a bishop or of a religious corporation of which the bishop or the Archbishop is the head of the diocese.

Property Must Belong to Pope. For Catholics, the churches or church territory belong, first to the Pope, and the Bishops, Latin or Greek, are only the administrators of this property, and it is necessary for them to have a Papal indult in order to dispose of it or any part thereof. It is an act of schism to put church property in the name of a lay committee, and we know by experience that such committees of laymen have chosen priests to suit themselves; that is how it has happened that schismatic priests, or apostate priests, or even simple laymen, have conducted religious services in the pay of Protestants in churches where Catholic priests had formerly said mass with the approval of the Archbishop. To be at the mercy of a lay committee is to be on the road to schism.

To Reassure the Ruthenians we are prepared to assure them publicly of three things. First, that they have no reason to fear for their rite, which, if should not only be preserved, but, if need be, defended by the Latin bishops. Second, that there can be no question of their property so-called, for the Ruthenians, any more than for other Catholics, but simply of the support of the clergy, according to the means of each individual. The third is, that if a Ruthenian bishop is named by the Holy See, we will be only too pleased to transfer to him all lands placed in the name of the Archbishopal corporation, or of a parochial corporation, and we know that the Reverend Basilian Fathers will hold themselves in full accord with him if there should be a question of such a transfer.

It is of primary importance, however, that the Ruthenians remain in communion with the See of Rome by inscribing their church property in the manner required by good Catholics, and also by receiving the priests sent them by the bishop of the diocese in which they live. To Put Priests in Colonies. If the Protestants and schismatics

will leave the Ruthenians in peace, we are perfectly satisfied that they will remain faithful to the Holy See, but we are certain that if we can place in each important Ruthenian colony a resident priest of the Ruthenian Rite, these people will remain faithful to the doctrines for which their forefathers have shed their blood. What we saw during our recent visits to Kowalowka and Dobrowoda confirms us to this conviction. We will accept with gratitude, therefore, every secular priest capable of the Ruthenian Rite who may be sent here by the venerable Ruthenian Archbishop of Leimberg, Galicia, or by his Lordship, Mgr. Orzynski, Bishop of the Ruthenians in the United States.

An Appeal to Latin Priests. But since the number of secular Ruthenian priests who can come to this country under the rules imposed by the Holy See is extremely limited, we make an earnest appeal to Latin priests, in whose hearts burns the zeal for the salvation of souls to come to our aid. Thousands of Ruthenians hold out their hands to them and say like the mysterious voices which sounded in the ears of the great St. Patrick, "Veni adjuva nos"—come and save us.

The work which we have undertaken for the salvation of the Ruthenians is blessed by our great and good Pope Pius X.; it is indeed the will of God. We have also the firm conviction that priests who will join Father Sabourin, the missionary resident at Sifton, Man., and placed at the head of that work, will save a great number of souls.

Saving Those at Home. It is a grand work to go to the assistance of the pagans in China, Japan or Africa, but it is still more grand, more laudable, it seems to us, to save those at home in danger of being lost. The words of the great apostle, St. Paul, appeal strongly to us, because they seem to apply in a special manner to our own ties. "Si quis suorum et maxime domos domesticorum curam non habet, fidem negavit et infidelis deterior."—He who has not the care of his own, his family especially, denies the faith and is worse than the infidel.

Let us save souls, but let us save first of all the children of our own family, those whom the church most dearly cherishes. Alas! the church has lost in some countries millions of Catholics, while in pagan countries but few conversions have been made.

Protestants Teaching Defiance. It is our duty to return our most hearty thanks to the bishops of the province of Quebec, who by making sacrifices expressly for the Ruthenians, have come to our assistance, and we make an appeal to each diocese of the country, to each seminary, to send at least one priest of good will, to save from heresy cruel and pitiless those souls that are still insincere.

In fact, what are the Protestants doing among the Ruthenians? They are teaching defiance in the very presence of the priests, and are trying to take from them their holy Catholic faith, with its sacraments, its Divine Eucharist, its sacred and consoling doctrines, and the devotion to the Blessed Virgin; in return, they give them nothing but a vague religion, or an indifference to all religion, even no religion at all.

We must thank also the Reverend Redemptorist Fathers, who have given three of their number to the Ruthenian rite, who are now working with great success in the midst of the great colony of Ruthenians. These good fathers have just built at their own expense, at Yorkton, a splendid church, destined to accommodate, if need be, the Ruthenians, the benediction of which took place on July 31.

School and Convent Needed. We need a Ruthenian Catholic newspaper, and even now we await the arrival of the Ruthenian editor who has been promised us. The Archbishopal corporation of St. Boniface has made the greatest sacrifices for this work, and we hope to be able to announce to those who have ably seconded the undertaking that it is in progress. We need also a parochial Ruthenian school in Winnipeg and a convent at Sifton. We are aware that there are works going on for the Ruthenians at St. Albert, at Edmonton and at Vegreville.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1904. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly, DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

### WINNIPEG NOW LEADS

#### As the Greatest Wheat Market in the World—Is Only Surpassed by Chicago As An Oat Market

	Bushels.
Winnipeg	88,269,330
Minneapolis	31,111,410
Buffalo	61,084,787
Duluth	56,084,971
Kansas City	35,354,000
Montreal	30,081,779
Chicago	26,985,112
New York	23,422,306
St. Louis	21,422,317
Philadelphia	10,321,854
Omaha	9,979,300
Milwaukee	9,371,026
Baltimore	5,821,809
Cleveland	4,874,871

The above statement of wheat receipts, prepared by C. N. Bell, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, show Winnipeg as the great wheat market of the continent. In pursuing the above statistics it comes to mind that the importance of Winnipeg as a grain market is not fully realized by Canadians generally, hence the above statement showing the actual receipts of wheat in Winnipeg compared with the actual receipts in the principal grain markets in the United States will prove interesting if not startling.

It is to be noted that the figures for Winnipeg are taken from the Dominion government grain inspectors records filed daily with the Winnipeg Board of Trade under Dominion law, and are an exhibit of Western Canadian wheat actually received in the railroad yards in Winnipeg, and these statistics do not include grain shipped from southern Manitoba direct to Duluth via the Great Northern Railway company's lines, nor do they include local deliveries, nor grain inspected at Calgary, a percentage of which does actually pass through Winnipeg yards.

Greatest Actual Market. It will be seen from the statements that Winnipeg, by a good margin, is the greatest actual wheat market on the North American continent. During some years past it has been common with Western Canadians to predict that "some day" Winnipeg receipts would reach those of Minneapolis, which city for many years has been by a very large surplus the largest wheat receiving centre in the United States.

The fact that the receipts at Minneapolis fell off as compared with the previous year, while those at Winnipeg increased by over fifty per cent, are most significant of what will follow a mere fraction of Western Canada's law in the near future when more than lands are settled on and cultivated.

The United States and Montreal wheat receipts figures given in this statement are taken from the annual report of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and compiled from returns secured by that chamber from the boards of trade or grain dealing associations at the points quoted.

Old-time Centres Beaten. The figures from the United States points and Montreal are for the calendar year ending 31st December last, while the Winnipeg figures are for the crop year ending 31st August, 1910. It is particularly interesting to compare the receipts of wheat at Winnipeg with those at places like Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City and other old-time grain centres. The receipts at Buffalo are not receipts that make a large market, and indeed the receipts shown for Buffalo include a very large quantity of Manitoba wheat handled on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and merely shipped through Buffalo in the ordinary course of transportation.

Winnipeg at Cat Market. Outside of Chicago, which is by a long lead the greatest oat receiving market in America, Winnipeg leads the list of American markets. Winnipeg's actual oat receipts during the year past totalled 30,838,900 bushels, followed by New York, 23,717,562 bushels; St. Louis, 18,582,970 bushels; Minneapolis, 14,059,280 bushels; Omaha, 10,324,800 bushels; Kansas City, 8,349,500 bushels; Duluth, 5,117,437 bushels.

### MONEY COMES BACK

Nearly \$30,000,000 Taken Back From Wall St. to Finance the Crop

WALL STREET, Aug. 30.—The feature of the July statement of the Canadian chartered banks that has most interest for readers in this city is its revelation of a sharp reduction in the call loans on bonds and stocks elsewhere than Canada.

The total of these banks fell during July, from \$130,173,902 to \$102,438,087, the decrease being about \$28,000,000. Roughly, the amounts called by the banks reporting changes were: Bank of Montreal, \$17,000,000; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$5,000,000; Royal Bank of Canada, \$2,000,000; Bank of British North America, \$2,000,000, and Bank of Nova Scotia, \$1,000,000.

The statement shows that along with the calling of loans there occurred a realization of about \$5,000,000 in Dominion and Provincial Government securities. With regard to the call loans, a substantial part may have been called in London, but it is likely that New York bore the brunt of the realizations. The Government bonds probably were sold in London. It will be remembered that the Wall Street stock market was conspicuously weak in July, and no doubt the liquidation was one of the contributory causes.

### Wholesale

# 100,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER

LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN

Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

## F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA

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# 100,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER

LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN

Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

## F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA

PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

### FALSE ENTRY.

#### Woman Found Guilty of Violating the Homestead Law.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Aug. 30.—A case that is attracting considerable interest is that of Mrs. Edmundson, who claiming to be a widow since 1906 with a family, secured homestead privileges on making declaration. It appears that about that date she left her husband in Buffalo and took her only boy west with her. The husband hearing she was not using the child well, made enquiries through the police and was advised by Chief Meiklejohn to come and remove the boy, which he did in 1907.

The husband, Wm. H. Edmundson, told of her leaving through influence of a man three years ago and to removing the child. No steps had been taken by either to dissolve the union and she saw and spoke to him on that occasion fifteen months after the date she declared him buried. Evidence having been given by the police and Dominion lands agent, Mrs. Edmundson was sentenced to ten months in Calgary jail. Magistrate Kealy declared that the laxity of truth in making homestead declarations was far too prevalent and was sorry it was a woman to be the one caught in a straightforward case, for he would like to have inflicted a penalty of two years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Edmundson preserved stolid indifference throughout the entire proceedings.

### Impudent Robbers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—Two of the most impudent robbers ever known to the Twin Cities first held up a St. Paul street car at an early hour of the morning and took \$5 in money, and two hours later boarded the same car at the same spot, exhibited the revolvers with which the holdup had been carried out; rode down town on the car, complimented the motorman and conductor on their mechanical skill, and stepped off finally with a pleasant smile.

The story was given out by St. Paul police. Street car officials say they know nothing of it. The police knew nothing of the robbery until the car crew, reported to action by the final insult, returned the affair at 8 a.m.

John Larson was the conductor and Harvey Johnson motorman on a Grand avenue car that reached Grand and Snelling avenues at 3.20 a.m. They found the switch jammed with stones, and both of them got out to remove the obstacles. Two men stepped up from the shadow, flourishing revolvers. Both looked like tramps. One was about 45 year old, with gray hair and mustache; the other was about 25 years old and lithe.

The crew made no resistance, but meekly handed over the money, which amounted to \$6.

### Many New Towns.

According to recent estimates it is stated that an average of three new towns will be placed on the map of Canada per week during the next eighteen months. Along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific will spring up 150 of these embryo towns; the Canadian Pacific will build up new towns along its roadbed, wherever there are more than sixteen miles between existing stations, and the Canadian Northern, which is extending its system for 5,000 miles through the unbroken regions of the northwest, will place 35 new towns along its trail, which will be immediately surveyed and populated.

### DIVORCE STATISTICS

#### Comparison Between the U.S. and Canada—Difficulty of Obtaining a Divorce in Canada Reduces Number

Professor F. P. Walton, Dean of the faculty of law in the McGill University, submitted a paper contrasting divorce in Canada and the States at the recent conference of the International Law Association, at the Guildhall, London. This contribution to the subject, which was read by Mr. Ackland, pointed out that in Canada the ancient view of marriage as a life long union of a man and a woman still held the field, whereas in the United States marriage was coming to be regarded as a contract of much less permanent character, which might be terminated without much difficulty by either party. It would appear that divorce had now become a primary necessity in the life of the Republic, while in the more conservative northern half of the continent it remains in the luxury of the few. In Canada it is, however, there were considerable variations in the different provinces, and it was hardly possible to doubt that the same tendencies were at work there which in the United States had been carried so far as, in the opinion of many, to threaten the institution of the family.

After examining the different laws in force in the nine Canadian provinces, he stated that of the seven and a half millions who inhabited Canada, six millions had no possibility of divorce except by an Act of the Dominion Parliament. In 1891, when the population of the provinces and territories having no divorce courts was over four millions, only two Divorce Acts were passed, whereas in 1899, when the population of the same area had risen to less than six millions, the number of divorces amounted to sixteen. The conservative attitude of the parliaments of Canada in regard to divorce was due to a large extent to the fact that Roman Catholics were opposed to divorce. They had no South Dakota, which for a long time was the "Gretchen Green up to date" of the United States, "futures" divorces having now become more essential to the happiness of the community than runaway marriages.

The figures for the years from 1867 to 1906 inclusive showed that in Canada 431 divorces in all were granted during that period, whether by the Legislatures or by the Courts in the different provinces. During these 40 years in which Canada had slowly been compiling this beggarly total of 431 divorces, the states of the neighboring Republic had dissolved 1,274,341 marriages.

The population of Canada in 1867 stood to that of the United States about one to twelve, and that ratio had not been greatly varied up to the present time, when Canada had seven and a half millions as against the ninety millions of the United States. Taking this proportion as roughly accurate for the years between 1867 and 1906, if divorces had been granted in the United States on the same scale as in Canada, they would have amounted to twelve times 431, that was to 5,172, instead of 1,274,341. In other words, divorce was in the United States more than three hundred and twenty times as common as in Canada. Startling as was this contrast now, it was likely that it would become even more startling in the future. For the popularity of divorce in the United States was increasing at a very rapid rate, about three times as fast as the increase in population. In 1867 divorces were about twenty-seven per one hundred thousand, whereas in 1906 there were eighty-six divorces per one hundred thousand of the population.

He had not the least doubt that there were many cases where the American Courts performed a useful service in liberating a wife from a vicious or drunken husband, who, perhaps did not even support her. There was probably no other country where an active and intelligent woman could so easily support herself. To a considerable extent that might account for the readiness of American women to seek for divorce. But many other causes were at work. Probably the greatest of all was the impatience of all restraint which was characteristic of the present generation. The conviction that we ought to have everything that we wanted seemed to be becoming the main article in the working creed of a large part of the population. A young woman brought up to think that nothing ought to stand in the way of gratification of her caprices was pretty sure to find it irksome to have to consult the wishes and convenience of a husband. Young people entered upon a marriage with a knowledge that if they changed their minds there would be no insuperable difficulty in being off with the old love, and, perhaps, on with the new.

### ANOTHER RECORD.

#### Frenchmen Reached Height of Over 8,000 Feet in Aeroplane.

DEUVILLE, France, Sept. 4.—Leon Morane, the French aviator, yesterday made a sensational monoplane flight, eclipsing his own world's record for altitude by flying to a height of 8,471 feet. The previous altitude record was 7,054 feet, made by himself last Monday at Havre.

Just when the aviator reached his highest mark, the motor of the machine suddenly stopped and the monoplane began a long and remarkable glide toward the earth. The birdman plunged downward at a tremendous rate and reached the ground 1.24 miles from the aerodrome. The huge crowd that had gathered on the aviation field saw Morane plunging downward with frightful rapidity, and it was feared that the aviator had met with a bad accident. Several automobiles were despatched hurriedly to the place where it was expected the machine would be dashed to pieces.

Morane was found dazed but not hurt, in the seat of the undamaged monoplane, holding a barometer in his hands. He explained that he had tried without success to start the motor and that the velocity of the descent caused an attack of nausea, and maddening hammering of the eardrums, while the violent gusts of wind threatened to capsize the craft. Nevertheless, he controlled the machine in its wild flight and was able at the last moment to avoid a barb wire fence and land easily.

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### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan at its next Session for an Act incorporating a company to be known as The Scottish Saskatchewan Trust Corporation, with power to act as a trust company, to lend money upon such securities as may be approved and with such other powers as are usually given to a trust and loan company.

Dated at Regina this 30th day of August, A.D. 1910.  
ALLAN GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON,  
Solicitors for Applicant.

### BURNING OF VESSEL

#### Crews Saved by the Gigantic Mauretania—A Thrilling Escape From An Awful Death by Crew

FISHGUARD, Wales, Sept. 5.—The steamship Mauretania arrived here today having on board Captain Pinkham and fifteen of his crew, who were picked up by the Cunarder after they had been at sea in a small boat for six days, following the burning of their vessel, the British steamer West Point. Captain Pinkham said that the fire on the West Point started in the engine room on August 27. The flames drove the engineers from their posts, and spread so rapidly that soon the donkey engines operating the pumps were disabled by the heat. An attempt was made to extinguish the fire by a bucket brigade, but the hopelessness of the effort was quickly apparent and the captain ordered the small boats lowered. From the bunkers the flames made their way to the store room and gallery preventing the provisioning of the boats, the intense heat repeatedly driving back the sailors who hoped to secure sufficient food to keep them until they were picked up by a passing vessel.

Though pressed hard by the fire, the crew stood by their ship until Sunday afternoon, when the captain ordered all hands to the boats, each carrying 16 persons, cruised in the vicinity. And in the morning another attempt was made to secure much needed stores. The burning craft, which was then sinking, was again boarded, but scarcely anything of consequence was secured.

Monday evening the ship foundered. The two small boats kept close together, until last Wednesday night when they drifted apart and neither again sighted the other. The other boat load was picked up by the Leyland steamer, Devonian, Friday morning, while Captain Pinkham and his companions were rescued by the Mauretania Friday at midnight.

The captain and his men suffered severely and only by hard work saved their boat from sinking. "We suffered horrors," said Captain Pinkham, in telling his story. "We were without food or water and were very cold. The men had to bail the boat incessantly to keep it afloat."

There was great competition amongst the saloon passengers of the Mauretania for the possession of the white Persian kitten that Captain Pinkham brought with him. The pet was auctioned off and sold for \$100, the sum being added to the purse made up for the shipwrecked crew.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.



### House Flies

are hatched in manure and revel in filth. Scientists have discovered that they are largely responsible for the spread of Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Infantile Diseases of the Bowels, etc.

Every packet of

## WILSON'S FLY PADS

will kill more flies than 300 sheets of sticky paper.

### The N

Capt. Ernie... in the New... ing story to... customs of... those distant... have but rec... domain of F... For those... ready at ha... call that the... group of at... canic islands... some 1,200... northeast fr... covered in t... plorer Guerc... formally cla... ones of Spa... north of So... take their r... are blessed... equable clim... naked island... under palm... the year. T... vegetation, f... rid. Rains... are warm ra... are comparat... because of... natives who... easy to both... The New... habited by v... brown cannib... grites. The... from each o... teristics, in... dress. In t... men someti... feet and mor... ern islands... five feet. O... New Hebride... wear a poor... kind of ge... a thin... cones down... children up... abouts run... ed a man as... bear's spear... Ma... Girls are... 12 upwards... in braids or... tesque. The... ments, varie... There are so... than 30 lang... these tribes... fendness for... cantom of p... peculiar tra... with Europ... besche de m... made up of... words, Sp... English, bea... finally made... dies, the pap... Curacao. Becho de... only dates... the New H... come ports... dried kernel... which Austr... island trades... to came the... Spanish Jes... and finally... and Church... The trade... tralia. They... onles the... tralian and... who fell up... Hebrides an... the white s... upon the bla... Naturally... such forced... way, but the... terior or to... down like w... tried to res... fire and sw... is known as... ried on for... in vogue bu... the English... instance the... "recruiting"... on the part... upon the tr... paffes chan... the Union J... The compa... French... French co... Caledonia, c... merrily on... arries compl... men hunts... ment tried... the natives... strict jil... with much... superceding... The end... tion... France and... joint protec... ridies Islan... French and... missioner a... colonial off... by detached... French na... nals of th... have been... though by... table of Fre... and marin... out of the... holds. Capt. Ro... league, the... frequently... operations,

The New Hebrides

Capt. Ernest G. Rason, of the British navy, late resident commissioner in the New Hebrides, had an interesting story to tell of the quaint ways and customs of the cannibal natives of those distant South Sea islands, which have but recently come under the joint domain of France and Great Britain.

For those who have no school atlas ready at hand it may be well to recall that the New Hebrides are a group of about a dozen large volcanic islands in the South Sea lying some 1,200 miles from Australia, due northeast from Sydney. They were discovered in 1606 by the Spanish explorer Guero, but they were never formally claimed as one of the colonies of Spain. Unlike those islands north of Scotland, from which they take their name, the New Hebrides are blessed with a wonderfully equable climate, which enables the naked islanders to go naked and live under palm leaf huts at all times of the year.

Though tropical in their vegetation, they are in no sense torrid. Rains fall plentifully, but they are warm rains, under which all growing things thrive. Yet these islands are comparatively unproductive, largely because of the lazy habits of the natives who find life altogether too easy to bother themselves with work.

The New Hebrides are thickly inhabited by various tribes of Papuans, brown cannibals, commonly called Negritos. The tribes differ very much from each other—in physical characteristics, in speech, customs and manners.

In the northern islands, the men sometimes attain a height of six feet and more, whereas in the southern islands the average height is about five feet. On the Solomon Island all the natives go stark naked; but on the New Hebrides proper most of the men wear a poor excuse for a breech-cloth, a kind of gee-string, while the women wear a thin gown of one piece that comes down to the knees. All the children up to the age of 10 or thereabouts run naked. A boy is considered a man as soon as he can throw a heavy spear.

Marry at Age of 12. Girls are married from the age of 12 upwards. The men do up their hair in braids or tassels, often very grotesque. The headdress, like their garments, varies according to the tribes. There are some 40 tribes with no less than 30 languages. The only traits these tribes have in common are their fondness for eating human flesh, their custom of piercing the nose, and a peculiar trading lingo for intercourse with European traders, known as beche de mer. This queer speech, made up of a hodge-podge of native words, Spanish, French and pidgin English, bears resemblance to a similarly made up lingo of the West Indies, the papia mento of Trinidad and Curacao.

Beche de mer, like papia mento, only dates back half a century, since the New Hebrides islands have become ports of trade for copra, the dried kernel of coconuts, in quest of which Australian and New Caledonian traders were wont to ravish the islands. Together with the traders came the Christian missionaries, first Spanish Jesuits, then French Fathers, and finally Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and Church of England men.

The traders came most from Australia. They were from the penal colonies there, or the descendants of Australian and New Caledonian convicts who fell upon the natives of the New Hebrides and forced them to labor as the white slave traders used to fall upon the blacks of Africa. Naturally the natives tried to evade such forced labor in every possible way, but those who fled into the interior or to other islands were hunted down like wild cattle, while those who tried to resist were weeded out with fire and sword. This amiable pastime is known as "recruiting." It was carried on for years and would still be in vogue but for the complaints from the English missionaries. At their instance the British Government put upon the part of British subjects. Thereupon the traders and recruiting companies changed their allegiance from the United Kingdom to the French tricolor. The companies were reorganized under French charters obtained from the French colonial governors of New Caledonia, and the "recruiting" went merrily on. Now the French missionaries complained of these inhuman man hunts, and the French government tried to interfere on behalf of the natives. Instantly there arose a strident jingo howl from Australia, with much angry talk of the tricolor superseding the union jack.

The end was an amicable convention between the governments of France and England, establishing a joint protectorate over the New Hebrides Islands, represented by one French and one British resident commissioner sent out by their respective colonial offices and backed up locally by detached vessels of the British and French navies. Thus the cowed cannibals of the New Hebrides of late have been treated to the unusual though by no means welcome spectacle of French and British bluejackets and marines together routing them out of their steep mountain strongholds.

Capt. Rason, together with his colleague, the French commissioner, has frequently watched such joint military operations, from the side lines as it were, and appears to have enjoyed the experience. He was sent out to the New Hebrides originally to initiate and formulate on the spot the first details of this international convention, with its new features of a European court for native offenders with French and English judges, presided over by a Spaniard. Capt. Rason was chosen for this diplomatic and administrative task largely because of his previous experience and sympathetic understanding of the difficulties with the natives. This he acquired during his long continued naval service in the South seas.

Apart from some of the older missionaries in the New Hebrides there is no white man of responsibility who understands these natives better. Notwithstanding Capt. Rason's sympathies for the Papuans, he describes them as rather repulsive and worthless people, who will surely deteriorate and dwindle away before the advance of western civilization, no matter whether it comes in the guise of the white man's vices or his virtues. These Papuans we have abjured cannibalism, and have adopted Christianity, with its concomitant virtues of cleanliness and industry and lowly peace, are the very tribes that are dying out most rapidly.

3,800 Lusty Heathens. In the island of Ancityum, where 50 years ago there was a population of 3,800 lusty heathens, there are now but 460 souls. Yet there has been no epidemic nor other virulent contagion to account for this. Capt. Rason attributes it to the loss of incentive. Clearly it agrees better with the savage Papuan to be a sinful savage, who goes naked, steals his neighbor's wife and eats up his enemy, blessing of daily work or to wear collars and cuffs in church on Sundays.

About one-half of the total population of these islands are now claimed as Christian converts. Even those who have not been converted are known to have lost much of their native beliefs and mythology. Before the missionaries came the Papuans had a primitive code of ethics of their own and believed in a future life with future rewards and punishments. This did not mean anything like heaven or hell in our sense of the word, but simply a vague future existence where some would thrive and others fare ill according to their merits in human life. People who failed to have their noses pierced would be castouts from this future realm.

The Papuans have ten degrees of caste or rank, graduated strictly according to a man's ownership of pigs. Wives, too, are rated according to the number of pigs it took to purchase them. The Papuan who has but one or two razorbacks is a plebeian, while he who can boast of a whole drove of pigs is rated as a magnate, and will thus rank in heaven. In addition to this there is a system of promotion by which men who enter heaven rich did not mean anything like heaven or hell in our sense of the word, but simply a vague future existence where some would thrive and others fare ill according to their merits in human life. People who failed to have their noses pierced would be castouts from this future realm.

Putting Down Cannibalism. Still it was one of the British commissioner's official duties to put down cannibalism; so he did it. As long as British and French men-of-war keep cruising among the New Hebrides islands reports Capt. Rason, there will be no public banquets of human flesh. It is too horrible a matter to speak of. White foreigners, no matter how sleek, will likewise be left severely unscathed. In Spain the wish has been simply to establish religious liberty for the benefit of non-Catholic religious communities, as Senor Canalejas, the head of the Spanish government, pretends. His decree permitting the non-Catholic churches to manifest their existence by exterior signs, no doubt re-establishes a certain equality between the different confessions; but its real purpose is far more ambitious. What the leaders of the present campaign desire to deal a mortal blow at the Roman church in the peninsula.

The fact is that Protestantism has never prospered in Spain. Be the cause what it may, in Spain there are no Protestants, but Catholics and the enemies of all positive religions, standing face to face; and as in the Peninsula Liberals, Conservatives, Anarchists, Catholics and free thinkers are all equally fanatical, it follows that spiritual differences degenerate immediately into exaggeration and violence. Hence the present conflict is not one between various creeds feeling their way towards a kind of "Peace of Westphalia," but a war to the death between rationalism and the Church of Rome.

Senor Canalejas and his supporters in the press are concealing their real intentions. They are negotiating with Rome for the modification of the concordat of 1851, for the reduction of the number of authorized religious houses, and for a reduction in the budget of cult and clergy. They are bound to proceed not only out of respect for the constitution of 1876, but from motives of caution. Notwithstanding the activity and audacity of the rationalist elements in Spain, the most casual observer will notice that their strength is as nothing compared with the compact mass of the Catholics. There are regions, as Navarre, certain portions of the Basque, Aragon and Catalonia, where an army could be raised at short notice to defend the Romanish church.

In this conflict Senor Canalejas would probably be beaten, were it not that the question has another aspect, the economic one, thanks to which the government has gained a great measure of popular support in its campaign against the religious associations. It cannot be denied that her church and her clergy cost Spain an exorbitant sum. In a budget of little more than \$200,000,000 of which half goes to pay the interest on the public debt and pensions; the sum devoted to the clergy is \$5,000,000, and this does not include other large sums paid in fees. For the 48 provinces in the peninsula there are 88 dioceses; there are 81 archbishops or bishops, and some 21,000 canons and minor dignitaries.

The desire felt by the Spanish nation to be relieved of some part of this heavy annual charge of nearly \$10,000,000 has contributed largely to the popularity of the Radical government; but indignation at the privileges enjoyed by the religious communities is an even greater influence in its favor. These pay no territorial contribution. The magnitude of the properties of the monks pay no taxes whatever, and in consequence of this the Spaniards living in their neighborhood has to pay an enormous rent.

Neither do these religious communities pay the industrial tax or the personal tax. At the same time their inmates are exempt from military service, which is exacted from the other Spanish citizens. The result of this is that in certain towns of special industries the workers, especially the women, cannot live. The elaborate working in linen which formerly gave so much employment to the wives and daughters of the wage earners has passed entirely into the hands of the convents.

The workmen of Sargosao were dying of hunger last year, while in the convents an elaborate trossous valued at many thousand dollars was being worked. Such facts as these explain the peculiar vindictiveness of the women against the religious houses, a vindictiveness seen in its full extent during the "tragic week" of Barcelona last year.

The male worker suffers also by the competing industries of the monks. This is especially true in the matter of teaching. Whilst a religious college pays no tax a secular school is compelled to pay its tax six months in advance. A private teacher can scarcely find occupation.

The Vatican scarcely realizes the strength which such a state of things gives to its enemies. If Rome resists a rupture, followed by a series of measures applied by the Spanish government to remedy these evils, would meet with the hearty approval of the large towns, not only among the rationalist element, but also among the working classes.

Murder at Plum Coulee. Plum Coulee, Man., Sept. 5.—Isaac Herbert was found dead this evening with a bullet hole in the left temple in an outshouse of John Waller, his brother-in-law, in the Menonette village of Schoenewelder, thirteen miles south of here. The family were away at the time and the physician who saw the body claims the wound could not have been self-inflicted, although a twenty-two rifle was found near the body. A lad living nearby says he saw a young fellow come out of the Waller yard and hurry away on a bicycle. The victim was aged eighteen.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Spain & the Vatican

Spain & the Vatican

MADRID, Aug. 30. — The deadlock between the Spanish Government and the Vatican has many elements which are not generally understood outside of Spain.

It would be an error to believe that in Spain the wish has been simply to establish religious liberty for the benefit of non-Catholic religious communities, as Senor Canalejas, the head of the Spanish government, pretends. His decree permitting the non-Catholic churches to manifest their existence by exterior signs, no doubt re-establishes a certain equality between the different confessions; but its real purpose is far more ambitious. What the leaders of the present campaign desire to deal a mortal blow at the Roman church in the peninsula.

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Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

POLICY OF ROOSEVELT

Enumerates a Creed for Better Government—Opposed to Special Interests—Allies Himself with Progressives

New York, Aug. 31. — Theodore Roosevelt announced his political creed here today. It allied him definitely with the progressive movement within the Republican party. It placed him on record as an advocate of some policies which find favor with the insurgents, and as an opponent of every "special interest" which he believes exercises a sinister influence upon the affairs of the people.

Mr. Roosevelt declared himself in favor of a wide, increased power of the national government, so that it might assume greater activity in control of corporations, and in working out the policies which he believes should be adopted. He declared for an "internationalism" as he termed such an increase in governmental power.

Col. Roosevelt characterized the issue of the day as "the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self-government, as against the special interests, who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will."

"The issue is joined, and we must fight or fall," said he. The ex-president declared himself in favor of these principles: 1.—Elimination of special interests from politics. 2.—Complete and effective publicity of corporate affairs.

3.—Passage of laws prohibiting the use of corporate funds directly or indirectly for political purposes. 4.—Government supervision of the capitalization of all corporations doing an interstate business. 5.—Personal, criminal responsibility of officers and directors of corporations.

6.—Increased power of the federal bureau of corporations, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. 7.—Revision of the tariff, on schedule at a time on the basis furnished by an expert tariff committee. 8.—Graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax. 9.—Re-adjustment of the country's financial system in such a way as to prevent repetition of periodical financial panics.

10.—Maintenance of an efficient army and navy large enough to ensure the respect of other nations, as a guarantee of peace. 11.—Use of national resources for the benefit of all the people. 12.—Extension of the work of the department of agriculture, the national state governments and of agricultural colleges and experimental stations, so as to take in all phases of life on the farm.

13.—Regulation of the terms and conditions of labor by comprehensive workmen's compensation acts; state and national laws to regulate child labor and the work of women; enforcement of better reconditions and better sanitation for workers and extension of the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce, both interstate and intrastate. 14.—Clear division of authority between national and state governments.

15.—Direct primaries, associated with corrupt practices acts. 16.—Publicity of campaign contributions, not only before election, but after elections as well. 17.—Prompt removal of unfaithful and incompetent public servants. 18.—Provision against the performance of any service for interstate corporations or the reception of any compensation from such corporation by national officers.

The Rise of Cudahy

Patrick Cudahy, head of one of the greatest pork-packing firms in the world, was born at Callan, Kilkenny County, Ireland, on March 17, 1843. The day, usually celebrated in honor of Ireland's patron saint, was not observed in Callan that year, for the famine, which had followed the potato blight of a few years previous, had gripped the whole of that section of Ireland, and poverty, misery, starvation, and death had ground the people down to a depth they had never before reached.

The elder Cudahy had been a prosperous farmer, but a succession of bad harvests had gradually stripped him of all his possessions, and when Patrick was born, his parents were confronted with the alternative of staying to meet death by starvation, or of emigrating, as hundreds of thousands of their fellow countrymen had already done. They chose the latter course, and when the baby was three months old, his father sold the remnants of the property and started for America.

They came in a sailing vessel that took seven weeks to make the voyage, and because of their scanty resources, they suffered many hardships on the way. When they landed at Castle Garden the father found there were plenty of opportunities for work in the City of New York. His business, however, was farming, and he had come with the determination to take that business up again.

He thought at first of trying Connecticut or some other of the New England states, but found that the wages of farm laborers were so low and the cost of farm land in the region so high that it would take years of work before he could hope to make the first payment on a farm of his own. The railroads at the time were sending thousands of immigrants into the Middle West, and were offering farm to permanent settlers at a low rate. The elder Cudahy took advantage of this, and after he had worked in New York a few weeks, to earn the necessary money to pay for the passage, he joined one of the immigrant gangs and went to Wisconsin.

Chance, as much as anything else, led him to settle at Wauwatosa, near Milwaukee. Wisconsin had been admitted as a State of the Union the previous year. The town of Milwaukee had a few thousand inhabitants, and had only recently arrived at the dignity of a short railroad line.

But it was a section full of opportunities, and of those the elder Cudahy took full advantage. His knowledge of farming was sound, and his ability to work was endless. Within a few years of the time he had arrived a penniless immigrant he had a farm paid for and well stocked and had begun to save a little money.

At first he had raised grain, as did other farmers did. Gradually his attention was turned from this line to the raising of food animals, and finally, to hogs as his only product. Patrick attended school in the winter, and at other seasons helped with the farm work. His father was selling forty to fifty hogs a year, and was slaughtering about a score more. They paid him as nothing else ever had and his constant advice to the boy was: "Stick to the pig. There's money in him, and we can grow the best pigs in the world here."

The pork-packing business of the Middle West was rapidly growing, and the demand for the meat in the manufacturing and commercial cities of the East was so great it could not be met. There was also a growing field to export, and packers were struggling to organize the trade and lead the farmers into hog-raising, so that advantage could be taken of it.

When Patrick Cudahy was twelve years old his schooling days ended, and for two years he ignored his father's advice to stick to the pig, and got a place as delivery boy in a Milwaukee grocery store.

"You're a fool not to begin right," he was told, "for you'll have to come back to the pork business." The idea that his adviser had in mind was that of hog-raising. Young Cudahy, however, had no intention of being a farmer. He was going to be a storekeeper, and the running of a grocery store seemed to him as good as anything else.

ROOSEVELT

Enumerates a Creed for Better Government—Opposed to Special Interests—Allies Himself with Progressives

New York, Aug. 31. — Theodore Roosevelt announced his political creed here today. It allied him definitely with the progressive movement within the Republican party. It placed him on record as an advocate of some policies which find favor with the insurgents, and as an opponent of every "special interest" which he believes exercises a sinister influence upon the affairs of the people.

Mr. Roosevelt declared himself in favor of a wide, increased power of the national government, so that it might assume greater activity in control of corporations, and in working out the policies which he believes should be adopted. He declared for an "internationalism" as he termed such an increase in governmental power.

Col. Roosevelt characterized the issue of the day as "the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self-government, as against the special interests, who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will."

"The issue is joined, and we must fight or fall," said he. The ex-president declared himself in favor of these principles: 1.—Elimination of special interests from politics. 2.—Complete and effective publicity of corporate affairs.

3.—Passage of laws prohibiting the use of corporate funds directly or indirectly for political purposes. 4.—Government supervision of the capitalization of all corporations doing an interstate business. 5.—Personal, criminal responsibility of officers and directors of corporations.

6.—Increased power of the federal bureau of corporations, and the Interstate Commerce Commission. 7.—Revision of the tariff, on schedule at a time on the basis furnished by an expert tariff committee. 8.—Graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax. 9.—Re-adjustment of the country's financial system in such a way as to prevent repetition of periodical financial panics.

10.—Maintenance of an efficient army and navy large enough to ensure the respect of other nations, as a guarantee of peace. 11.—Use of national resources for the benefit of all the people. 12.—Extension of the work of the department of agriculture, the national state governments and of agricultural colleges and experimental stations, so as to take in all phases of life on the farm.

13.—Regulation of the terms and conditions of labor by comprehensive workmen's compensation acts; state and national laws to regulate child labor and the work of women; enforcement of better reconditions and better sanitation for workers and extension of the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce, both interstate and intrastate. 14.—Clear division of authority between national and state governments.

15.—Direct primaries, associated with corrupt practices acts. 16.—Publicity of campaign contributions, not only before election, but after elections as well. 17.—Prompt removal of unfaithful and incompetent public servants. 18.—Provision against the performance of any service for interstate corporations or the reception of any compensation from such corporation by national officers.

swinging into line and giving some indication of what they were capable of producing, there was no apparent limit to the amount of money it was possible for a man who understood the business to make.

Cudahy had been working hard and saving industriously, but as his wages were still low, he had not been able to save much money. With Roddis he had been able to get an insight into the business and to acquaint himself with all departments. That was as far as he could go, and as he had reached the limit in pay he left and went to work for Layton & Co. His career here was little more than a repetition of his experience in the former place, although he increased his knowledge and his reputation increased among the packers.

He worked with Layton & Co. four years, making ten years in all that he had been engaged at the packing industry, and then he made his first upward step when he became superintendent of the plant of Lyman & Wooley. The company was doing a fair business, and Cudahy was able to force its growth by leaps and bounds. Though he did not have a free hand, and was not able to carry out all the plans he had determined on, he made good to such an extent that the Armours brought him over to superintend the plant of Armour & Plankinton. Philip D. Armour was especially interested in him and gave him full sway in the business in Milwaukee.

Money, which had hitherto come to Cudahy slowly and only after brutally hard work, now began to roll in, and he became one of the highest salaried superintendents in the business. This enabled him to save in the way he had dreamed of, and he steadily piled up money, waiting to invest in a business that would be conducted exactly as he thought one should be conducted, and of which he could reap the profits.

His chance came in 1876, when he had saved money enough to buy one-sixteenth interest in the firm. During the previous years the main office had been transferred to Chicago. Philip D. Armour was in charge there, and was engineering the gigantic enterprises that were destined to make the firm supreme in its line. In Milwaukee, Cudahy had charge of the packing plant, and the improvements he introduced made it one of the finest in the world.

When Plankinton died, in 1888, Cudahy, together with his brother Michael, who was also a member of the Armour firm, took over the Plankinton interest and the name of the firm was changed to Cudahy Brothers. The limit of growth in Milwaukee was reached in 1893, and the disastrous fire of that year made a change advisable, so the partners erected a mammoth plant and laid out a town some miles out of the city. They named the place Cudahy, and practically all of its inhabitants depend on the pork-packing industry for their living, and the town itself is a prosperous and thriving industrial village.

The growth of the concern now incorporated as the Cudahy Brothers Company, has been uniformly steady and solid. The export trade of the firm is especially heavy, and the goods are always in active demand in foreign markets. The Cudahys handle between seven and eight hundred thousands hogs every year, and the business done amounts to from nine to ten millions of dollars.

A large part of this far-reaching success is due to the foresight, energy, and tenacity of Patrick Cudahy, who, as a grocer's errand boy, began work for one dollar a week, and had to work fifteen hours a day to earn that, and for five years following his start labored unceasingly and for many hours a day at the hardest kind of drudgery.

SUICIDE Yellow Grass Pioneer Hangs Himself Last Week. Yellow Grass, Sask., Sept. 2.—Paul Hellmig, one of the oldest settlers on the Rough Park, about ten miles west of here, committed suicide by hanging himself. The deed was accomplished by tying a rope to the top of the bedstead, about six feet from the floor; then Hellmig tied the rope around his neck, and fastening his feet up, hung suspended with his knees a few inches from the floor till death ensued.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS Scientific American MUNN & Co. 312 N. 4th St. New York

OTICE. hereby given that an made to the Legis of the Province of its next Session for rating a company to be the Scottish Saskatchewan, with power to company, to lend money in such other powers given to a trust and gina this 30th day of 10. GORDON, BRYANT EDON, Solicitors for Applicant. NG OF VESSEL id by the Gigantic ia — A Thrilling From An Awful Crew Wales, Sept. 5.—The retania arrived here to board Captain Pinkham of his crew, who were the Cumander after they in a small boat for owing the burning of the British steamer West Pinkham said that the est Point started in the in August 27. The flames ineers from their posts, rapidly that soon the operating the pumps by the heat. An ar- to extinguish the fire egade, but the hopeless- sport was quickly appar- From the bunkers the they way to the store, fire preventing the store- backs, the intense heat ying back the sailors secure sufficient food to fill they were picked up vessel. hard by the fire, the ship until Sunday en the captain ordered he boats, each carrying ised in the vicinity, and another attempt was much needed stores. craft, which was then again boarded, but ding of consequence was ning the ship foundered ll boats kept close to- last Wednesday night fled apart and neither the other. The other s picked up by the Ley- Devonian, Friday morn- tain Pinkham and his were rescued by the Friday at midnight. and his men suffered only by hard work saved in sinking. "We suffered Captain Pinkham. In ry. "We were without and were very cold. The hat the boat incessantly oat." a great competition saloon passengers of the or the possession of the n kitten that Captain ight with him. The pet- d off and sold for \$100, added to the purse made pwards and take no other.

**Local and General**

Regina tax rate will be 18 mills on the dollar.

Mrs. J. Russell Smith won the automobile offered as first prize in the Standard contest.

J. M. Young having retired, Dr. Thomson was elected to the public school board by acclamation.

Fred F. Farrar, formerly of the Regina baseball team, has been left a fortune of half a million dollars.

Alderman Martin is in Halifax attending the annual convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Seymour left last Saturday for Milwaukee to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association.

The Regina football team was defeated by Fort William at the tournament in Toronto to decide the winner of the People's Shield.

The Moose Jaw Salvation Army band filled a three days' engagement in this city, ending Monday night. They are a first class organization.

The city Council are taking steps to extend the city's boundaries to include the various annexes. This will mean adding 2,000 to the city's population.

The Royal Commission on Fisheries opened the Regina meeting yesterday. On the commission are Professor Prince, T. H. McGuire and Dr. Euston Sisley.

There will be a substantial criminal docket to engage the attention of a Supreme Court Judge at the next sittings for the Regina district, which commence on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

Dale, stroke; Hamilton, No. 3; Porter, No. 2; Henderson, bow, will represent the Regina Boat Club in the four-oared contest at the Winnipeg regatta on Saturday.

The Sisters of Notre Dame have written the city council asking for the closing of the lane in block 398, owned by them, adding that their intention is to make recreation grounds for their pupils.

J. R. Long, J. P., formerly of Mortlach, is to become a resident of Regina, he having purchased the Hartman and business of George Ross, at the corner of Broad street and 11th avenue.

Elmer Brown has been engaged as a temporary clerk in the assessor's office to take charge of the tax notices and voters' list until they are complete, for which work the city will pay him \$2 per day.

The Pilot Butte Presbyterian church will reopen on Sunday next, the services being taken by Rev. W. A. Guy. The next evening the ladies of the church will give a supper followed by an entertainment.

J. S. Willison, of the Toronto News, one of Canada's foremost journalists, was a Regina visitor on Labor Day. It is fifteen years since Mr. Willison visited Western Canada and he is astounded at the advancement.

Harvey Rae accidentally shot himself in the arm on Monday evening. Scout Master Selby, of the Regina Boy Scouts, fixed up the wounded lad with first-aid dressing and attended him until the arrival of Dr. Morrell.

The half-yearly meeting of the Regina Presbytery was held in Knox church yesterday. Rev. G. T. Bayne, of Pasqua, was elected moderator for the ensuing year, and Rev. A. C. Reeves clerk of the Presbytery. The question of church union will be taken up at the Moose Jaw meeting.

The elevator map recently issued shows that Saskatchewan has more elevator points than Manitoba. The stations in Saskatchewan having elevator capacity are Indian Head, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Lang, Rouleau, Rosthern, Sintaluta, Greenfell, Weyburn and Regina.

J. McRae, of Amelia, Va., was in the city on Tuesday. He is in Canada looking after his farm near Osage. Mr. McRae is an old time westerner, having settled in Winnipeg in 1875. In 1901 he located an immense tract of land along what is now the Arcola line for J. H. Haslam.

A slight change has been made in the personnel of the delegation of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce who will visit the city on September 9th. The party will consist of Henry L. Riseley, E. B. Colthurst, C. G. Higgins, P. E. Gane, E. J. Taylor, John Thorn, J. C. Skewes, all of Bristol, and J. H. Jones, of Gloucester.

A letter has been received from W. Henry, secretary of the Life Saving Society, stating that the executive has recommended that the Saskatchewan branch be arranged. This letter has been forwarded to the secretary here in order that the work may go ahead. The official papers granting the charter will be sent following their meeting in September.

The City Solicitor has been handed over to him the two bylaws dealing with early closing for the purpose of examination. It has been found that the bylaw is submitted to the public under a certain section of the City Act. It is necessary that three-quarters of the men engaged in any particular business represented in the bylaw shall sign the petition.

The Works Committee of the City Council have recommended that the council take the necessary steps to obtain the hearing of the Board of Railway Commissioners at their sitting in the city on the 21st of this month of an application for the order from the Board for the construction of a subway at or near Broad street. The council adopted the recommendation.

A meeting of the executive council of the Saskatchewan Musical Association will be held in the council chamber in this city on the evening of Saturday, September 17. The visitors will include musicians from Regina, Lumsden, Melfort, Moose Jaw, Battleford, Saskatoon, Wolseley and Lloydminster. H. Hunt is secretary-treasurer of the association.—Prince Albert News.

The scheme of lighting to be adopted by the city on the north side of Wascana creek was one of the matters engaging the attention of the works committee Thursday evening. A communication was read from the provincial government describing the scheme to be adopted by the government at the parliament buildings side of the lake, and the city end of it will be further discussed at a future date.

Dr. Seymour, in a communication to the city council recently, intimated that the city officials would have to be vaccinated in view of the outbreak of smallpox in the city. The matter was taken up by the city solicitor, and Dr. Seymour now states that it was not his intention to suggest that it was to be compulsory, but thought it well to prevent the mayor's attention to it to prevent any outbreak in official circles, more especially in the fire department.

The business transacted at the Regina post office continues to grow apace, affording the best possible evidence of the rapid commercial expansion of the city. The figures for the month of August, just compiled, published below, more than maintain the increase shown during the preceding months of the present year and indicate that with the exception of Winnipeg and Calgary, Regina will this year show the largest postal business of any city in the three prairie provinces: Postage stamps sold, \$6,854.13; money orders issued, \$30,435.76; money orders paid, \$25,865.65; postal notes sold, \$16,394.62; postal notes paid, \$6,242.92. Total, \$85,792.48.

Arrangements are now being made for the erection of a temperance hotel at Milestone. In the local option campaign held last year the citizens of Milestone voted for its adoption, and, as a result, the present hotel will shortly be closed. To meet the demand of the town and trade a joint stock company has been formed to build a new house, and J. R. McKenzie, mayor of Milestone, was in Regina Friday for the purpose of having plans drawn. When questioned as to the size and character of the building, Mr. McKenzie stated that the new hotel would be in keeping with the town, and that every effort would be made to carry it, on to a successful issue.

**Presbyterian Meeting.**  
The third annual meeting of the Regina Presbyterian Society commenced in Knox church yesterday. There were thirteen auxiliaries and three mission bands represented. The meeting was opened by an address by the president, Mrs. Scott. In future meetings will be held in February; Moose Jaw was chosen as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected:

President Mrs. Scott, Pense (unanimously re-elected).  
1st Vice-President — Mrs. Ross, Grand Coulee.  
2nd Vice-President — Mrs. Bayne, Moose Jaw.  
3rd Vice-President — Mrs. A. D. Taylor, Saskatoon.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Logan, Regina.  
Mission Band Secretary — Mrs. David Balfour, Lumsden.  
Tidings Secretary—Mrs. P. McAra, Regina.  
Treasurer — Mrs. Bryant, Moose Jaw.

**Whitney in England.**  
London, Sept. 6.—Premier Whitney, interviewed by the Standard, said: "In regard to Imperial preference, we want something done. Something has got to be done or the Empire will be but a recollection. Conditions surrounding the British Empire today are very different from those which existed thirty years ago. If nothing is done during the next ten years something serious will happen. The Dominion is practically independent. The United States recently did what they have never done before; they came to Ottawa and requested reciprocity. We make or own treaties, so can you ask what will happen?"

"The British people have set up a golden calf to worship; they worship it, forbidding anybody to discuss its omnipotence or its right to be worshipped. If Britain goes on with this policy the ties with blind Dominion to her will be loosened. We want a remedy, and if protection is the remedy, then let us have it. We do not care what we have so long as we are fairly treated. Give us this and the bonds that are so strong now will become ever stronger."

The Chronicle says Premier Whitney's statement is wholly inconsistent with the utterances of other Canadian statesmen, and does gross wrong to Canadian sentiment of loyalty to the Empire.

**More New Garments**

Today for Women's Autumn Wear



**DRESSES, SUITS, COATS, SKIRTS**

It will pay every woman to keep in touch with our Ready-to-Wear Department these days. New arrivals are pouring in on us every day, handsome, swagger creations, with a dainty touch of style, yet not expensive, either.

A new Autumn Gown for House or Street wear is of Serge and Venetian. Made in a belted Princess effect and trimmed about the yoke and sleeves with dainty touches of silk braid, silk soutache, braid and buttons. In black, brown and navy. Trading Co. Price.....\$16.50

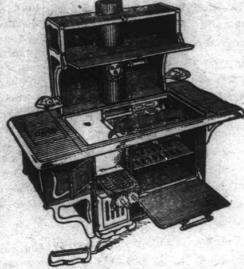
**Some New Skirts Deserve Mention**

Because we consider them the best value ever offered you.

- Women's Skirts in fine quality Panama. Made in the newest effect with pleated panels on sides; trimmed with silk covered buttons and soutache braid. In black, brown and navy. Trading Co. Price.....\$4.25
- Women's Skirts of fine quality all wool serge in a pretty eighteen gored pleated skirt effect. Colors, black and navy. Trading Co. Price.....\$10.00
- Women's Skirts of Voile, extra quality, all-wool; beautifully trimmed with silk braid and finished with pleats. A dressy, exclusive style. Trading Co. Price....\$10.00

**The New Chancellor Oxford Range**

Note These Exclusive Features



Large roomy warming closet with drop door; when down will act as a shelf to rest the dishes on.

The dividing strip on top of oven ensures an even fire travel over front as well as back of oven; also expanding metal and asbestos on top and down sides. These points prove why it bakes best.

Grates pull right out and can be quickly adapted to coal or wood use without disturbing linings; fitted with new reversible grate. Round cornered fire box that prevents clogging of ashes.

Feet on base; thus easy to clean. Large broiling top. A slight turn of the crank and the front section is lifted at an angle. It is noiseless in action and easy to operate. Price, complete with Reservoir and Warming Closet, \$55.00.

**Other Ranges in Stock**

- Gurney Quick Meal, complete with Warming Closet and either waterfront or reservoir.....\$45.00
- Malleable Steel Range.....\$75.00
- Joy Malleable Steel Range.....\$75.00

**The Shirtwaist Shop**

Has Deep-Laid Plans For Your Wardrobe Needs

Your summer supply is beginning to show the signs of wear—you want something fresh and new. Here's just the chance you've been looking for to fill this between-season's gap. They are a dainty and charming lot—so you had better shop early tomorrow.

A fine lawn blouse, made with handsome embroidery and two rows of tarchon lace on front, and the new style sleeves. A handsome waist that usually sells at \$1.00, for.....89c

A waist with all over embroidery front; finished with clusters of fine tucks down front and back; white linen detached collar; new sleeves. Regularly sold at \$1.30, for.....89c

An especially handsome one is of fine mull; beautifully embroidered and trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace. New sleeves and collar, also lace and embroidery trimmed. A regular \$3.75 garment, for.....\$2.95

**For Breakfast or Supper**

This cool weather there is nothing nicer than some nice cured fish. In the butcher shop you'll find a splendid assortment of

- SALT MACKEREL,
- SALT WHITEFISH,
- SALT SALMON TROUT,
- LABRADOR HERRINGS,
- RED HERRINGS,
- BLOATERS.

Also some choice Fresh Fish, the most popular being Salmon, Halibut, Whitefish and Trout. These are guaranteed strictly fresh and the very best obtainable.

IF YOU CAN'T COME—PHONE 396.

**If A Man Wants Quality in Working Boots, It's Here**

EVERY pair of Shoes we sell that give satisfaction to the wearer is just one more notch in our stock, another boost, and our rapidly increasing business leads one to draw but one conclusion, that we must be giving satisfaction or our sales would not repeat so rapidly. If you need working boots, try a pair of these.



- Men's Grain Leather Boots, in blucher cut, with peg sole at.....\$2.00
- Buff Leather, Balmoral style boots at.....\$2.00
- Box Calf, Blucher cut boots with well riveted soles at.....\$2.50
- Box Kip Blucher Boots, leather lined, riveted soles, at.....\$3.00
- Tan Leather Boots, with either plain toes or caps at.....\$3.00
- Fine Grain Leather Boots, Blucher cut, plain toes, large eyelets, Goodyear welted soles, at.....\$3.50

**Mother: Get Warmer Underwear For the Baby**

The doctors are calling our attention to the fact that this unseasonable cold weather is hard on the little ones. They are so liable to colds, and their wee bodies should be kept warm. Here you'll find a splendid assortment.

Undershirts, made of fine pure wool, with long sleeves, in white, black and natural. Trading Co. prices 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c, according to size.

Children's Drawers—Guaranteed pure wool; good length and weight, in black, white and natural. Trading Co. price 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c.

**Autumn Showers Bring Forth WOMEN'S RAINCOATS**

There are dozen of women who don't know the comfort to be gotten from a raincoat. There are lots of times you must go out when the rain is teeming down—yet you don't wish to ruin your dress or suit. Then again they make nice between-season's wraps. Take for instance our

**CRAVENETTE DRESS COAT AT \$16.50.**  
A handsome coat, yet perfectly shower proof; made semi-fitting; trimmed with buttons, self-strapping and stitching; full length.

We have a nice assortment of other Raincoats in black, navy, grey, tan, brown and changeable taffeta; plainer styles at \$9.00 to \$25.00.

**An Autumn Hint Blankets and Comforters**

These cool nights make one snuggle down closer to the blankets, and the careful housewife is already planning to buy more to displace the worn ones. We have a fine assortment of the celebrated

**Murphy and Caldwell Blankets**  
Which need no recommendation from us. They'll all wool and you make no mistake about buying these.

"Murphy," made in white, grey and red; 6 1/2, 7 and 7 1/2 lbs. in weight, and priced from \$5.50 to \$7.50.

"Caldwell" make, weight 6, 7 and 8 lbs., and are priced at \$6, \$7 and \$8.

**Comforters**  
Fine Eiderdown filled Comforts; covered with Silkolene silk and satin; trimmed with silk cord of self ruffe. Priced at \$5 to \$18. Wool filled covered with Art Satin at \$1.50 to \$3.

**Coat Sweaters Men Need**

FOR THIS COLD WAVE.

Just right for warmth and comfort when the air begins to nip. Fine wool coat sweaters that have taken the place of the old Cardigan jackets—there's more style and sprightliness to them.

Made of fine evenly spun wool yarn, in the newest designs of weave and finished in color combinations of brown and tan, grey and red, green and brown, blue and black, khaki and brown, blue and white, white and royal blue, and many other attractive colorings; also in plain greys, browns and cardinals.

Trading Co. Prices.....\$1.25 to \$6.00

**It's None Too Early to buy Blanket Cloth**

FOR CHILDREN'S COATS

If you make the children's clothing yourself this is a splendid all-wool material that makes up into a warm, comfortable winter coat; in either garnet or navy; 52 inches wide. Trading Co. price, \$1.25 per yard.

You will also find a splendid assortment of children's wool toques in all the popular color combinations and plain white, red, grey, blue and brown, at 25c, 45c, 50c and 60c.

**SPLENDID SCHOOL HOSE.**  
Rugby Hose, a heavy ribbed, all-wool stocking in black only. Just the thing for school wear; warm and cozy. Sizes 6 to 10. Trading Co. price, 45c, 50c and 60c.

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

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