

IF YOU WANT A Fur or Fur Lined Coat... We are going to offer the balance of our Fur at prices that will make people wonder where or how we got them. Two days, Friday and Saturday.

Annual

W.P.



Pay a Visit to E. BARNES In the Grocery Department

a Cup of that Sprated Tea put up by BOND & CO.

be pleased to see you and a will freshen you up after

ore Bargains

AIN'S COUGH CURE... P. O. FLOWS... Bismell Disc Harrows... The Hamilton Wagon cannot be excelled for strength and durability.

ROCK FOOD... Powder, pkg. .50... 2.00

Co. LIMITED

The West

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1910

Don't Miss the Two Days Fur Sale... C. H. GORDON & COMPANY

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR

Money to Loan On Improved Farm Lands and City Property... FIRE INSURANCE... FOR SALE FARM LANDS CITY PROPERTY PLATE GLASS INSURANCE HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BONDS

Imperial Bank of Canada... HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO... REGINA BRANCH J. A. WETMORE, MANAGER

WRIGHT BROS. Undertakers and Embalmers... Day Phone 53 Night and Sunday Phone 141 Regina, Sask.

Visitors to Regina... M. G. HOWE, Jeweller and Optician... R. E. MICKLEBOROUGH General Implement Dealer

WHY NOT GO TO CANADA... The C.P.R. Campaign Having Great Results - Americans Want Our Cheap and Fertile Lands.

Roast Beef... Robert Rousay, a farmer two miles west of Yorkton, has lost his stable with 7 head of cattle, mostly export steers, by fire.

BRITISH ELECTIONS SHOW BIG UNIONIST GAINS

The Government Will Be Sustained With Greatly Decreased Majority -- Nationalists May Be in Control--All Canadians Elected Except Harnar Greenwood, Who Was Defeated in York--Will Crooks Defeated and John Burns Elected--Birmingham True to Chamberlain.

Table with columns: Tuesday Night, Yesterday's Party Gains, Standing on Saturday Night, Gains and Losses, ACCLAMATIONS, How the Day Went.

There has been, in fact, a general falling off of the Liberal vote, principally in London, and the heavy increase in the Unionist vote in Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

Other prominent members defeated included L. G. Chiozza Money, the apostle of free trade, who lost his seat for North Paddington, and Will Crooks, the labor leader for Woolwich.

The poll was remarkably close, however, in many constituencies. H. B. Duke, the noted barrister, for example, won Esher from the Liberals by the narrow majority of 26.

The Liberal vote was particularly heavy in the West, where the Unionists were defeated in many seats. The Liberal vote was particularly heavy in the West, where the Unionists were defeated in many seats.

MORE SENATORS FOR WESTERN CANADA

Premier Promises That Representation in the Senate From the West Will Be Increased--Motion to Abolish Senate Defeated--Premier Declares That a Second Chamber is Necessary.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—This was a busy day in the House of Commons. As is often the case in private members' day, a great variety of matters engaged the attention of the legislators.

After a number of interesting questions had been replied to, the House spent a couple of hours debating Mr. Lancaster's motion to abolish the Senate. On a vote being taken shortly before six o'clock it was found that the Commons had decided to stand by the Senate by a division of 111 to 23.

Mr. Lancaster, of Lincoln, moved a resolution similar to that moved by the Senate in its motion to abolish the Senate. It is no longer required, or advisable, for properly carrying on responsible government in Canada, and that the abolition of the Senate would greatly conduce to the welfare of the Dominion of Canada, and promote the interests of the British Empire.

Mr. Lancaster urged that Senate reform had been a plank in the Liberal platform in days gone by, and both parties were agreed that matters were not right, but while a change was generally considered necessary, there was no argument as to how the change was to be made.

In Massey Hall, Toronto, Sir Richard Cartwright had once said that the Senate was a mistake around the necks of the Canadian people, which he prayed that Providence would soon remove. However, when his party got into power, and he became a Senator himself, his cries against the Senate ceased.

Mr. Oliver Mowatt in 1893 said: "We are agreed as to the necessity of a fundamental reform of the Senate, if for any reason it must, or should be retained."

Mr. Lancaster, however, regarded the Senate as an entirely useless body which should be abolished. Mr. Miller, South Grey, said he would vote for the abolition of the Senate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he regarded the Senate as a body necessary for the protection of minorities.

BORDEN AND LAURIER ON NAVAL DEFENCE

Canada's Fleet Will Consist of Eleven Ships--Cost Will Be About Eleven Millions--Borden Declares For Immediate Aid in Addition to Our Navy.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The long expected government announcement in respect to the Canadian navy was made in the house of commons today by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, in the absence of Hon. L. P. Brodeur, confined himself to the salient features of the scheme.

The programme, as enunciated by the Premier, contained one surprise. It was the announcement that the Canadian initial navy shall consist of eleven vessels, to cost upwards of eleven million dollars instead of seven vessels, as was semi-officially announced some weeks ago.

The eleven vessels will be made up of four cruisers of the Bristol class, one of the Boadicea type, a smaller type and six destroyers of the improved River class.

Annual Expenditure

The annual expenditure for maintenance will be about three million dollars. Sir Wilfrid expressed the hope that it would be possible to construct the navy in Canada, explaining that it would probably cost thirty-five per cent. more to build the ships on this side of the Atlantic. The bill which Sir Wilfrid introduced and which is entitled "An Act Respecting the Naval Service of Canada," follows the lines of the Militia act, one radical difference being that Canadians are not compelled under any circumstances to serve in the navy.

R. L. Borden, in a long speech, laid much stress on Germany's preparedness to outstrip Great Britain in naval construction. He declared that Britain's crisis would come within three years and that in view of this circumstance, the government's proposals were inadequate.

Emergency is Now

He argued that a joint resolution passed by parliament last session authorized an emergency contribution under such circumstances as exist to day. He thought that it would be better to turn over to the Imperial authorities the amount which it is proposed to spend and then to proceed along careful lines with the construction of a navy. Mr. Borden did not favor the idea of an annual contribution.

F. D. Monk vigorously opposed the proposal to build a navy, principally upon the ground that Canada was not fit at the moment to build it. He stuck to the views outlined by him in a speech delivered at Lachine shortly before parliament opened, emphasizing in a pointed manner his objection to the whole proposal.

The bill was given a first reading.

Naval Bill Introduced

In introducing the bill respecting the naval service of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

"Mr. Speaker, it was understood when the house adjourned for the Christmas recess that upon resuming our sitting, my honorable friend, the minister of marine and fisheries, Mr. Brodeur, would introduce the naval bill which was foreshadowed in the speech from the throne, and would explain the policy of the government in regard to it. Unfortunately my honorable friend is today in such a condition of health that he cannot be present, but with a view of not disappointing the house and expediting its business, he has asked me to introduce the measure for him today.

"He hopes, and still more, I hope, that when the bill is brought in a second reading early next week, he will be able to be in his place to move the second reading, and to then go into the whole question and all details of the policy of administration connected with it. My object, therefore, today will be simply to introduce the bill and give the house its salient features, reserving for the second reading a more general discussion of the navy.

"The bill which will be laid upon the table is entitled 'An Act Respecting the Naval Service of Canada.' It provides for the creation of a naval force to consist of a permanent corps of a reserve force and of a volunteer force, following the same pattern absolutely, as the present organization of the militia force. The bill, I may say, follows the Militia Act in many respects, and does not materially depart from it except in one feature which I shall show presently. Under the Militia Act it is provided that the whole male population of Canada from the age of sixteen to the age of sixty, is liable to military service. Should an emergency arise, the whole male population within these ages may be called upon for service. Some discretion is vested in the government under the law. The first class is composed of men from eighteen to thirty, the second class from thirty to forty-five and the last class, from forty-five to sixty years of age, and should a volunteer force in its different classes be not sufficient, there may be an enrollment or balloting under the law.

No Compulsion

"Nothing of that kind is to take place under the present bill. No man in this country under the Naval Service act, or any other act, will be liable to military service on the sea in this matter the present bill de-

parts altogether from the Militia act, every man enrolled for naval service in Canada will be enrolled by voluntary engagement. There is no compulsion of any kind and no conscription or balloting. The bill provides that the naval force shall be under the control of the department of marine and fisheries.

"It further provides that there shall be a director of the naval service who must be of the rank of rear admiral or at least of captain. The department shall be assisted by a naval board who will advise the department in its terms of engagement to be determined by the governor-in-council. The commissions in the naval militia will be issued in the name of His Majesty. These are the general features so far as the organization of the force is concerned.

The Service

"Coming now to the service, which will be required from the force, active service, as defined by the act, means service or duty during an emergency or 'emergency' means war, invasion, or insurrection, real or apprehended. The act provides also that at any time when the governor-in-council deems it advisable in case of war, invasion or insurrection, the force may be called into active service. There is also an important provision to which I at once call the attention of the house, that, while the naval force is to be under the control of the Canadian government, and more directly under the control and administration of the department of marine, yet in case of emergency, the governor-in-council may place it at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the royal navy, the Canadian naval service or any part thereof and any ships or vessels of the naval service and any officers or men serving on these vessels, or any officers or men of the naval service. There is a subsequent provision that if such action is taken by the governor-in-council at a time when parliament is not sitting, parliament shall immediately be called. This provision is taken from the Militia act.

Pensions for Officers

"Provision is made for pensions for officers of the naval service, these provisions being closely akin to, if not actually taken from, the Militia act now in force. Another important feature of it provides for the establishment of a naval college on the pattern of the military college now in existence at Kingston. It also declares that naval discipline shall be in form of the King's regulations.

"These, Mr. Speaker, are the leading features of the bill; of course the matter can be largely elaborated, but I do not think that any elaboration would make it more intelligible than what I have now stated."

In the resume, it provides, for the creation of a naval force; in this there are to be three classes as in service and the volunteer force. The naval service may be placed at the disposal of His Majesty in case of war.

Mr. Foster's Question

Mr. Foster—"In that connection, would the honorable gentleman explain the clause that defines 'emergency'?"

Sir Wilfrid—"It is the clause taken from the Militia act; 'emergency' means war, invasion, or insurrection, real or apprehended. And as I have already stated in cases of emergency, the governor-in-council may exercise the power of calling out the naval force to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty, the only restriction being that parliament is to be immediately summoned."

Dr. Sproule (East Grey)—"Is the war referred to, 'war' in any part of the Empire or in Canada only?"

Sir Wilfrid—"War everywhere. When Britain is at war, Canada is at war, there is no distinction. Great Britain, to which we are subjects, is at war with any nation, Canada becomes liable to invasion and so Canada is at war."

"The question may be asked: 'What is to be the number of the permanent force?' Under the Militia act the number of the permanent force is limited to five thousand men. There is no limit specified in this bill, for the very obvious reason that the number of men cannot exceed the number required to man the ships we may have. These being the leading features of the bill.

The Armament

"I come now to the question of what armament it is contemplated to have at this juncture. If the members of the house will look at the correspondence and notes of the conference which took place in London and which have been published, they will see that at the conference the idea was entertained that it would not be advisable for Canada to have a fleet unit on the Pacific ocean. I read from page 86 of the notes of the conference: 'The Canadian representative explained in what respect they desired the advice of the admiralty in regard to the measure of naval defence which might be considered consistent with the resolution adopted by the Canadian parliament on March 29, 1909.'

Double Seaboard

"While on naval strategical consideration it was thought that a fleet unit on the Pacific as outlined by the admiralty, might, in future, form an acceptable system of naval defence, it was recognized that Canada's double seaboard rendered the provision of such a fleet unsuitable for the present."

"Again at page 22 in the summary of the proceedings given by Mr. Asquith after the conference had taken place, is the following:

"Separate meetings took place at the admiralty with the representatives of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and general statements were agreed to in each case for further consideration by their respective governments. As regards Australia, the suggestion is that with some temporary assistance from the Imperial funds, the commonwealth government should provide and maintain an Australian unit of the Pacific fleet."

"The contribution of New Zealand government would be applied toward the maintenance of a China unit of which some of the smaller vessels would be New Zealand waters as their headquarters. The New Zealand armored cruisers would be stationed in China waters."

"As regards Canada it was considered that her double seaboard rendered the provision of a fleet unit of some kind unsuitable for the present. It was proposed, according to the amount of money that might be available, that Canada should make a start with cruisers of the improved River class, and destroyers of the improved Bristol class, a part to be stationed on the Atlantic seaboard and a part on the Pacific."

Maintain Dockyards

"In accordance with an arrangement already made, the Canadian government would undertake the maintenance of dockyards at Halifax and Esquimaux, and it was part of the arrangement proposed with the Australian representative, that the Commonwealth government should eventually undertake the maintenance of dockyards at Sydney."

Sir Wilfrid resumed: "The representatives of the Canadian government at the conference took the ground that it would not be advisable for Canada to have all her fleet on the Pacific ocean. Evidently, as I understand, the conference, the British government were anxious to have a strong force on the Pacific. These are considerations, the discussion of which I may reserve for a future occasion. At present I am outlining our policy. I think that everybody will agree that it would be very advisable that the whole of our force should be located in the Pacific, and our representatives, the minister of marine and fisheries, Mr. Brodeur, and the minister of militia, Sir Frederick Borden, thought that we should have our force divided between the two oceans, partly on the Atlantic and partly on the Pacific."

Character of Fleet

"The question arose as to what should be the extent and character of the fleet to be created in the beginning. Two plans were proposed and discussed, one involving the expenditure of \$2,000,000 a year and the other involving the expenditure of \$3,000,000 a year. The first one would have consisted of seven ships, the second one would have consisted of eleven ships, namely, four Boadiceas, one Boadicea, and six destroyers. We have determined to accept the second, a proposition that is to say the larger one of eleven ships. That is the force which we pretend to create to start with, four Bristol, one Boadicea, and six destroyers. Perhaps it will be interesting to the house to understand what is meant by a fleet unit, what is understood by a Bristol, a Boadicea, and a destroyer. The fleet unit which was suggested and which has been accepted by Australia and to which the government contributed a certain sum per annum, is to be composed of one armored cruiser of the type of the Indomitable, three protected cruisers, six destroyers, and three submarines."

Mr. Foster—"Is that the definition of a unit given by the British government?"

Australian Unit

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"That is the definition of a unit accepted by Australia, but there is more than one class of unit and this I understand is the unit which has been accepted for the Pacific ocean and which Australia has undertaken to maintain with the assistance of the home government at first. Now the fleet which we have agreed with the British government to accept is to be composed, as I said a moment ago, of four Bristol, one Boadicea and six destroyers. These terms are new to the house as they were to me and perhaps it would be advisable to explain what is understood by them. A Bristol is a protected cruiser, which means that it has a steel deck which protects all the vital parts of the ship. It is a 4,800 tonnage with a speed of 26 knots. The number of guns is not yet determined upon, but the largest Indomitable carries eight guns. A Boadicea carries six guns; it is probable that the number of guns will be made up to eight. It has a crew of 381 men, of which 20 are officers."

Mr. Foster—"What is the capacity of the guns?"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"I cannot speak as to that because it has not yet been decided. The Boadicea is a non-armored cruiser with a tonnage of 3,300 and carries six 4 inch guns. It has a crew of 278 men of which 17 are officers. We are to build six destroyers of what is known as the improved River class. I will state what is meant by this, until quite recently the destroyers were distinguished as to their sea-going qualities and were called after the rivers of India and spoken of as the River class. The first lot of the admiralty

suggested that we should build a later development of this destroyer, which he spoke of as an improved River class and he suggested this class on account of its sea-keeping qualities. This is the class we have adopted. The total cost of these 11 ships will be, according to our figures, in British figures, £2,338,000, or a little more than \$11,000,000.

Cost More in Canada

"According to Canadian prices, supposing the ships were to be built in Canada, we would have to add at least 33 per cent. of the cost just given. I may say that it is our intention to start at the earliest possible moment with construction of this fleet and if possible to have the ships built in Canada. These, Mr. Speaker, are the explanations I have to give upon this occasion in introducing this bill of which I now beg to move the first reading."

R. S. Lake (Qu'Appelle)—"I would like to ask a question of the right hon. gentleman. When does he expect this fleet will be ready to put in commission? Has he formed any estimate on that point?"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"I am sorry to say I have not formed any estimate. I would like to ask the hon. gentleman a question. Is the object of this legislation to carry out an agreement or understanding arrived at, or reached at the conference of delegates last year, or is there anything in this legislation which in any way varies or tends to change the agreement arrived at there?"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"There was no agreement arrived at, but the policy laid down by the conference is the policy which it is intended to carry out."

Opposition Leader

R. L. Borden began by a reference to the control of a Canadian navy. The Premier had stated "if we do have a navy it will go to no war unless the parliament of Canada chooses to send it there."

"What does that declaration mean?" asked the Opposition leader. "Has Canada ceased to be a part of the British Empire? Can the rest of the Empire be at war with some great naval power and Canada be at peace? If a foreign power committed an act of wanton aggression upon Canada and upon Canadian citizens the whole Empire would be involved in the resulting war. If a foreign warship attacked and sank one of our cruisers, the whole power and force of the British navy would be at our command to avenge the wrong and to enforce redress."

Mr. Borden dwelt for some time upon the evils of war, but declared that King Edward, the peace-maker, had gone to the root of the matter, when he declared at Liverpool at the July last, that "readiness for defence is the strongest of safeguards for peace."

Not a Militarist

He denied that he was a militarist, but realized that it would be utterly for Canadians to isolate themselves from the activities of the world. Canadian interests must be protected not only upon the high seas but in every quarter of the globe. Putting aside ties of blood and allegiance and tradition, and considering it in an economical aspect, if Canada was an independent nation the cost of naval and military defence would be very much greater than as a part of the British Empire, when he declared that Sir George E. Cartier recognized this.

Turning to the common's resolution of last March, he said that under the same conditions today he would again support it if necessary. There had been much criticism of that resolution, but he was glad to see that the criticisms were not along party lines. He advocated the establishment of a defence committee of the Empire. This would give the Dominion a necessary voice in the control of the war which had been regarded as the creation of a Canadian navy force to be maintained with corruption and all the dishonesty and extravagance which have prevailed during recent years, but the remedy was in the hands of the people themselves and he believed that the creation of a navy would arouse public conscience in this regard.

Opposed Contribution

The alternative scheme of an annual contribution by Canada, Mr. Borden did not favor. He thought it would prove a source of friction and a bone of partisan contention. It would conduce to severing connection between Canada and the Empire.

"The British Empire, in some respects," he said, "is a more homogeneous organization. Co-operation in trade and in defence are essential to its future existence. Permanent co-operation in defence can only be accompanied by the use of our material and the employment of our people, the development and utilization of our own skill and resourcefulness and above all by impressing upon the people a sense of responsibility for their share in international affairs."

Mr. Borden pointed out that the prime minister had stated that the proposal he had laid before the house implemented the resolution of 1909. He could not concur in that view in all respects. One of the criticisms passed upon the resolution was that parliament did not then prefer to the Empire in the hour of peril anything more than an expression of desire to co-operate and an intention to perform.

Would Support Gift

So far as the opposition was concerned that was not their fault for Mr. Foster, with his concurrence, had said that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed to meet the emergency adequately by a gift of Dreadnoughts or

a gift of money, the opposition would stand beside him. Under the constitution it was not possible for any member of the opposition to propose to parliament a concrete resolution for Dreadnoughts or for a gift of money. The 1909 resolution as amended at the demand of Mr. Borden, permitted an emergency contribution to be made by Canada when the existence of the Empire may be imperiled. If Sir Wilfrid was implementing the resolution it went without saying that the command and control of the Canadian naval service in time of war must be vested in the admiralty in order to have effective concentration.

Too Inadequate

"The proposals of the government," said Mr. Borden, "seem to me to be too inadequate. They are either too much or too little. They are too much for carrying on experiments in the organization of a Canadian naval service, they are too little for immediate and effective aid. It seems to me that the policy of the government will be attended with a very great waste of money with no immediate effective results."

"No one," continued the opposition leader, "could dispute that the naval supremacy of Great Britain was openly challenged as it had not been challenged for more than a century, and it was only fair to realize that Germany was expressly directing her attention to the navy of Britain, simply because it was the most powerful in the world. He was not suggesting that war was in the minds of the German people, but we had to take into account the fact that Germany was the greatest military power in the world. If the Germans proved themselves to be the greater race, they were entitled to be supreme also upon the sea. We had no right to rest on our laurels, but we should meet it with a heart no less firm than that with which our forefathers encountered the shock of the Spanish Armada."

Growth of German Navy

Describing in detail the recent rapid growth of the German navy, Mr. Borden quoted the statements of the British authorities, including Premier Asquith, to show that the time of trial was drawing very near. It was Canada's duty, in common with the other dominions, to be prepared to face the peril.

He then went on to quote the statements of German authorities. The German naval bill of 1906 said: "Germany must possess a battle fleet so strong that war with her would even at the greatest naval power, be accompanied with such dangers as would render that power's position doubtful."

This seemed to him an express declaration to challenge the British navy for the mastery of the seas. Since the commencement of the present century a war between Britain and Germany had been more than once very imminent, and moreover, many in England believed that a preventive war was desirable, but the opportunity had passed.

Did Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he spoke in Toronto realize why it was that Great Britain, only two or three years ago, withdrew her fleets from all parts of the world to concentrate them in the North Sea? There must have been some resolution and that resolution was defence against Germany. The last German naval budget appropriated \$105,434,000 for construction and armament alone, yet the Canadian premier dismissed this with a wave of the hand.

Hoped for Peace

Mr. Borden said he prayed there would be no war, but without firing a shot or striking a blow, without invasion, German naval supremacy would bring the Empire to an end.

"It is idle to assure us there will be no war," he continued. "The war has already begun—a war of construction, and the victory will be as decisive there as in active battle."

"Will the dissolution of the Empire signify nothing to Canada and her people?" asked Mr. Borden. It was food for serious thought by the Canadian people. The crisis would come within five and perhaps three years. It could not be understood how, self-respecting Canada could accept the protection of the British flag while every dollar of the cost was defrayed by the British taxpayer. When the Empire is fighting for existence would Canadians sit still and inactive while contemplating with sad satisfaction their increasing crops and products?

Provide Dreadnought

"We have no Dreadnought ready, we have no fleet unit at hand," continued Mr. Borden, "but we have resources and I trust, patriotism, to provide a fleet unit or at least a Dreadnought without one moment's unnecessary delay. Or in my opinion this would be a better course, we can place the equivalent in cash at the disposal of the admiralty to be used for naval defence under such conditions as we may prescribe."

A Somnambulist

Brakenham Boyle, employed by the C.P.R. in Moose Jaw, had a startling experience in that city on Thursday. It appears he had been sleeping over night in a caboose which was sidetracked on the bridge over the Moose Jaw river, and whilst in a somnambulist state walked out of the car onto the bridge and slipped and fell from there to the ice on the river below. Strangely enough, the man's injuries were not very serious.

The January Rod and Gun

With the advent of another year, Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont., is to the front with a fine issue for January. Running through all the stories, and there are many of them—is that

pleasant out-door tone which always proves a healthful tonic, the plentiful supply of which in stories and pictures has given the magazine an assured position. Fishing and hunting experiences are interspersed with camping stories, Indian legends, prospecting tales of the Queen Charlotte Islands and strange happenings in the backwoods, all appealing in some of their many sidedness, to sportsmen of varied tastes and inclinations. In reading such delightful stories, everyone redolent of the actual, one lives over again some of one's own pleasures, thus obtaining a double measure from the outing which yielded so much enjoyment at the time. To begin the New Year well and continue throughout in the same good way, the companionship of Rod and Gun should be secured. If he adopts this course, the sportsman will have continual reminders throughout the year of his own outings, and additions to the bright anticipations with which he looks forward to future joys. Of these reminiscences and anticipations no one can rob him, but Rod and Gun adds to both, and makes the year one continual pleasure, no part of which the sportsman will lose if he secures its companionship for the ensuing twelve months.

War Vessels

The number of war vessels to be maintained on the Great Lakes is a problem which may become acute at any time and require the serious consideration of this government. It is one of the matters which is likely to confront Secretary Knox and require some clever handling if he remain at the head of the department of state for any considerable length of time. Popular Mechanics for February contains an interesting discussion of this question. It says:

"Canada now has but one war vessel on all the Great Lakes, and this is said to be unarmed, while the United States has six armed vessels and three unarmed. Altogether these have more than 50 guns, with a force of about 2,000 men. So far as conditions are today, in case of a sudden war, the United States could also

lately dominate the Great Lakes."

Money To Loan

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

GENERAL AGENT FOR

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

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

HYDE'S PRIDE FLOUR

IS WHAT YOU WANT. EVERY SACK GUARANTEED

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

REGINA WAREHOUSE, 2133 SOUTH RAILWAY ST.

NOTICE

YOUR HOME PAPER

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

Is the most reliable authority on questions pertaining to the welfare of Western Canada's West home paper in using its best efforts to look after your local interests—Sufficient Reasons Why Both Papers should be in every home. We are giving you the Biggest Newspaper Bargain ever known by offering you the two for one year for \$1.75 (Don't delay! Send in your subscription early, or call at the office of your local paper and get a receipt for the smallest sum you ever paid for two papers of such good standing as 'The Grain Grower's Guide' and 'Your Home Paper'.

THE WEST

BY GEO. ROSS.

Auction Sale of Horses, Etc.

Acting under instructions from owner, I will sell at my Mart, 1790 Broad, cor. 11th Avenue on

Saturday, January 22

the following:

- 1 Registered Pedigreed Brood Mare, weight 1650 lbs. This mare was sold for \$725.
- 1 Grey Mare, weight 1600 lbs., 10 years old.
- 1 Bay Mare, weight 1400 lbs., 10 years old.
- 1 Bay Mare, weight 1300 lbs., 9 years old.

The above mares are supposed to be in foal to Black Guide, whose sire was Barron's Pride.

Sale at 2 p.m. Terms—Cash.

Office and Mart, 1790 Broad St., cor. 11th Ave. Regina. Phone 496.

GEO. ROSS, Auctioneer.

Note—The usual amount of household goods, etc. will be sold at same place and date.

RAILWAY MILEAGE

Considerable Increase in the Amount of Trackage Laid in 1909 in Canada—Greater Mileage than Britain.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 17.—The mileage of railways in actual operation in Canada during the year 1909 was increased 1.28 as compared with 514 miles in 1908, according to the blue books on the railway statistics placed on the table of the House of Commons today. 14,104 miles are now in operation in Canada; this now exceeds the mileage of Great Britain and Ireland, which is 3,064. The railway capital in Canada now amounts to \$1,300,681,416, of which \$447,734,674 is in stocks and \$852,946,739 is funded debt. This is a total increase of \$59,185,400. 23,683,309 passengers were carried last year as against 44,044,092 in 1908. Thus, while the railway had an increased passenger train mileage in 1909 over 1908, they carried fewer passengers and earned less from ticket sales.

The total passenger revenue was \$25,282,326, as compared with \$46,854,158 in 1908.

There were 478 persons killed and 1,404 injured by railways during 1909. These figures represent an increase over 1908 of 29 in the number of killed and a decrease in the number injured of 943.

The total mileage of electric railways may be put at 988. This would show a decrease of 370, but there is generally an increase. There has always been confusion as to reporting lines.

The January Rod and Gun

With the advent of another year, Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont., is to the front with a fine issue for January. Running through all the stories, and there are many of them—is that

pleasant out-door tone which always proves a healthful tonic, the plentiful supply of which in stories and pictures has given the magazine an assured position. Fishing and hunting experiences are interspersed with camping stories, Indian legends, prospecting tales of the Queen Charlotte Islands and strange happenings in the backwoods, all appealing in some of their many sidedness, to sportsmen of varied tastes and inclinations. In reading such delightful stories, everyone redolent of the actual, one lives over again some of one's own pleasures, thus obtaining a double measure from the outing which yielded so much enjoyment at the time. To begin the New Year well and continue throughout in the same good way, the companionship of Rod and Gun should be secured. If he adopts this course, the sportsman will have continual reminders throughout the year of his own outings, and additions to the bright anticipations with which he looks forward to future joys. Of these reminiscences and anticipations no one can rob him, but Rod and Gun adds to both, and makes the year one continual pleasure, no part of which the sportsman will lose if he secures its companionship for the ensuing twelve months.

G.T.P. Wor

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—The G.T.P. expects to most extensive system development ever accomplished in the history of the city. This statement was made by E. J. Chamberlain, manager of the G.T.P., to outline the work planned as he is about to plan with the Winnipeg staff of the said that a large number would doubtless be employed for a few days.

Mr. Chamberlain said would be ready for March and the contract station work of the West, the general work they expected to start March 20, western and eastern he observed, "splendid

GENERAL NEWS

The Winnipeg Tribune had a blaze on Friday. The damage slight.

John Walde, one of the best stock and sheep men in the West, died on Friday.

Hon. Edward M. Farrell, pool, N.S., and William Ross, N.S., have been appointed two senate vacancies for New Brunswick.

A cable despatch from Cape says that according to the St. Petersburg, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's adviser to the effect of public works, think determined the exact site of the dam. He places it at a flourishing oasis of some metres northwest of Bagdad. The site the Euphrates is divided into four arms, the four rivers of Eden. It suggests that the dam will be the flooding of the entire river. The Euphrates and the Tigris rivers break the irrigation dikes which built by the pastoral dwellers.

Gifford Pinchoot gave an account Thursday, the one that expected for some time, however, all that the House looking for, as the disbeliever specifically says: "I shall like to say in current 'eye time.' This is taken up later he will discuss the same. Mr. Pinchoot then goes on to say he can stand for conservative administration as we another, and that he will do the work. He declares the Lakes to Gulf waterway and characterizes the lawment, whereby the approval conservation work was a betrayal of the future."

Portage la Prairie, Man. The two French half-breed and Zeph Stou, who were few days ago on the edge of liquor to Indiana, are up today at the police Magistrate Marshall's serious charge. The charges them with connection with the death of Hall. The coroner's jury verdict that Hall died of poisoning, and that the poison was the liquor. E. J. T. prosecutor, watched the half of the Crown, and appeared for the prisoner, S. Keels, coroner, witness, as also were E. J. T. and John Hall, Tom Hall, Ben Hall, brothers of the last three named above. The prisoners gave the Charles Hall and also to Nothing much is to be heard, and the court adjourned all day's sitting to tomorrow. The information prisoners for supplying Indians will be returnable 27th.

Cutting a Wild

New York, Jan. 14.—Five dollars in common stock, a share of the stockholder International Harvest Co. fits of the past seven years, non-payment of this "cut" was made at the P. Morgan & Co. here today. It is to be made stock dividend to the 900 of common stock. The decision to make a meeting of the directors, the controller of the company report showed that, after reserves in excess of \$1,000,000 in 1908, the earnings of 1909 exceeded \$1,000,000.

The stock distribution that the board of directors recommended that \$2,000,000 of last year's income be paid in a 10 per cent. dividend on stock. This stock fore paid no dividends.

The statement to be issued by George chairman of the finance committee.

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—The G.T.P. expects to most extensive system development ever accomplished in the history of the city. This statement was made by E. J. Chamberlain, manager of the G.T.P., to outline the work planned as he is about to plan with the Winnipeg staff of the said that a large number would doubtless be employed for a few days.

Mr. Chamberlain said would be ready for March and the contract station work of the West, the general work they expected to start March 20, western and eastern he observed, "splendid

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—The G.T.P. expects to most extensive system development ever accomplished in the history of the city. This statement was made by E. J. Chamberlain, manager of the G.T.P., to outline the work planned as he is about to plan with the Winnipeg staff of the said that a large number would doubtless be employed for a few days.

Mr. Chamberlain said would be ready for March and the contract station work of the West, the general work they expected to start March 20, western and eastern he observed, "splendid

To Loan

and expense are two great things. If you are in a hurry to get money before deciding.

Accident Insurance

W. J. MAN, REGINA
P. O. Box 615

WHEAT FLOUR

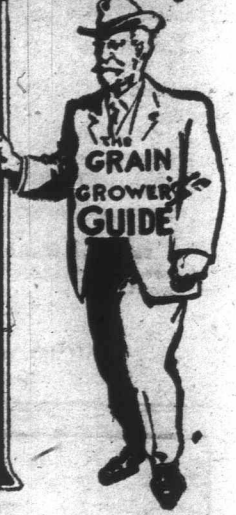
EVERY SACK GUARANTEED

HOPPING DONE PROMPTLY
S MILL, BALGONIE, SASK.

2133 SOUTH RAILWAY ST.

WHEAT

It is the most reliable authority on questions pertaining to the welfare of Western Canada. Your best efforts to secure your local interests—Reasons Why Both should be in every home. It gives you the Biggest Bargain ever known for you the two for one. Don't delay! Send in your subscription early, we will at the office of your agent get a receipt for the money you have paid for how good standing as The Wheat Guide and.



WEST

of Horses, Etc.

January 22

Brood Mare, weight 1650 lbs. This is a fine specimen of the breed, 10 years old, bred in the best of blood, and is in foal to Black Guide.

Terms—Cash.

11th Ave. Regina. Phone 496.

D.S. Auctioneer.

of household goods, etc. will be sold

pleasant outdoor tone which always

supply a healthful tonic, the plentiful

has given the magazine an assured

position. Fishing and hunting experi-

ences are interspersed with camping

stories, Indian legends, prospecting

tales of the Queen Charlotte Islands

and strange happenings in the back-

woods, all appealing in some of their

many-sidedness, to sportsmen of varied

tastes and inclinations. In read-

ing such delightful stories, everyone

redolent of the actual, one lives over

again some of one's own pleasures,

thus obtaining a double measure from

the outing which yielded so much en-

joyment at the time. To begin the

New Year well and continue through-

out in the same good way, the com-

panionship of food and fun should

be secured. If he adopts this course,

the sportsman will have continual re-

minders throughout the year of his

own outings, and additions to the

bright anticipations with which he

looks forward to future joys. Of these

reminiscences and anticipations no

one can rob him, but Rod and Gun

adds to both, and makes the year one

of continual pleasure, no part of which

the sportsman will lose if he secures

its companionship for the ensuing

twelve months.

War Vessels

The number of war vessels to be

maintained on the Great Lakes is a

problem which may become acute at

any time and require the serious con-

GENERAL NEWS

The Winnipeg Tribune had another blaze on Friday. The damage was slight.

John Waldie, one of the best known stock and sheep men in the West, died in Winnipeg on Friday.

Hon. Edward M. Farrell, of Lysterpool, N.S., and William Roche, Halifax, have been appointed to fill the two senate vacancies for Nova Scotia.

A cable despatch from Constantinople says that according to the Journal de Stamboul, Sir William Willcox, the British adviser to the minister of public works, thinks he has determined the exact site of the Garden of Eden. He places it at Hailah, a flourishing oasis of some 250 kilometres northwest of Bagdad. Through this site the Euphrates runs and is divided into four arms representing the four rivers of Eden. Sir William suggests that the deluge was merely the flooding of the entire plain between the Euphrates and the Tigris, owing to these rivers breaking down the irrigation dikes which had been built by the pastoral dwellers of the plains.

Gifford Pinchoot gave out a statement Thursday, the one that has been expected for some time. It is not, however, all that the House has been looking for, as the dismissed forester specifically says: "I shall have nothing to say in current events at this time." This is taken to mean that later he will discuss the matters that immediately led up to his dismissal. Mr. Pinchoot then goes on to say that he can stand for conservation under one administration as well as under another, and that he will continue to work. He declares that he favors the Lakes to Gulf waterway project, and characterizes the Tawney amendment, whereby the appropriation for conservation work was cut off, as "a betrayal of the future."

Portage la Prairie, Man. Jan. 14.—The two French half-breeds, Napoleon and Zeph Stoux, who were arrested a few days ago on the charge of giving liquor to Indians, were brought up today at the police court before Magistrate Marshall to face a more serious charge. The indictment charges them with manslaughter, in connection with the death of Charles Hall. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Hall died from alcoholic poisoning, and that the prisoners supplied the liquor. E. J. Taylor, crown prosecutor, watched the case on behalf of the Crown, and Bert Ryan appeared for the prisoners. Dr. F. S. Keele, coroner, was called as a witness, as also were Edward Paal and John Hall, Tom Hall and Robert Hall, brothers of the deceased. The last three named all testified that the prisoners gave the whiskey to Charles Hall and also to themselves. Nothing much that is new was elicited, and the court adjourned after an all day's sitting to meet at 2.30 tomorrow. The information against the prisoners for supplying liquor to the Indians will be returnable on January 20th.

Cutting a Melon
New York, Jan. 14.—Twenty million dollars in common stock is to be the share of the stockholders of the International Harvester Co. in the profits of the past seven years. The announcement that this "melon" would be cut was made at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co here today. The distribution is to be made ratably as stock dividend to the present \$50,000,000 of common stock.

The decision to make the distribution followed a preliminary report to a meeting of the directors today by the controller of the company. This report showed that, after setting aside reserves in excess of those set aside in 1908, the earnings of the company for 1909 exceeded \$14,000,000. The stock distribution is not all that the stockholders will receive, for the board of directors today further recommended that \$3,200,000 be set aside out of last year's earnings as a four per cent. dividend on the common stock. This stock has heretofore paid no dividends.

The statement regarding the matter, was issued by George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the company.

G.T.P. Work
Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—This summer the G.T.P. expects to complete the most extensive system of railroad development ever accomplished in a year, in the history of the men we can get. This statement was made last night by E. J. Chamberlin, the general manager of the G.T.P. He is unable to outline the work that is contemplated as he is at present drawing up plans with the assistance of, but Winnipeg staff of the company, but said that a large number of branches would doubtless be constructed and he will give the details in the course of a few days.

Mr. Chamberlin said the new depot would be ready for passengers next March and the contractors had done all that was expected of them. In the new depot, Winnipeg would have a station worthy of the city. Speaking of the construction work in the West, the general manager said that they expected to throw the line into Macleod January 20. "At both the western and eastern ends of the line" he observed, "splendid progress is be-

FARM LANDS FARM WEALTH

Land Shows Rise in Value in Canada—Value of Farm Stock Shows Steady Increase.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The census and statistics office today gives out the following statement on farm lands values, the values of farm animals and wood and of the average pair-farm and domestic help. The average value of occupied farm lands in the Dominion is placed at \$38.80 as against \$35.70 last week. All the provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia show slightly increased values over last year. This upward tendency is due to the increased market values of all kinds of farm produce. The lowest values \$20.45, is shown for Alberta and the highest, \$72.44 for British Columbia. Values are high in the last named province owing to the comparatively large amount of farm land there in orchards and small fruits.

The average value of occupied farms in Manitoba shows an increase \$1.64. In Saskatchewan \$1.25 and in Alberta an increase of \$2.25 per acre over last year. In four of the provinces the value is over \$30 per acre, being \$32.97 in Prince Edward Island, \$30.59 in Nova Scotia, \$43.3 in Quebec, \$52.23 in Ontario and in British Columbia, \$72.44.

In New Brunswick the average is \$23.77, in Manitoba \$28.94, in Saskatchewan \$21.54 and in Alberta \$20.46 per acre.

Although the values of farm animals are very close to those of last year, yet they show a steady increase for all classes in all provinces. The average value of horses at the end of the year was \$49.25 for those under one year old as against \$46 last year; \$1.06 as against \$1.00 for those of one to under three years and \$150 as against \$143 for those three years and over. Horses of the last class have the highest value in the western provinces, being \$87 in Manitoba; \$180 in Saskatchewan; \$165 in British Columbia, and \$150 in Alberta.

Annual Report R.N.W.M.P.
Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The Royal Northwest Mounted Police report states that on Sept. 30 last, the strength of the force stood as follows: Fifty officers, 500 non-commissioned officers and constables and 350 horses. There are 240 men in Alberta; 306 in Saskatchewan; 31 in the North West Territories, and 74 in the Yukon. Commissioner Perry, C.M.G., points out that every officer commanding a district finds much difficulty in meeting the legitimate requirements of his district with the strength at his disposal. The villages, railway stations and isolated settlements are increasing so rapidly that the strength of the force would have to be doubled to meet all the demands made upon it.

Fourteen cases of murder were dealt with last year, which included three held over four years ago. During the eleven months of 1909-09, 5,849 cases were entered, as against 6,377 during the previous twelve months. The report says there is a decided increase in offences against women. The crop of horse thieves does not fail, having yielded 44 convictions. Praise is given the detective sergeant Ensor, for his work in running down an offender. Excessive drugging was responsible for 1,561 convictions; 13,326 prisoners were taken into custody during ten years.

Debate Adjourned
Ottawa, Jan. 16.—It is probable that the Naval bill will not come up for second reading in the Commons until next week, pending the completion of the budget debate, and the discussion of two or three other Government bills on the order paper. The Hon. Mr. Brodeur's speech also makes a short delay necessary. It is hardly possible that the Minister of Marine will be able to resume this session heavy work of his department, or undertake the arduous task of piloting through the Commons the Naval bill involving a long debate, and explanations of a great number of details. He is slowly recovering but he is not yet out of danger.

Under the circumstances, Sir Frederick Borchers, who was Mr. Brodeur's colleague at the defence conference in London last summer, may be asked to assume temporary charge of the bill. This year's civil service list just presented to parliament, shows that the total number of servants in Ottawa is now about 3,500. Assuming that each employe represents a family of four, it will be seen that approximately 14,000 souls in the capital get their daily bread from the government. The salary disbursed exceeds \$4,000,000 per annum. The average salary is \$1,282, and about 75 per cent. of the total number of the staff have salaries of between \$500 and \$1,200. There are only 10 with salaries of \$2,800, or over 100 with salary limits between \$2,100 and \$2,800, and 310 with salary limits between \$1,600 and \$2,100. Over three quarters of the total number of the civil servants in Ottawa derive less than an average of \$1,000 per year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Sifton Delivers the Opening Address—Advocates a Vigorous Policy in This Matter—Protect Our Resources.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—In his inaugural address at the opening of the annual meeting of the Canadian Conservation Commission this afternoon, Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman, said the first great work of the Commission ought to be to make complete and thorough inventory of Canada's natural resources so far as available information permits, in order to make the information available for public use, and to permit of an intelligent and comprehensive policy of conservation being carried out. In this connection, he referred to the fact that many persons held the view that what Canada wanted at present was no conservation but development and exploitation. It was not the function of the commission to stand in the way of development, but to assist it in every way possible. The best and most highly economic development could only take place in accordance with scientific principles which is the basis of our work and represents an ideal to which work should be directed. The task before us is to bring law and practice so far as possible, into accord with these principles.

In mining administration, both Federal and Provincial, Mr. Sifton said, there was much work to be done in strengthening the hands of those endeavoring to work out progressive and scientific policies.

In regard to fisheries there was ample scope for the efforts of the commission in assisting to secure the adoption of conserve and renew the fish supply.

On the subject of public health, Mr. Sifton pointed out that while the Dominion spends great sums on the praiseworthy work of eradicating diseases of animals, similar attention is not given to diseases of human beings. A sub-committee of the commission

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Sifton Delivers the Opening Address—Advocates a Vigorous Policy in This Matter—Protect Our Resources.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—In his inaugural address at the opening of the annual meeting of the Canadian Conservation Commission this afternoon, Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman, said the first great work of the Commission ought to be to make complete and thorough inventory of Canada's natural resources so far as available information permits, in order to make the information available for public use, and to permit of an intelligent and comprehensive policy of conservation being carried out. In this connection, he referred to the fact that many persons held the view that what Canada wanted at present was no conservation but development and exploitation. It was not the function of the commission to stand in the way of development, but to assist it in every way possible. The best and most highly economic development could only take place in accordance with scientific principles which is the basis of our work and represents an ideal to which work should be directed. The task before us is to bring law and practice so far as possible, into accord with these principles.

In mining administration, both Federal and Provincial, Mr. Sifton said, there was much work to be done in strengthening the hands of those endeavoring to work out progressive and scientific policies.

In regard to fisheries there was ample scope for the efforts of the commission in assisting to secure the adoption of conserve and renew the fish supply.

On the subject of public health, Mr. Sifton pointed out that while the Dominion spends great sums on the praiseworthy work of eradicating diseases of animals, similar attention is not given to diseases of human beings. A sub-committee of the commission

PILES CURED at HOME

By New Absorption Method.
If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 53 Windsor, Ont.

THE
Capital City Flour Mills
GRISTING MERCHANTS, CHOPPING, MILLING

Now in Full Operation

With the completest outfit of the latest improved Milling Machinery procurable. The most careful selection of the highest grade of wheat coming into the market. The milling staff the most capable available on the continent. They aim to produce a flour equal to any in the market bar none. Their special aim is to capture the local, neighboring and gristing business. To succeed in this they realize that they must produce the proper goods. This they are determined to do.

Give the best patent, "The Best Yet Brand," or the second grade, "The Capital," a trial.

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE

Mason & Risch Pianos

SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME

ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT

Factory Branch
SCARTH STREET
REGINA, SASK.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Deadlock
Rivalry between Manior and Carlyle caused a deadlock in the appointment of a secretary for L.L.D. No. 63. The difficulty was finally overcome by appointing W. J. Maher of Cannington Manor.

Laborers Scarce
Three hundred men are wanted in the Prince Albert lumber camps. The logging operations are the largest in the history of the province and will be seriously handicapped if help is not forthcoming.

Mills Amalgamate
The two local milling companies in Saskatchewan, the Saskatoon Milling Co. and the Wilson-Leslie Co. have amalgamated and will erect one of the largest mills in Western Canada. The company has already a large line of elevators.

Fine Grain
Messrs. Wilson, Indian Head, and Partridge, Saltcoats, who were judges at the recent Lloydminster Seed Grain fair, state that the wheat was the finest they had seen this year and that the oats were the heaviest they had ever seen.

Fire at Osage
Fire broke out in the elevator of Culver and Burwash at Osage on Thursday morning. The cause of the fire was unknown. There was about 10,000 bushels of grain in the elevator and this along with the flour sheds is a total loss.

A Grave Charge
Thos. Fleming, of Netherhill, near Kincaidley, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of attempted murder. It is alleged that Fleming beat his wife then attempted to cut her throat with a razor. The cause of the quarrel is said to have been jealousy.

\$20 and Costs
"The King of Indoor Sports" is not recognized as a legitimate game in Wolsley the Good. Last week the unkind constable broke up a poker game in the hotel at 2 a.m. and Almond Dodds, W. McNaughton and Angus McDonald were fined \$20 and costs.

Gazette Appointments

Notaries Public
E. W. Bill, of Saskatoon.
William Granville, of Dubuc.
Edgar Haight, of Antler.
William Edward Dorsett of Redvers.
H. B. Chandler, of Southey.
Jillip J. Hoffman, of Annaham.
Frederick Fleming Johnson, of Redvers.

Commissioners for Oaths
Albert Edward Cairns, of Melfort.
Andrew Tennant, of Tugaska.
John Caskey, of Robey.
Joseph Cleveland Hearn, of Wadena.
Morley Benjamin Budgeon, of Prince Albert.

Deputy Registrar Land Titles
Robert Smith, of Saskatoon.
Deputy Local Registrar Supreme Court
Horden Reginald Skelton, of Battleford.
Deputy Clerk Surrogate Court
Horden Reginald Skelton, of Battleford.

Court Reporters
Percival Shelton, of Regina.
Frederick Eltherose, of Moose Jaw.
Daniel Langfield, of Battleford.
Edgar Roy Demaray, of Saskatoon.

Process Issuer
John Scott, of Davidson.

Issuers of Marriage Licenses
Henry Richard Francis, of Argo.
A. R. Traynor, of Lumsden.
T. A. Herpock, of Morthlach.
Peter Crevar, of Govan.

Coroner
Arsene Godin, M.D., of Willow Bunch.

Official Auditors
Percy S. Howard, of Saskatoon.
E. P. de Lafosse, of Willow Bunch.

License Commissioners
Hugh Armour, of Regina.
John R. Bunn, of Melfort.
E. J. Mellicke, of Dundurn.

License Inspector
Clement John Hogz, of Regina.

Game Guardian
G. Griswood, of Glenbush.
Stock Inspector
S. M. Leavens, of Stoughton.
Resignations and Retirement
Chas. W. H. Redgrave, of Foxleigh, game guardian.
Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Switchman Arrested
Geo. Ford, a C.P.R. switchman, of Moose Jaw, was in the police court in that city on Thursday on the charge of being under the influence of liquor while on duty. He was committed for trial. Moore, another switchman, is charged with a similar offence.

Church Finances
During the past few weeks Carlyle has won an enviable record in the way of church financing. About a month ago the Methodist church wiped out a mortgage of \$1,500 in the course of one hour by the members assuming a certain number of squares on a blackboard, each square representing \$10. On Tuesday evening of last week the report at the annual meeting of the Presbyterian congregation showed that during the past two weeks a church debt of \$1,500 had been wiped off all but a small portion having been paid in cash. In a few days it is the intention of the two congregations to publicly burn the church mortgages.

Liquor Licenses
The regular meeting of the license commissioners was held in the I.O.O. F. Hall, Regina, Thursday, all the members of the board being present. The following applications came up for consideration: J. Gabel, Fenwood, application for hotel license refused on the ground that the inspector's report was unfavorable. Chas. Hitt, application for hotel license recommended. B. A. Rose, Yellow Grass, application for transfer of hotel license recommended. Smith and Black, Moose Jaw, application for hotel license, adjourned from two previous meetings, was refused on account of the city council's attitude in the matter. D. K. Bennett, Broderick, application for hotel license refused on the ground of insufficient population. M. and F. Off, Grenfell, application for hotel license recommended. James D. Graham, Saskatoon, application for transfer of hotel license refused.

Poultry Show
A meeting of the Saskatchewan Poultry association was held in the city hall, Regina, Thursday evening, the following members being present: Dr. Rothwell, president; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, first vice-president; Wm. G. S. Page, Moose Jaw; H. Willis, Boharm; A. Ebbom, Moose Jaw; J. J. Buchanan, Moose Jaw; Geo. W. Bell, Abernethy; G. S. Ganoie, secretary-treasurer; T. A. McInnis and W. A. Gee, Regina.

The question of the annual show was taken up and discussed in detail, and it was decided to hold it on March 22-26, the dates fixed for the holding of the winter fair and fat stock show in Regina.

The necessary committees for the carrying on of the society's work were struck and other routine business disposed of.

All the members present were enthusiastic as to the prospects for the approaching show, which they believe will eclipse all previous shows, both as regards the number of exhibits and the quality of the birds to be shown.

The West

THE SASKATCHEWAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED 1778 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.

This West is published every Wednesday. Subscription price: One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum to all parts of Canada and the British Empire.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1910

THE BULYEA INCIDENT

To conceal the exposures of the last session—illegal voters' lists, increased debt, decreased grants—to roads, to schools and to agricultural societies, and a discredited railway policy—the Leader has been seeking to draw a herring across the trail and has seized upon the Bulyea episode as the most likely to attract public attention from the maladministration of the government.

Premier Scott stated that Mr. Bulyea, while disagreeing with Mr. Haultain in matters of policy, had remained in his cabinet to protect the interests of the Liberal party. How Bulyea must thank Scott for such an admission! An admission that means that Bulyea placed party before principle.

There is no danger to Canada from hostile nations in America. The construction of a navy must be due to the danger to the Empire. Why not then formulate a scheme that will be of assistance to the Empire? The growth of an effective navy is a matter of years. Assisting immediately in an effective manner and prepare to do so in the future with greater effectiveness.

LAKE AND THE NAVY

There is no question where R. S. Lake stands on the naval question. Speaking on the budget, he seized the opportunity to reiterate his position on this important subject and to criticize the government's proposals. Mr. Lake said:

"The government's naval policy was a miserable proposal. When compared with what Australia and New Zealand proposed to do, as shown by the estimates passed, it made one feel ashamed to be a Canadian. He was thankful there was only one political party in Canada, which was not ready to take its legitimate share in carrying the burden of the Empire. He had some admiration for those people who believe that Canada has no responsibility in the matter of naval defence, but nothing but disapprobation for those who, while recognizing the obligation, have made up their minds to sponge on the Mother Country as long as she will allow them to do so.

Mr. Lake has heard of the government's "immediate construction policy" in other matters. Eighteen months to lay the keels of the war vessels for the Canadian navy and another eighteen months to complete construction, would, in these days of rapid advancement in naval designs, leave us with our first navy a collection of obsolete ships and only fit for the scrap heap on being launched. Western Conservatives do not oppose a Canadian navy, but they do oppose a plan that instead of strengthening the Empire would weaken its fighting line by having to protect our fleet of obsolete and incapable ships.

There is no danger to Canada from hostile nations in America. The construction of a navy must be due to the danger to the Empire. Why not then formulate a scheme that will be of assistance to the Empire? The growth of an effective navy is a matter of years. Assisting immediately in an effective manner and prepare to do so in the future with greater effectiveness.

THE DOMINION FAIR

With eighteen months to prepare for the Dominion Fair and considerable of the work already under way, why should the people of Regina hesitate to carry out a scheme that will add much to the city's prestige and will be the greatest advertisement it is possible to receive? For the city to throw down the scheme would be a confession that we are incapable of carrying to a successful completion what we attempted to do. It would be the worst blow to the city's progress and prestige that it is possible to conceive.

To us the personnel of the Fair Board seems all that could be desired. If there are any dissatisfied members in justice to themselves and the city, they should resign and give place to men who will add enthusiasm and confidence to the scheme. We want men with confidence in the success of the scheme and no half-hearted supporters. The question of the manager's political views has been discussed. It is not a question of the manager's politics but of his capability. If we have a man as manager who is incapable, why get a Grit to manage the fair who is capable? We know nothing of the qualifications of L. T. McDonald.

FOOD FOR A YEAR

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Meat 300 lbs., Milk 240 lbs., Butter 100 lbs., Eggs 27 doz., Vegetables 500 lbs.

This represents a fair ration for a man for a year. But some people eat and eat and grow thinner. This means a defective digestion and unsuitable food. A large size bottle of Scott's Emulsion equals in nourishing properties ten pounds of meat. Your physician can tell you how it does it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

equals in nourishing properties ten pounds of meat. Your physician can tell you how it does it. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Send for name of nearest and this ad. for our beautiful book "Diet and Health" and "The Book of the Fish." Each book contains a Good Luck Penny.

aid as the manager of a big exhibition. It has been said that the intervention of Providence by sending the wet weather during the last fair saved us from a complete fizzle. The Dominion exhibition to be a success must have a capable manager. This is the duty of the Exhibition Board. If they decide that Manager McDonald is the person with requisite qualifications, then he will receive our hearty support. If they decide on a new manager, we will give him every possible assistance, even if he had graduated with first-class honors from the Leader school, and had received a special diploma from the editor. The success of the Regina Dominion exhibition is of greater importance than party politics. The city has been committed to the Fair and for the sake of the city's prestige, it must be carried to a successful conclusion.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY LAND GRANT

In his speech on the budget, R. S. Lake, member for Qu'Appelle, dealt with that all-important subject, the Hudson's Bay Railway and pointed out that over four million acres of land had been set apart to finance this undertaking. The report of his speech does not tell us if he laid before the House the process by which the greater portion of these lands had been located and sold for more than the estimated cost of the proposed railway and the railway itself in the peculiar state of "immediate construction." Today the lands being sold for great prices around Kenderley, Rosetown and points on the C.N.R. line from Saskatoon to Calgary, have a close connection with the land grant for the Hudson's Bay Railway. The original grant was in Manitoba, but that smooth land artist, J. G. Turfitt, under the wild influence of some of the original members of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., who are now with the C.N.R., had the grant transferred to the valuable and fertile plains of Saskatchewan and in addition the right of selection was allowed, that is a certain area was set aside in which 2,500,000 acres could be selected and the area designated was large enough to allow the company to confine their choice to what was absolutely gilt-edged. The returns realized from this block of land, which was to have been selected in Manitoba, or the far-northern part of this province, but which was switched to the fertile Saskatchewan Valley, will amount to \$25,000,000.

Land worth \$25,000,000 designed for the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railroad have gone for other purposes. The chances are that the greater bulk of the returns have gone to build up enterprises in Ontario, Cuba, Brazil and other places where the financial interests, Bill and Dan, see opportunities of adding to their already immense wealth.

FARM WEALTH

With a wheat crop greater than that produced by the remainder of Canada, greater by forty million bushels than the combined crops of Alberta and Manitoba and almost equal to the greatest crop produced by any of the Western States, the Province of Saskatchewan would have seemed to have reached its climax in this production; but, when we consider that only a small fraction of the arable land under cultivation, we can not consider the record forward to making a record in wheat production within the next five years that will make this province an unrivalled leader among the provinces and states for all time. There was a time when Manitoba was careful to separate the record of her wheat production from that of the territories, but times have changed and now the production of this cereal in a portion of the territories, the Province of Saskatchewan, is double the yield in Manitoba. It is not alone in wheat that the increase in yield has been so great, in ten years, the oat crop has grown from 1,600,000 bushels to 165,000,000 bushels, barley from 150,000 bushels to 3,000,000, and flax from practically no production to nearly 5,000,000 bushels. The grain production alone this year represents a return of \$350 per capita and when to this is added the wealth produced from its ranch, mine, forest, etc., there is little doubt that in the production of wealth per capita the province of Saskatchewan leads in the Dominion.

But with our great production of grain there arises a question that is of vital importance to the progress of Saskatchewan. Meat is the great staple food and the price of this necessary commodity has become such that it is almost a luxury. The rancher is going back to the settler and with quick and remunerative returns from grain growing, mixed farming does not appeal to the farmer. Grain growing allows of a four months' vacation, while mixed farming means work during the entire year. The price of meat is steadily upward and some steps must be taken to provide greater production. In connection with this important question, Mr. Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce in his annual address, recently delivered, says:

"It would be a ridiculous state of things if a country which is now actually importing sheep from the United States and Australia, and which is buying two-thirds of the bacon it consumes in the United States, instead of improving this very unsatisfactory state of affairs, should make it worse by the importation of beef, a possibility not at all too absurd to consider. The number of cattle in the west is smaller this year than last, and there is really no time to lose. The situation cannot be improved in a year, and the basis of stock raising by farmers on the larger scale should be laid at once. In any event, it will take several years to produce a satisfactory situation. The prices paid for hogs and cattle in Winnipeg during the past few months should tempt any farmer to take up this branch of farming."

To the farmer, who engages in mixed farming, there are steady and valuable returns assured. The influx of settlers and the passing of the ranchers assures a splendid market for years and the inevitable establishment of large packing houses assures a market for all time. Then in many of the older settlements, especially those portions where the soil is light and has been cropped for years, mixed farming would yield greater returns and in addition would place the land in that state of virgin fertility as when the sod was first broken. There are districts that must adopt mixed farming to preserve or re-establish the fertility of the soil and with the wonderful market in this province, the farmer shrewd to seize the opportunity will reap abundant returns and will add to the value and fertility of his holdings.

tion cannot be improved in a year, and the basis of stock raising by farmers on the larger scale should be laid at once. In any event, it will take several years to produce a satisfactory situation. The prices paid for hogs and cattle in Winnipeg during the past few months should tempt any farmer to take up this branch of farming."

"PROGRESSIVE POLICY"

"Traffic is at a total standstill on J. D. Stewart's branch of the C. N. R. between Maryfield and Bienfait and the sidings are strung out with cars of wheat that have been loaded now for some months with no prospects of them being moved out till next spring. The farmers were induced to hold their wheat by the promise that this line would more it out last fall. The wheat is there yet, some of it loaded on cars and likely to remain there for some time and the all powerful "J.D." M.L.A. has his wheat money in the bank and enjoying the bonspiels."

The above is taken from the Arcola Star, a staunch supporter of the Liberal party, and furnishes a striking example of the success of the "progressive railway policy" of the Scott government.

BORDEN'S PERORATION

"When the Battle of Armageddon comes, when the Empire is fighting for its existence, when our kinsmen of the other great dominions are in the forefront of the battle, shall we sit silent and inactive while we contemplate with smug satisfaction our increasing crops and products, or shall we, paperlike seek fancied but delusive security in appeal to the charity of some indefinite and high-sounding political doctrine of a great neighboring nation? No, a thousand times NO. There will be no such outcome. It may be that the Canadian people, absorbed in the development of their marvelous natural resources, have paid little heed to the wide-world activities of the Empire, and have realized but imperfectly the responsibilities and duties of their country as one of its greatest dominions, but they do not lack the intelligence, the vision, the courage, the patriotism necessary to realize those duties and accept those responsibilities. So, if Canada be true to herself she will not fall in the day of trial to the Empire, but stand proud, powerful and resolute in the very forefront of the sister nations. But she must not stand unprepared. Go on with your naval service. Proceed cautiously and surely. Lay your proposals before the people and give them, if necessary, opportunity to be heard, but do not forget that we are confronted with an emergency which may rend this Empire asunder before the proposed service is worthy of the name. In the face of such a situation immediate, vigorous, earnest action is necessary."

THE PREMIER'S PLEDGE

"The charge that Premier Scott undertook to see that the G.T.P. line should pass through Weyburn if the bonds were guaranteed by the government is equally false."—Leader.

Premier Scott stated that the people of Weyburn that he would not guarantee the bonds of the G.T.P. south line, but, if conditions arose whereby it was necessary, he would only guarantee them on condition that the line ran into Weyburn. This is the statement of the business men of Weyburn, who comprised the deputation that waited upon the premier last summer. The people of Weyburn asked the premier to designate the liar in the dispute between himself and Hays and the West would like the people of Weyburn to decide in a similar case between themselves and Premier Scott.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dominion Fair, Regina 1911. "The Premier can do no wrong," is the Leader's command. Will the Leader please state who introduced Bulyea's name into the naval debate? Scott to the Leader—"We were up against it last session. Draw Bulyea across the trail."

Pledge given June 16—"Immediate reply" given Jan. 5. Mr. Turgeon is moving too rapidly. Brother-in-law Hoyt was a good friend to Alec Smith in the last campaign in Mooseomin.

\$80,000 squandered on bogus voters' lists. "But these things must be to win a famous victory." No control of rates and a decreased mileage are the results of the "progressive railway policy." A useless wharf, waterless canal and helpless navy are some of the freaks of the Laurier government. The Leader warns the people of Weyburn not to criticize the government or it will injure their case. Who introduced Bulyea's name into the debate? The Leader will please answer. They have a verbatim report. Turgeon's work—A bogus voters' list, a bogus pledge to the town of Weyburn and a bogus local option act. The voters' lists were legal according to Mr. Turgeon and yet he had a special act of parliament passed to legalize seven of them. Scott has placed Bulyea in an awkward position. According to the Premier, Bulyea would not resign office for principle or he remained as a spy in the camp of the enemy. The Weyburn Review should be careful and not hurt the sensitive feelings of Premier Scott or the town of Weyburn will suffer. Although Premier Scott broke his pledge to the people of Weyburn they must say nothing about it. When Knowles introduces that resolution on free agricultural implements he should give adequate warning to his Liberal colleagues from the West. The last resolution of this kind was so embarrassing that many of them overhauled themselves getting out of the House to escape voting. Friday, Jan. 28th will see the first of the series of debates in this city that have been arranged among the cities of Saskatchewan. They are creating great interest and tend to develop in our young men the art of public speech and also they promote good feeling among rival cities. Two thousand enumerators, \$75,000 on bogus election lists, \$800,000 extra grants to public works, 500 road gang employees and the government carried the province by about 700. Victories for the Scott Government were considerable employment but the provincial treasury is busted. Somebody in Toronto should corral that bunch who wired Balfour about the choice of candidates in the present British election. After telling them a few plain facts, if they persisted in their ridiculous and cheeky interference, there are a few vacant places in the Orillia asylum for idiots. John Redmond and Tim Healy might as well have wired Colonel Denison asking him to secure the election of Peter Ryan for East Toronto, or Charlie Devlin for Carleton County. The only difference between the G. T.P. Regina-North Portal and Weyburn controversy and the C.N.R. Maryfield extension controversy is that in the former the town of Weyburn is disappointed while in the latter the farmers who needed the railway were disappointed. In our humble opinion if Stewart had remained true to the farmers of Camington he would have saved Scott a — of a lot of trouble, then no town could hold this case as a club over his head.—Arcola Star. Dr. Neely, member for Humboldt, has given notice of the following motion: "That in the opinion of the house it is desirable in the interests of the Western grain trade that the railways operating in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta be requested to furnish storage facilities for grain. The necessity for such facilities at any point and the cost of storage to be determined by the board of railway commissioners." If Dr. Neely had been in earnest he would have substituted the word "compelled" for "requested."

tion cannot be improved in a year, and the basis of stock raising by farmers on the larger scale should be laid at once. In any event, it will take several years to produce a satisfactory situation. The prices paid for hogs and cattle in Winnipeg during the past few months should tempt any farmer to take up this branch of farming."

"PROGRESSIVE POLICY"

"Traffic is at a total standstill on J. D. Stewart's branch of the C. N. R. between Maryfield and Bienfait and the sidings are strung out with cars of wheat that have been loaded now for some months with no prospects of them being moved out till next spring. The farmers were induced to hold their wheat by the promise that this line would more it out last fall. The wheat is there yet, some of it loaded on cars and likely to remain there for some time and the all powerful "J.D." M.L.A. has his wheat money in the bank and enjoying the bonspiels."

The above is taken from the Arcola Star, a staunch supporter of the Liberal party, and furnishes a striking example of the success of the "progressive railway policy" of the Scott government.

BORDEN'S PERORATION

"When the Battle of Armageddon comes, when the Empire is fighting for its existence, when our kinsmen of the other great dominions are in the forefront of the battle, shall we sit silent and inactive while we contemplate with smug satisfaction our increasing crops and products, or shall we, paperlike seek fancied but delusive security in appeal to the charity of some indefinite and high-sounding political doctrine of a great neighboring nation? No, a thousand times NO. There will be no such outcome. It may be that the Canadian people, absorbed in the development of their marvelous natural resources, have paid little heed to the wide-world activities of the Empire, and have realized but imperfectly the responsibilities and duties of their country as one of its greatest dominions, but they do not lack the intelligence, the vision, the courage, the patriotism necessary to realize those duties and accept those responsibilities. So, if Canada be true to herself she will not fall in the day of trial to the Empire, but stand proud, powerful and resolute in the very forefront of the sister nations. But she must not stand unprepared. Go on with your naval service. Proceed cautiously and surely. Lay your proposals before the people and give them, if necessary, opportunity to be heard, but do not forget that we are confronted with an emergency which may rend this Empire asunder before the proposed service is worthy of the name. In the face of such a situation immediate, vigorous, earnest action is necessary."

THE PREMIER'S PLEDGE

"The charge that Premier Scott undertook to see that the G.T.P. line should pass through Weyburn if the bonds were guaranteed by the government is equally false."—Leader.

Premier Scott stated that the people of Weyburn that he would not guarantee the bonds of the G.T.P. south line, but, if conditions arose whereby it was necessary, he would only guarantee them on condition that the line ran into Weyburn. This is the statement of the business men of Weyburn, who comprised the deputation that waited upon the premier last summer. The people of Weyburn asked the premier to designate the liar in the dispute between himself and Hays and the West would like the people of Weyburn to decide in a similar case between themselves and Premier Scott.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dominion Fair, Regina 1911. "The Premier can do no wrong," is the Leader's command. Will the Leader please state who introduced Bulyea's name into the naval debate? Scott to the Leader—"We were up against it last session. Draw Bulyea across the trail."

Pledge given June 16—"Immediate reply" given Jan. 5. Mr. Turgeon is moving too rapidly. Brother-in-law Hoyt was a good friend to Alec Smith in the last campaign in Mooseomin.

\$80,000 squandered on bogus voters' lists. "But these things must be to win a famous victory." No control of rates and a decreased mileage are the results of the "progressive railway policy." A useless wharf, waterless canal and helpless navy are some of the freaks of the Laurier government. The Leader warns the people of Weyburn not to criticize the government or it will injure their case. Who introduced Bulyea's name into the debate? The Leader will please answer. They have a verbatim report. Turgeon's work—A bogus voters' list, a bogus pledge to the town of Weyburn and a bogus local option act. The voters' lists were legal according to Mr. Turgeon and yet he had a special act of parliament passed to legalize seven of them. Scott has placed Bulyea in an awkward position. According to the Premier, Bulyea would not resign office for principle or he remained as a spy in the camp of the enemy. The Weyburn Review should be careful and not hurt the sensitive feelings of Premier Scott or the town of Weyburn will suffer. Although Premier Scott broke his pledge to the people of Weyburn they must say nothing about it. When Knowles introduces that resolution on free agricultural implements he should give adequate warning to his Liberal colleagues from the West. The last resolution of this kind was so embarrassing that many of them overhauled themselves getting out of the House to escape voting. Friday, Jan. 28th will see the first of the series of debates in this city that have been arranged among the cities of Saskatchewan. They are creating great interest and tend to develop in our young men the art of public speech and also they promote good feeling among rival cities. Two thousand enumerators, \$75,000 on bogus election lists, \$800,000 extra grants to public works, 500 road gang employees and the government carried the province by about 700. Victories for the Scott Government were considerable employment but the provincial treasury is busted. Somebody in Toronto should corral that bunch who wired Balfour about the choice of candidates in the present British election. After telling them a few plain facts, if they persisted in their ridiculous and cheeky interference, there are a few vacant places in the Orillia asylum for idiots. John Redmond and Tim Healy might as well have wired Colonel Denison asking him to secure the election of Peter Ryan for East Toronto, or Charlie Devlin for Carleton County. The only difference between the G. T.P. Regina-North Portal and Weyburn controversy and the C.N.R. Maryfield extension controversy is that in the former the town of Weyburn is disappointed while in the latter the farmers who needed the railway were disappointed. In our humble opinion if Stewart had remained true to the farmers of Camington he would have saved Scott a — of a lot of trouble, then no town could hold this case as a club over his head.—Arcola Star. Dr. Neely, member for Humboldt, has given notice of the following motion: "That in the opinion of the house it is desirable in the interests of the Western grain trade that the railways operating in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta be requested to furnish storage facilities for grain. The necessity for such facilities at any point and the cost of storage to be determined by the board of railway commissioners." If Dr. Neely had been in earnest he would have substituted the word "compelled" for "requested."

Special Fur Values

LADIES' FUR-LINED COATS—Mink collar and reverse, natural lining, English box cloth shell, 50-in. long, at \$70.00, \$75.00, \$85.00, \$110.00. ALASKA SABLE COLLAR AND REVERSE—Natural rat lining, English box cloth shell, 50-in. long, at \$55.00, \$60.00, \$80.00. COLUMBIA SABLE COLLAR AND REVERSE—Natural rat lining, English box cloth shell, 50-in. long, at \$48.00, \$60.00. MUFFS in all furs and all shapes from \$3.00 up. 20 Per Cent. Off All Small Fur Neck Pieces, Men's Beaver Coats, Coon Coats, Fur-Lined Coats and Chamois-lined Coats. We Manufacture, Remodel and repair GRILLS & BROWNLEE Manufacturing furriers 1541 SCARTH STREET Phone 973 REGINA, SASK.

CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND

DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, well yes, only 25c for a half bushel dustproof bag. WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan 1719 Scarth Street, Regina. STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

THE CHOICE OF ROYALTY McCONKEY'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATES The very best, but they cost no more than others. Excellence, Bitter Sweets, Almonds, Marshmallows, and many other satisfying kinds. THE REGINA PHARMACY, Limited AGENTS FOR REGINA 1719 SCARTH STREET

Diamond Coal THE BEST AND CLEANEST FROM LETHBRIDGE Pennsylvania Hard and Steam Coal Always on Hand A. D. MILLAR & CO. 2113 South Railway Street Phone 79

PRESS COMMENT (Calgary Herald) Galt is straight up against it. The town has voted "dry" and here the first thing that turns up is a mad dog scare. (Victoria Colonist) The value of the Canadian wheat crop last year is placed at \$141,320,000, and the volume of the crop is stated to have been 166,744,000 bushels. The average yield is put at 21 1/2 bushels to the acre. This is a very high average for the whole country, being nearly 10 bushels to the acre more of years of the wheat production of than the average throughout a series of the United States. This distribution of the vast sum of money, which the sale of the surplus crop will bring into the country means more for the prosperity of the country than any of us can imagine. (Calgary Herald) A good many taxpayers must have received a shock yesterday when they were told by R. B. Bennett that this city is now spending \$237,000 a year for interest and sinking fund on its debt. Last year the city's income from taxes was about \$399,000. Of that amount \$237,000 goes to take care of the city's debt. How long would a business concern live that had to set aside 60 per cent. of its total income to pay interest charges and sinking fund? In addition, about \$150,000 a year goes to the public school board to be expended according to the sweet will of that institution. The public school board can erect schools, make capital investments of large sums of money, and nobody seems to have any control over it. The suggestion that these sums should have to be voted on is a good one. We are not kicking about the assessment, but with such expenditures as those above mentioned the question is how we are going to avoid heavy taxation? The Herald has always held that Calgary is too fond of going into municipal enterprises. It would seem that a stop is now imperative, and that greater economy must be practised in using the city's borrowing powers. The proposed civic audit will take place none too soon. (Grain Growers Guide) The farmers of Canada, considered as a whole, undoubtedly feel that the burdens placed upon them by a protective tariff are heavier than they should bear. It is upon the farmer that falls the chief responsibility of supporting the entire nation, and regarded from the farmers' point of view, it does not seem fair that he should be so handicapped in his work. One of the places where the farmer feels the tariff keenly, is when purchasing agricultural implements. These are factories in Canada that are turning out large quantities of these implements, where wood is cheap and all the necessary materials are plentiful. In the United States, there are also factories turning out immense quantities of agricultural implements. These implements, manufactured in the United States come over to Canada and are sold to the western Canadian farmers in competition with the Canadian-made implements. Despite the fact that American implements are handicapped by a heavy duty, they are sold by the million dollars worth at prices as reasonable as those set by the dealers for Canadian made goods. The fact that the American manufacturers are handicapped by tariff does not improve the situation a particle for the Canadian farmer. If the tariff were raised twice as high as at present, the Canadian manufacturer would put the price of his article proportionately higher and the farmer would not benefit thereby. It does not seem like the proper foundation for a national structure to lay such heavy burdens on the farmers for the benefit of fifty or one hundred manufacturers in Eastern Canada. If the Canadian farmer can get an agricultural implement cheaper elsewhere than from Canadian factories, there seems to be no good reason why he should be compelled to

House Many items than ever before. 30 pairs Sam Nets. Worth \$1.00. Remnants of for bath rooms of square yard. TWO SPECIALS 36 only odd kind. Regular 50. 48 only Wind rollers. Trimmed. TWO HEALTH 4 dozen Rug. 3 dozen Rug. These are in pretty colors and

R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS, LTD.

THE GLASGOW HOUSE

Departmental Stores

R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS, LTD.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Ladies Wear

Prices are cut in no half-hearted way on all Ladies' wear. We cannot give you full details here—there are too many items.

LADIES' SUITS

18 only Suits in green, navy, black, brown and self-stripe Worsteds, Broadcloths, Venetians and other materials. Regular \$18.50 to \$40.00. **Half-price.**

50 Ladies' Cloth Coats. Tweeds, Beavers, Meltons etc. Correct styles and colors. Regular \$12.00 to \$20.00 each, at **Half-price.**

25 Trimmed Pattern Hats, all new and smart **Half-price.**

15 Children's White Bearcloth-Coats. Sizes for age 1 to 5 years. Regular \$4.00 to \$7.00. **Half-price.**

25 Girls' Dresses. In Serges, etc. Sailor and other styles. Regular prices up to \$4.75 each. For girls 2 to 12 years old. To clear at each **\$1.50.**

LADIES' FURS

Everything in Ladies' Furs has been cut about one-third. There is still a splendid range.

Special—50 Muffs, Ruffs, Stoles, Collars, Throws, etc., in various-furs. Smart new furs worth up to \$10.00 and \$12.00 per garment. On sale **\$5.50.**

Housefurnishing Section

Many items of Housefurnishing you can buy for less than ever before. Here are a few specials:

30 pairs Sample Curtains. Handsome Nottinghams and Nets. Worth \$1.00 to \$5.00 pair at wholesale. **Half-price.**

Remnants of Linoleums and Oilcloths. Enough in most for bath rooms or small bed rooms. Regular 35 to 55 cents square yard. To clear at per yard **25c.**

TWO SPECIALS IN WINDOW SHADES

36 only odd Window Shades. Two, three or four of a kind. Regular 50 to 65 cents each **25c.**

48 only Window Shades, 37 x 74 inches. On Hartshorn rollers. Trimmed with heavy lace. Regular \$1.25 each **75c.**

TWO HEARTH RUG SPECIALS

4 dozen Rugs, size 27 x 54 inches, \$3.25 for **\$1.95.**

3 dozen Rugs, size 36 x 72 inches, \$4.74 for **\$3.35.**

These are handsome, durable, reversible Rugs in very pretty colors and patterns.

EXTRAORDINARY EMBROIDERY CLEARANCE

Thousands of yards of dainty embroideries and insertions, part of our special import. The patterns are new and the quality excellent.

Embroideries and Insertions, regular 7½, 8 and 10 cents, for, per yard **5c.**

Embroideries and Insertions, regular 12½ and 15 cents, for **7½c.**

Embroideries and Insertions, regular 15 to 18 cents, for **10c.**

Others for 12½, 15 and 25 cents per yard.

TWO STAPLE BARGAINS

9000 yards of excellent English Prints, including the celebrated P.P. Brand. Light, medium and dark shades. Fast colors. Regular 12½ and 15 cents yard, for **10c.**

12000 yards of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton. Good round, even, thread. The best value on the market at ten cents yard. On sale **8c.**

ONCE more we announce our yearly clearance of Winter Goods. Owing to the fact that before another winter, we expect to be in new premises, every dollars worth sold means that much less to move. Therefore we will make a greater effort than usual to reduce stock. Prices will mean savings for you in every instance.

PLEASE NOTE--Sale prices mean cash only. No sale goods can be charged or sent on approval. Sale goods will not be exchanged.

SALE BEGINS **WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19th.** SALE ENDS **SATURDAY, FEB. 5th**

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Savings on every day needs should suit you. Here are items that make the dollars go further.

Canned Vegetables	Pears, 3 lb. tins 20c.	3 lbs. best Cleaned Currants for 25c.
Finest quality Peas, Tomatoes, Corn, Wax Beans, Green Beans, per can 10c.	Gallon Size Fruits	Fresh ground Coffee, regular 35c. lb. for 25c.
Canned Fruits	Strawberries, Raspberries, Blueberries and Plums, per tin . . . 40c.	Our Own Tea—A fine Pekoe Souchong, sold from the same planter for many years. Known far and wide as the best 3 lb. for \$1.00 tea on the market, for 25c.
All first rate brands.	Pork and Beans, 2 lb. tins, extra quality 10c.	
Strawberries, 2 lb. tins . . . 12½c.	Worcestershire Sauce, per bottle 10c.	
Lawtonberries, 2 lb. tins . . 15c.	Japan Rice, 5 lbs. for 25c.	
Black Raspberries, 2 lb. tins 15c.	3 Packets fancy Seeded Raisins, 2 lb. tins 10c.	
Lombard Plums, 2 lb. tins . . 10c.		
Danson Plums, 2 lb. tins . . 10c.		
Blueberries, 2 lb. tins 10c.		

With every Grocery order of \$2.00 or more we will sell a twenty pound sack of Redpath's Granulated Sugar for **\$1.15.**

DRESS GOODS PRICES UTTERLY DEMORALIZED

You know our stock of Dress Goods is the largest and best assorted in this section of the West. The price cutting we are doing now, gives you a wonderful choice of handsome Dress Fabrics at very small prices.

- LOT 1—Consisting of All Wool Panamas, Basket Weaves, Serges, and many other pretty weaves, 40 to 46 inches wide. In Tans, Browns, Greens, Greys, Blues and Black. Regular prices were 35 to 65 cents yard. On sale **25c.**
- LOT 2—Includes Wool Chevots, Serges, Panamas, Mohairs and other fashionable weaves in plain and self stripes. All the newest colors and black. Regular 65c., 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard **49c.**
- LOT 3—Consists of 52 and 54 inch high class Suitings in all the most desirable shades and weaves. Many are entirely suitable for Spring costumes. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 yard, for **75c.**
- LOT 4—\$7.50, \$8.00 and \$9.00 Costume Lengths of Harris Tweeds in splendid colors and patterns. No two alike. These make most serviceable and handsome Suits. On sale **\$2.95.**
- LOT 5—Consisting of high grade Costume Lengths in the very latest weaves and colors, imported novelties, stripes, etc. No two alike. Regular \$10.00 and \$10.50. On sale **\$5.00.**

SPECIAL BUYING IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Ribbed Vests and Drawers in white or grey. Odd lines of Children's Underwear, Sleepers, Pyjamas, Night Dresses, etc. Regular 60 to 85 cents each. On sale **45c.**

- \$1.25 Elder Flannels, 69c.**
Double width Elder Flannels in many handsome patterns. Excellent for Lounging Robes, Bath Robes, etc. Regular \$1.25 yard, for **69c.**
- Handsome Wrapperettes for 10c.**
Handsome stripes and checks in Wrapperettes. Also a big pile of yard width Flannelettes. Regular 12½, 15 and 18 cents, for **10c.**
- Clearance of Wash Goods**
Zephers, Dimities, Muslins, Scotch Ginghams — our whole range of high class Wash Goods. Regular 35 to 50 cents yard, for **17½c.**
- Hosiery at a Quarter**
1000 pairs of Ladies', Misses and Children's Hosiery in Cashmere, plain or ribbed, ribbed Worsteds, etc. Every pair excellent value at regular 35 to 50 cents. **25c.**
- Table Linen at 29c.**
10 pieces of excellent full bleached Table Linens in three handsome patterns. Regular 40 cents yard, for **29c.**
- A Towel Bargain**
An extra full size brown Turkish Bath Towel, with red border. Regular 70 cents pair, for **45c.**

The Clothing Section

You can save just one-third on any Man's or Boy's Suit, Man's or Boy's Overcoat or on any pair of Men's Trousers. This makes some extremely attractive prices.

SOME EXTRA SPECIALS

50 Men's Tweed Suits, well cut and of serviceable materials. Good patterns. Sizes 36 to 42. Regular \$10, \$11 and \$12. On Sale **\$6.50.**

25 Boy's Buster Suits. Sizes 21 to 26 for boys 4 to 8 years. Smart Tweeds and Serge. Regular \$3.50 to \$5.00 for **\$2.50.**

75 Pairs of Men's Trousers. Good patterns. New style. All sizes from 32 to 42 in. waist. Regular \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 pair. On Sale **\$1.75.**

20 only Men's Tweed Overcoats. Good style Raglans, velvet collars. Sizes 36 to 44. Regular \$7.50 to \$15.00 for **\$5.00.**

15 only Men's and Young Men's Freize Overcoats. Some corduroy lined. Double breasted, high collars. Regular \$6.00 to \$10.00 each. On Sale **\$3.50.**

The Shoe Section

All shoes in stock will bear a discount of 25 per cent. (Slater's excepted). Beside this we list some special values.

100 pairs of Women's Laced Boots in tans, blacks and patent leather. Sizes 2½, 3, 3½ and a few larger. Regular \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$4.50, for **\$2.50.**

100 pairs of Men's Boots. In new, smart styles. Tans, black and patent leather. All first class makes. Sizes 6 to 10. Regular \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00, for **\$3.50.**

Fur Section

MEN'S FUR COATS

Every one of these has been cut the limit. Furs on Second Floor.

\$60.00 and \$65.00 Coon Coats for	\$47.50
\$75.00 and \$85.00 Coon Coats for	\$57.50
\$75.00 and \$85.00 Fur Lined Coats for	\$57.50
\$45.00 Fur Lined Coats for	\$33.00
\$35.00 Fur Lined Coats for	\$23.50
\$25 Alaska Beaver Coats for	\$18.75
\$40.00 Calfskin Coats with Astrachan collars for	\$31.00
\$42.50 Black Russian Calf Coats for	\$33.00
\$22.50 Goat Coats for	\$18.00
\$25.00 Brown Calf Coats for	\$17.50
\$25.00 Black Dogskin Coats for	\$17.50

JUST AN INKLING

of what we will do in the Men's Furnishing. There are many more prices worth coming for.

- Men's Heavy Fleece-lined Underwear, Regular 50 cents each, for **40c.**
- Men's Heavy Ribbed All Wool Underwear, Penman's make. Unshrinkable. Regular 75 cents and \$1.00 garment, for **50c.**
- Men's Negligee Shirts, all sizes 14½ to 17½. Handsome patterns. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 each, for **75c.**
- Men's Black Cashmere Socks. Good heavy quality. Seamless, all sizes, 10 to 11 inches. 5 pairs for **\$1.00.**
- 25 dozen Men's Four-in-hand Silk Ties, good colors. Regular 50 and 60 cents **25c.**

Special Values

8—Mink collar and reverse, natural, 50-in. long, at **\$70.00, \$75.00, \$85.00, \$110.00.**

AND REVERE—Natural rat lining, 50-in. long, at **\$55.00, \$60.00, \$80.00.**

AND REVERE—Natural rat lining, 50-in. long, at **\$48.00, \$60.00.** Prices from **\$3.00** up.

all Fur Neck Pieces, Men's Coats, Fur-lined Coats and

Remodel and repair

BROWNLEE

Training Furriers
Phone 973 REGINA, SASK.

COAL

KE! But becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes—just a little paper and a few for a half bushel dustproof bag.
SASKATCHEWAN
1719 Scarth Street, Regina

OF TORONTO, LIMITED

KEY'S

CHOCOLATES
more than others. Excellence, Bit-ness, and many other satisfying kinds.

PHARMACY, Limited
1719 SCARTH STREET

Coal

ard and Steam Coal
on Hand

LAR & CO.

would seem that a stop is now imperative, and that greater economy must be practised in using the city's borrowing powers. The proposed civic audit will take place none too soon.

(Grain Growers Guide)

The farmers of Canada, considered as a whole, undoubtedly feel that the burdens placed upon them by a protective tariff are heavier than they should bear. It is upon the farmer that falls the chief responsibility of supporting the entire nation, and regarded from the farmer's point of view, it does not seem fair that he should be so handicapped in his work. One of the places where the farmer feels the tariff keenly, is when purchasing agricultural implements. There are factories in Canada that are turning out large quantities of these implements, where wood is cheap and all the necessary materials are plentiful. In the United States, there are also factories turning out immense quantities of agricultural implements. These implements, manufactured in the United States come over to Canada and are sold to the western Canadian farmers in competition with the Canadian-made implements. Despite the fact that American implements are handicapped by a heavy duty, they are sold by the million dollars worth at prices as reasonable as those set by the dealers for Canadian made goods. The fact that the American manufacturers are handicapped by tariff does not improve the situation a particle for the Canadian farmer. If the tariff were raised twice as high as at present, the Canadian manufacturer would put the price of his article proportionately higher and the farmer would not benefit thereby.

It does not seem like the proper foundation for a national structure to lay such heavy tariff burdens on the farmers for the benefit of fifty or one hundred manufacturers in Eastern Canada. If the Canadian farmer can get an agricultural implement cheaper elsewhere than from Canadian factories, there seems to be no good reason why he should be compelled to

SASKATCHEWAN THE BREAD BASKET

Great Wheat Production in the History of Canada—Millions are Realized By Our Farmers—Next Year Promises to Beat the Record of Any Western State—The Premier Grain Growing Province.

Table with 3 columns: Crop, Total Acreage, Total Yield, Average Yield. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax.

These figures, both of acreage and yield, are in excess of the estimate made last September at the close of cutting, with the single exception of barley, the average yield of which fell two bushels per acre below the estimate.

These crop yields place Saskatchewan first among the provinces of the Dominion and third among the States of the Union, as a producer of wheat and oats.

The average price on the farm for the wheat crop of all grades was 84c per bushel, which means that the wheat crop was worth \$75,760,500 to the producers.

There were in Saskatchewan on July 1st, 1909: 429,766 horses, valued at \$21,488,800; 234,458 milch cows, valued at \$6,377,946; 594,632 head of other cattle, valued at \$11,892,640; 152,601 sheep, valued at \$39,305; 352,285 swine, valued at \$1,288,117; Poultry, valued at \$1,058,911.

This gives a total of Agricultural assets in the Province of Saskatchewan valued at \$178,421,961, owned by 81,303 farmers, and grown on less than 12 per cent of the estimated arable acreage in the Province south of parallel 55.

In harvesting this immense crop, the farmers of Saskatchewan received aid from 12,500 harvesters brought from the East on seven excursions and distributed throughout the Province. This Province received over 65 per cent of the harvesters who came west this year.

There are in the province at the present time 1,758,000 acres of new land and 1,772,000 acres of summerfallow, together with a large area of fall ploughing.

The above figures both of acreage yield and number of live stock, were compiled from the reports of 20,000 individual farmers, and the average yield was verified from the reports of several thousands of threshermen.

There are in the province at the present time 842 grain elevators, having a total capacity of 24,279,000 bushels.

On Friday, the 28th day of January, the second Saskatchewan League debate takes place between the cities of Saskatoon and Regina. This being a double-headed contest a debate will take place in each town on that date.

A Regina team will uphold the affirmative in this city while at Saskatoon a Regina team will support the negative of the resolution: "Resolved, that immigration should not be restricted by discrimination based on race and color."

The engagement has been announced of the Hon. Jas. A. Calder to Miss Leslie, daughter of Mr. J. Leslie, manager of the Bank of Montreal at St. Mary's, Ont. The wedding will take place February 8th.

Messrs. Embury and Whitmore left today for Ottawa where they will be joined by Mr. Lake. These gentlemen, with A. B. Gillies, of Whitecourt, will be the Saskatchewan representatives on the committee to make arrangements for the big Conservative convention to be held next summer.

Under the provisions of the recently enacted Public Health Act, the government has created a Bureau of Public Health, constituted as follows: Commissioner of Public Health—Dr. M. M. Seymour, Regina.

At a meeting of the executive of the Greater Regina Club last evening it was announced that the membership buttons would reach Regina by the end of the week when the membership campaign will begin in earnest.

A branch of the G.T.P. from Biggar to Battleford will be commenced early in the coming summer. In addition to this branch, a line will be built from a point some twenty miles south of Battleford, and will run westward through the fertile Cut Knife district to connect with the main line at or near Wainwright.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include Minneapolis Wheat, Local Markets, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, American Options, Chicago Wheat.

WHEAT AND A PREFERENCE

A contemporary of free-trade proclivities settles the question of the value of a British preference to Canada in a very plain and simple manner.

The object of protectionists is to encourage the growing of wheat and other food products in the British Islands. If this policy is successful, and if the domestic production of food is largely increased, it goes without saying that the imports will be diminished, and that the farm products of Canada, thought annually increasing, will be sold in a smaller market. It is very doubtful whether a small preference over the foreigner will compensate Canada for this disadvantage.

Perfectly simple, you see. If Great Britain grows more wheat, Canada will sell less, Q. E. D.

Speaking broadly, Great Britain at present consumes about 250,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year. Of this about 90,000,000 bushels are provided by the wheat grown in the British Isles, leaving about 200,000,000 bushels to be procured outside of the British Empire.

The British farmer, if it were worth his while, probably could produce from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels a year. The hundred millions mark represents the wheat production of thirty years ago, and it may be assumed that the very mild protection, which the Unionists promise, would stimulate the British farmer up to that production.

Assuming this, and assuming also that population and consumption both will remain stationary—we get the following proportions:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Quantity. Rows include Grown at home, Imported, Foreign grown, Empire grown.

How much of the wheat imported is foreign grown and how much is Empire grown? Here are the imports of the last three years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Foreign grown, Empire grown. Rows for 1906, 1907, 1908.

So we see that the amount of foreign-grown wheat imported into Great Britain far exceeds the amount of Empire-grown wheat imported. The problem is: from the total amount of two hundred million bushels or more, a deduction of fifty millions has to be made; on which category will it fall—the more heavily taxed foreign-grown, or the more lightly taxed Empire-grown wheat?

Other things being equal, surely the former. Other things being equal we should expect to see a heavy drop in the imports of foreign grain wheat, while the Empire-grown wheat would hold its own and even increase its sales. There would be a sure market for about 150,000,000 bushels and one would expect the variety that had a tariff advantage of half the duty to have the better of the fight.

The principal wheat-growing countries within the Empire are India, Australia and Canada, of these the first being equal we should expect to see a heavy drop in the imports of foreign grain wheat, while the Empire-grown wheat would hold its own and even increase its sales.

The principal foreign wheat fields are the United States, the Argentine Republic and Russia. The supply from the United States is steadily falling off; in 1908 it was about 76,000,000 bushels, as against 117,500,000 in 1898 and 121,200,000 bushels in 1902. Demand is overtaking supply in the United States, and it is currently expected that its days of wheat exporting are drawing to an end.

The Russian supply is subject to fluctuations; that from the Argentine shows much the same steady progress as does the Canadian exportation.

It looks very much as if Canada is destined, in any event, to take the very large place held by the United States as the source of wheat supply for Great Britain. A natural process in any event, it should be accelerated by a differentiating duty in the mother country. Thus tariff reform might easily stimulate production in Great Britain and Canada alike—Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

AMERICAN OPINION

Condemn Sir Wilfrid's Naval Scheme—A Navy is the Work of Years.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Much interest was shown in diplomatic and naval circles in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's naval bill proposing that the Canadian parliament provide for five protected cruisers and six destroyers, to be built in Canada at a cost of \$18,000,000 to the Dominion government.

The different phases of the question as thrashed out in parliament were read closely. Opinion in diplomatic circles is that the debate gives as insight into Canada's present dependency upon Great Britain in the case of a foreign war, while naval officers generally believe that Canada is embarking on a more extensive plan than she imagines, and that the Canadian navy will necessarily be a mere drop in the bucket unless the Canadians are willing to go into a policy which will cost them hundreds of millions of dollars in the end.

As one naval officer said: "You cannot build a few ships and have a navy." It is pointed out that the expense lies not only in providing the personnel and otherwise training a naval organization which can take care of the ships. Another opinion expressed was that Canada might better appropriate funds for six or eight battleships of the latest type, and thereby make Great Britain a present which might come in useful in case of war.

As opposed to this view were many who argued that the United States would be the defender of Canada in case the Dominion was threatened and that Canada had no reason to worry about the future.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that with Great Britain united with Canada is in some quarters supplemented with the statement that invasion of Canada by any country would mean war with the United States.

The result is purely and simply a rap at Weyburn, the Scott government saying with a cynical smile: "Run along home now, remember I said I'd like to help you but I can't."

None of the competitions have been completed. The Smith rink is the only one without a defeat. It is composed of J. W. Smith and his three sons, Russell, Arthur and Clarence. They have made a great record.

The Calgary eights are as follows: J. W. Smith vs. J. Ballour, D. M. Braden vs. Peter Lyall, winner of H. O. Cartridge vs. Hunter plays the winner of W. Greig vs. G. A. Becker, winner of C. J. Rosborough vs. F. E. Kerr vs. M. Bolton.

The eighties in the Saskatchewan Cup are: J. McKenzie vs. J. Dundas, R. M. Ross vs. H. Bowyer, C. J. Rosborough vs. J. Hunter, winner of L. T. McDonald vs. W. Greig plays winner of G. A. Becker vs. J. W. Smith.

The Drews eights will be: E. McArthur vs. H. O. Cartridge, winner of R. M. Ross vs. P. Lyall plays winner of W. Greig vs. G. A. Becker, winner of C. J. Rosborough vs. F. E. Kerr vs. J. Dundas.

J. F. MacLean, who has been engaged as collector for the Continental Oil Co. of Winnipeg, and working out from the local office, was arrested in Moose Jaw a few days ago, charged with confiscating the company's money to the extent of \$215. He retained it on the ground that he needed it for travelling expenses and salary, as he had not received any money from the company, but instead of putting it to a good use proceeded to make merry in one of the Moose Jaw hotels for several days. Failing to hear from him, the company immediately had him arrested, with the result that he appeared before Magistrate Trant. The accused admitted he took the money for the purpose named above, and as the company, which was also represented by the Winnipeg manager as well as the local agent, neglected to bring their books with full particulars of the transaction, the magistrate dismissed the case.

Western methods of hustle were illustrated here last week, when a stalwart and prosperous farmer from British Columbia met, courted, propositioned and married an Ottawa girl all in the space of nine hours. George Finter, of Kamloops, B.C., returned to Ottawa last week after an absence of eight years. On Monday at one o'clock he happened to see in his sister's home a photograph of a young Ottawa lady, Miss Maggie Robinson. He expressed a desire to meet her and secured her address, and made an immediate call. Miss Robinson was busy at the time, but Finter made an arrangement to meet her later in the afternoon. At five o'clock he had made considerable progress in his acquaintance.

We are of the opinion that the people in the Moose Jaw district will open their eyes when they read that while they only received \$308.50 for "roads" the "Times" received \$260.

The local end of the "Leader" and "Times" combinations, which has drawn \$151,000 of the province since Sept. 1st, 1905, has replied in wrath terms to our criticism of an article by Mr. Haultain on the local improvement charges which it copied from the Regina Leader.

In pages 281 to 284 of the "Public Accounts" for 1909 will be found a statement of the receipts and expenditures in the "large local improvement districts." It will there be found that it took \$19,568.58 to collect \$43,139.15 of which expenditure \$18,971.98 went for salaries. This is not our statement, but a statement made over the signature of Hon. Walter Scott, an authority, which to the Times is as a voice from heaven. We leave it to any person of sense to say whether or not the spending of \$19,568.58 to collect \$43,139.15 excessive.

To blame this system upon Mr. Haultain is ridiculous. What has he had to do with any part of the administration since August 1905? Even when he was premier he was not in charge of this particular department. Nominally he was responsible for the work of the Territorial government, but to say that he was actually responsible for a disproportionate expenditure in the local improvement districts, compared with the revenue, is ridiculous. As was pointed out in a previous article this revenue was proportionately to the aggregate, of much greater importance than it is today. But whether it was in the Territorial days proportionate or not, this much is certain—it is today excessive.

As for the receipts and expenditure in the Moose Jaw District, the report shows that they were actually \$3,669.58. The actual expenditure was \$2,667.40. Of this amount \$1,117.97 went for "clearance assistance," whereas "roads" only received \$288.80. The expenditure for "fireguards" was \$306.12. The "Times" admits that it received \$250.24 for "advertising" fireguards. Now the average man knows full well that the Times received the amount not because it has a large circulation in several districts, but because it is the only Liberal mouthpiece in the Moose Jaw district. The government does not distribute this class of patronage only among newspapers having a large circulation. No the only stipulation is that they shall be "Grit."

Papers of this character, both great and small get it.

We are of the opinion that the people in the Moose Jaw district will open their eyes when they read that while they only received \$308.50 for "roads" the "Times" received \$260.

JUDICIAL SALE

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable the Chief Justice dated the 29th day of November, A.D. 1909 and made in the matter of the Estate of Richard Spence, deceased.

There will be offered for sale at the office of Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, Barristers, Scarth Street, Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, at three (3) o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday the 19th day of February, A.D. 1910, the following lands, namely:

The Northeast quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Sixteen (16) and Range Nineteen (19) West of the Second Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of transfer duly confirmed, and subject to further conditions full particulars of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

MESSERS. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for the Administrator, 42-46 Regina, Sask.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

In the matter of the Land Titles Act and in the matter of a certain mortgage made by Ole A. Knudsen to Thomas H. Hassard.

Between Thomas H. Hassard, Plaintiff, Ole A. Knudsen, Wilson & Weir, and William J. Hyde, Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of Mr. Justice Johnston made herein on the 1st day of March, A.D. 1909, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on the 2nd day of February, 1910, under the direction of Sheriff A. B. Cook, of the Judicial District of Regina, at his office in the City of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, the South-East Quarter of Section 2, Township 15, Range 16, West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms: Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price down and the balance on the delivery of the transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale. The deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to complete the purchase and accept the transfer.

Sold subject to a First Mortgage of \$1,200.00, and two seed grain liens amounting to \$149.35 and interest, and \$14.45 taxes for 1907 and 1908 and taxes for the current year.

The plaintiff to have the right to bid at the sale. For further particulars and conditions apply to EMBURY, WATKINS & SCOTT, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, Regina, Sask.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE WESTERN SCHOOL SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

Pursuant to special resolutions passed at meetings of the said Company held at the City of Regina on the 8th and 16th days of December, A.D. 1909, by which George S. Peacock was appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the said Company are on or before the 11th day of March, A.D. 1910, required to send by post, prepaid to the said Liquidator, George S. Peacock, Regina, Saskatchewan, or to the undersigned solicitors, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of the indebtedness of the Company to them, statements of their securities, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and in default of so doing within the time above limited, any rights to a lien on account of such indebtedness will be barred.

DATED at Regina this 29th day of December, A.D. 1909. EMBURY, WATKINS & SCOTT, Solicitors for George S. Peacock, Liquidator.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will receive a free estimate. We are a registered U.S. Patent Office. Our office is in the City of Washington, D.C.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any paper published in the world. Published by MUNN & Co., 36 Broadway, New York.

The meeting at Landis at 4.45 p.m. and the one at 8.30 p.m. will be held at 2 p.m.

Lecturers—Hon. W. R. Regina, Sask.; George Ellsboro, Sask.

MANY MEETINGS

Further Lists to be Poultry and Da in the North—

P. Hedley Auld, superintendent and institutes has prepared following lists of meetings this winter. Other meetings arranged for Moose Jaw all public district and along the reston lines.

Circuit No. "A" Lecturers—John A. Moo president Canadian Seed Co. Regina, Sask.; A. P. Dunston, Man.

Place—Willox, Yellowstone, Yellowgrass, Griffin, Middle, Roche Perce, North Portal, Blanford, Roseliev, Alameda, Carnduff, Carievale, Elmora.

The meeting at Elgin at 10 a.m., at Elmora at 8 a.m. all other places at 2 p.m.

Circuit "B" Lecturers—J. H. Fraser, Sask.; George Harvey, Ia. Sask.

Place—Sedley, Trichard, Ryan, Pilmora, Hironville, Crpelman, Stoughton, Forget, Kibley, Arpola, Carlyle, Manor, Wauchope, Redvers.

All of the above meetings held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "C" Lecturers—A. Angus Mc Head, Sask.; Norman M. Head, Sask.

Place—Luisden, Disney, Bethune, Chamberlain, Bladworth, Hahley.

All of the above meetings held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "D" Lecturers—J. H. Fraser, Sask.; George Harvey, Ia. Sask.

Place—Laura, Rosstown, Zealandia, Glenhurst, Fertile Valley, Outlook, Broderick, Bridgford, Tugaska, Central Butte, Broynlee, Keeler.

All of the above meetings held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "E" Lecturers—Duncan A. Hla, Ont.; C. E. Flatt, Tant.

Place—Tantallon, Rocanville, Welvelyn, Sky Hill, Banqor, Waldron, Birmingham, Punjnahy, Kellner, Semans, Tate, Nokomis, Venn, Young, Allan, Viscount, Elstow, Floral.

The meeting at Semans at 2.45 p.m. and the one at 8.30 p.m. will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "F" Lecturers—Hon. W. R. Regina, Sask.; George Ellsboro, Sask.

Place—Scott, Wilkie, Perdue, Normanton, Saskatoon, Asquith, Unity, Landis, Kinley.

The meeting at Landis at 4 p.m. and the one at 8.30 p.m. will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "G" Lecturers—Hon. W. R. Regina, Sask.; George Ellsboro, Sask.

JUDICIAL SALE

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable the Chief Justice dated the 29th day of November, A.D. 1909 and made in the matter of the Estate of Richard Spence, deceased.

There will be offered for sale at the office of Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, Barristers, South Street, Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, at three (3) o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday the 19th day of February, A.D. 1910, the following lands, namely:

The Northeast Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Sixteen (16) and Range Nineteen (19) West of the Second Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms: Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of transfer duly confirmed, and subject to further conditions full particulars of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

In the matter of the Land Titles Act and in the matter of a certain mortgage made by Ole A. Knudsen to Thomas H. Hassard.

Between Thomas H. Hassard, Plaintiff, and Ole A. Knudsen, Wilson & Weir, and William J. Hyde, Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of Mr. Justice Johnston, made herein on the 1st day of March, A.D. 1909, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on the 2nd day of February, 1910, under the direction of Sheriff A. B. Cook, of the Judicial District of Regina, at his office in the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, the South-East Quarter of Section 2, Township 15, Range 16, West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms: Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price down and the balance on the delivery of the transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale. The deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to complete the purchase and accept the transfer.

Sold subject to a First Mortgage of \$1,000.00, and two seed grain liens amounting to \$149.25 and interest, and \$14.48 taxes for 1907 and 1908 and taxes for the current year.

The plaintiff to have the right to bid at the sale. For further particulars and conditions apply to EMBURY, WATKINS & SCOTT, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, Regina, Sask.

Dated at Regina, this 24th day of November, A.D., 1909. 35-43

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE WESTERN SCHOOL SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

Pursuant to special resolutions passed at meetings of the said Company held at the City of Regina on the 8th and 10th days of December, A.D., 1909, by which George S. Peacock was appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the said Company, the Creditors of the said Company are on or before the 11th day of March, A.D. 1910, required to send by post, prepaid to the said Liquidator, George S. Peacock, Regina, Saskatchewan, or to the undersigned solicitors, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of the indebtedness of the Company to them, statements of their securities, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and in default of so doing within the time above limited, any rights to relief on account of such indebtedness will be barred.

DATED at Regina this 29th day of December, A.D., 1909.

EMBURY, WATKINS & SCOTT, Solicitors for George S. Peacock, Liquidator.

50 YEARS EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARK DESIGNS Copyrights &c. Scientific American. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

MANY MEETINGS FOR FARMERS

Further Lists to Be Issued for Districts Omitted--Poultry and Dairy Meetings Arranged For Points in the North--Good List of Speakers.

F. Hedley Auld, superintendent of fairs and institutes, has prepared the following lists of meetings to be held this winter. Other meetings will be arranged for Moose Jaw district, Wapella district and along the Wolsley-Reston lines.

Table with columns: Place, Date, Lecturers. Includes locations like Wilcox, Milestone, Yellowgrass, Griffin, Middle, Estevan, Roche Perce, North Portal, Blentfall, Roseville, Frohisher, Alameda, Carduff, Carlevalle, Elmora.

The meeting at Blentfall will be held at 10 a.m., at Elmora at 8 p.m. and at all other places at 2 p.m.

Table with columns: Place, Date, Lecturers. Includes locations like Sedley, Francis, Flynn, Pilmore, Hironville, Crispen, Stoughton, Forget, Klaby, Arvola, Carlyle, Manor, Wauchope, Redvers, Wynyard, Elmora, Langlan, Guernsey.

The meetings at Elmora and Langlan will be held at 8 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Table with columns: Place, Date, Lecturers. Includes locations like Lumsden, Disher, Bethune, Chamberlains, Bladworth, Hanley.

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Table with columns: Place, Date, Lecturers. Includes locations like Laura, Tessier, Rosestown, Glenhurst, Kerlie Valley, Outpost, Broderick, Loreburn, Bridgford, Tukaska, Central Butte, Bronnieue, Keeler.

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Table with columns: Place, Date, Lecturers. Includes locations like Zeeland, Zeeb, Kerlie Valley, Outpost, Broderick, Loreburn, Bridgford, Tukaska, Central Butte, Bronnieue, Keeler.

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Table with columns: Place, Date, Lecturers. Includes locations like Zeeland, Zeeb, Kerlie Valley, Outpost, Broderick, Loreburn, Bridgford, Tukaska, Central Butte, Bronnieue, Keeler.

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Table with columns: Place, Date, Lecturers. Includes locations like Zeeland, Zeeb, Kerlie Valley, Outpost, Broderick, Loreburn, Bridgford, Tukaska, Central Butte, Bronnieue, Keeler.

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

DAIRYING IN ENGLAND

In England the greater part of the land is owned by noblemen, who care quite as much for beauty as for profit, in consequence of which the greatest attention is paid to the artistic appearance of the farms, and much pride is taken in keeping everything neat and orderly. No fence corners or hedge rows are left to grow up with weeds, nor machinery allowed to stand in the fields.

The larger portion of the country is in grass, and neatly trimmed hedges divide the beautiful, undulating pastures and meadows into small fields, where numerous clumps of trees are allowed to grow. Covering the whole country is a network of winding macadamized roads, lined on both sides with hedge rows and trees leading through the fields in every direction.

The above meetings will be held at 2 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

The above meetings will be held at 2 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

The above meetings will be held at 2 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

The above meetings will be held at 2 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

The above meetings will be held at 2 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

The above meetings will be held at 2 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

The above meetings will be held at 2 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

The above meetings will be held at 2 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

FIVE PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH AT SASKATOON

Awful Tragedy in the University City--Another Day Die as Result of Burns--Inquest Now in Progress--Husband Sole Survivor of Family.

Saskatoon, Sask., Jan. 14.--As a result of a fire which broke out shortly after seven this morning in the shack of a homesteader named Henderson, situated on the west side of the town, his wife and her two children, together with the two children of a man named Alexander Reid are dead, while Reid himself was so terribly burned trying to save them that the lower part of his body is stripped of flesh and his condition is hopeless.

The victims presented a most repulsive sight when removed to the undertaking parlors, where the bodies are now lying ready for burial; the hands and faces of each being burned and blistered out of all recognition, and few of even the sturdiest could bear the sight. An inquest into the affair was begun this afternoon before Coroner Lobb. Fire Chief Heath told of finding the bodies in the house of hiding, the body of Alexander Reid being dead at the time of discovery. Other firemen told of their part in the rescue work, and each corroborated the other.

John Henderson, husband of the deceased woman, was placed on the stand and told a disconnected story and many times contradicted the evidence. He told of rising at 5.30 o'clock, lighting the stove fire and preparing breakfast. With his wife he had breakfast while the children were in bed asleep. After the meal Henderson fixed the fire and went out, on his return the place was in flames. In his room the fire had started, and he did not strain himself trying to please the new boss. He did not show any open hostility, but remained politely neutral when the general president tried to "hooray" him into terms of respectful friendship with his old enemy, Ballinger. He probably knew there would be trouble sooner or later, and he was ready for it. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, when a man knows there will be trouble, sure enough there it is; and sure enough it came between Ballinger and Pinchot. As to the merits of the quarrel, they cannot be discussed at present. The bare facts are that, as Secretary of the Interior, Ballinger reversed the practices of his predecessor, Garfield, and threw open for settlement and claim certain large tracts of land that Garfield, acting in harmony with Roosevelt and Pinchot, had withdrawn. Among the lands in question are coal fields in Alaska. It appears that Garfield's withdrawal of these lands had been slightly irregular, and not according to the letter of the law, however desirable in the public interest it might have been to reserve them. Ballinger's idea was that the law had to be literally obeyed; so he reversed the Garfield policy and threw the lands open for settlers and miners.

The Glavis Charges. Then a man named L. R. Glavis, a subordinate in the Department of the Interior, made charges against his chief to the President, alleging that Ballinger was accused by improper motives. He hinted at graft. His charges were investigated by Attorney General Wickershaw, who made a report to the President, the result being the dismissal of Glavis. This was understood to be a body blow for Pinchot, who was suspected of being the backer of Glavis. The other day the Wickershaw report was made public; whereupon Pinchot wrote a letter to Senator Dooliver, in which he defended Glavis, and intimated that the President had acted in ignorance of the facts. This riled Taft, and he sent in an order for Pinchot's head. So on goes the Chief Forester. The result, according to a long range view of the situation, is just beginning. The conservation policies, with which Pinchot is intimately connected are popular. It will be difficult to insinuate that Pinchot was actuated by any ulterior motive in the stand he took; but it will be easy to intimate that the monopolies are behind Mr. Ballinger. As Taft is also behind Ballinger, the sympathies of disinterested outsiders are requested for him.

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

The Curse of Wealth. Wealth, however, as Mr. Taft would sorrowfully tell you, is a curse. It makes a man careless about his job. Unfortunately, Mr. Pinchot is so wealthy that he could buy up the

President, the ex-President, and the Secretary of the Interior. Therefore, he did not strain himself trying to please the new boss. He did not show any open hostility, but remained politely neutral when the general president tried to "hooray" him into terms of respectful friendship with his old enemy, Ballinger. He probably knew there would be trouble sooner or later, and he was ready for it. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, when a man knows there will be trouble, sure enough there it is; and sure enough it came between Ballinger and Pinchot. As to the merits of the quarrel, they cannot be discussed at present. The bare facts are that, as Secretary of the Interior, Ballinger reversed the practices of his predecessor, Garfield, and threw open for settlement and claim certain large tracts of land that Garfield, acting in harmony with Roosevelt and Pinchot, had withdrawn. Among the lands in question are coal fields in Alaska. It appears that Garfield's withdrawal of these lands had been slightly irregular, and not according to the letter of the law, however desirable in the public interest it might have been to reserve them. Ballinger's idea was that the law had to be literally obeyed; so he reversed the Garfield policy and threw the lands open for settlers and miners.

The Curse of Wealth. Wealth, however, as Mr. Taft would sorrowfully tell you, is a curse. It makes a man careless about his job. Unfortunately, Mr. Pinchot is so wealthy that he could buy up the

The Curse of Wealth. Wealth, however, as Mr. Taft would sorrowfully tell you, is a curse. It makes a man careless about his job. Unfortunately, Mr. Pinchot is so wealthy that he could buy up the

The Curse of Wealth. Wealth, however, as Mr. Taft would sorrowfully tell you, is a curse. It makes a man careless about his job. Unfortunately, Mr. Pinchot is so wealthy that he could buy up the

The Curse of Wealth. Wealth, however, as Mr. Taft would sorrowfully tell you, is a curse. It makes a man careless about his job. Unfortunately, Mr. Pinchot is so wealthy that he could buy up the

The Curse of Wealth. Wealth, however, as Mr. Taft would sorrowfully tell you, is a curse. It makes a man careless about his job. Unfortunately, Mr. Pinchot is so wealthy that he could buy up the

BUSINESS CARDS

HAULTAIN & CROSS Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Offices: Marsh Block, South Street, Regina, Canada.

STOREY & VAN EGMOND ARCHITECTS Top Floor, Northern Bank Bldg SOARH STREET Office P.O. Box 1844 Facing Elevator Telephone 498

W. A. THOM MASON, D., M. Fellow Trinity College. Office hours: 9-10, 1-4, 5-6, 7-8. Office and residence next door to City Hall, South Street

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

DRS. BALL & HARVEY PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS Cor. South Railway and Scarth Sts., over Dominion Bank. Telephone 665. Hours: 9:30 to 10 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.

F. J. Ball, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) W. A. Harvie, M.B. (Tor. Univ.)

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

PEVERETT & HUTCHINSON General Agents Representing--The London Assurance Corporation of England; The London Guarantee and Accident Co.; The Sun and Hastings Savings and Loan Co.; The Royal Trust Company; The Sovereign Life Assurance Co.; Commercial Union Hartford Fire, and other first class companies. Phone 193. P.O. Box 710, Regina, Sask.

MONEY TO LOAN LOWEST CURRENT RATES No waiting to submit applications. DEBENTURES Municipal and School Debentures Bought and Sold FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE J. ADDISON REID & CO. LIMITED 305 Darke Block Telephone 448

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

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

Farmers coming to Regina can't do better than come for a joint of meat to John Ferguson & SON Model Meat Mart Rose Street Phone 543 Highest prices given for Poultry.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited. Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Canada West Coal

Jack Pine, Poplar, Slabs and B. C. Fir. PROMPT DELIVERY WESTERN FUEL COMPANY G. B. KINGSLEY, PROP. Cor. South Railway and Rae Sts. Phone 284

SASKATCHEWAN COAL

First-class for Stove and Furnace \$4.25 a ton at the sheds Office and Sheds: Dewdney St. between Rose and Broad, and opposite Cameron & Heap's Warehouse. Phone 882. S. Fielding Mgr.

The Utopia

Regina's Up-to-Date Cafe Is now open for business, serving the best of foods in the neatest style. Visitors to Regina are asked to come here for their meals; satisfaction guaranteed. A full line of Fruits and Confectionery always in stock. Winter Apples of highest grade by the barrel. Highest prices paid for Eggs, Butter and Fowl; only the best wanted. GIVE US A TRIAL The UTOPIA 1843 Scarth St. Phone 891

Sperrs & Key

Regina Undertakers 1726 Hamilton Street Next door to Wascana Hotel Phone 219 Ambulance in Connection OPEN DAY AND NIGHT Large stock to select from.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WESTERN Excursions

Single Fare Plus \$2.00 for the Round Trip From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to VANCOUVER and WESTMINSTER Also to OKANAGAN VALLEY and KOOTENAY POINTS Tickets on sale December 16, 17, 18, 1909; January 21, 22, 23 and 24; February 15, 16, 17, 1910; good to return within three months.

Williamson's FRUIT EXCHANGE

Farmers coming to Regina can't do better than come for a joint of meat to John Ferguson & SON Model Meat Mart Rose Street Phone 543 Highest prices given for Poultry.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited.

Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited.

Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited.

Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited.

Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited.

Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited.

Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited.

Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co. Limited.

Gentlemen--Last winter I received much benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Local and General

H. W. Laird is visiting friends in Spokane, Wash.

W. M. Martin, M.P., and Mrs. Martin, left for Ottawa on Friday.

Rev. J. H. Oliver is visiting Toronto, Sarnia and other points in the east.

Moose Jaw defeated Regina on Friday night in a senior hockey game by 10 to 4.

The annual meeting of the Regina Football league will be held in the city hall tonight.

The auction sale for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society on Wednesday netted \$60.

Staff-Sergeant Walters has retired from the R.N.W.M.P. He was one of the oldest members of the force.

J. L. R. Parsons, of the Parsons Construction Co., has gone East. Before returning he will visit England.

Allan McKenzie, for two years teller of the local branch of the Bank of Commerce, has been moved to Watrous.

The bricklayers and stonemasons on the legislative buildings quit work on Saturday as a protest against the employment of unskilled labor in laying plaster blocks.

Hon. J. A. Calder and Professor Rutherford will represent Saskatchewan at the commission for the conservation of natural resources which meets in Ottawa this week.

Alex S. Gebbie, veterinary surgeon, who has been employed by the Department of Agriculture for some time, has moved to Balgonie, where he will practice his profession.

Friday, January 21st, is the last date fixed for sending in of entries for the Provincial Seed Grain fair and all intending competitors should endeavor to send in their entries by that date.

On Sunday, Rev. Canon Hill, chaplain of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, delivered splendid address to his congregation, which included many of the local and visiting curlers.

Knox Church Brotherhood won the victory over the A.Y.P.A. in the debate on "Resolved, that independent action in politics is preferable to party allegiance." The winners had the negative side of the question.

Monday evening, the Mintos defeated the Allmacks in a strenuous game of hockey by 6 to 5. A regrettable accident occurred during the game, when Brownlee, the Mintos' center point, collided with the fence and another player, breaking his leg.

Attention is directed to the semi-annual clearance sale of the Glasgow House of which that firm gives the public details on Page 5 of this issue. The sale begins today and ends on February 5th. Intending buyers are requested to read their prices.

Robert Martin, the popular C.P.R. conductor, was married in Regina on Wednesday to Miss Elizabeth B. Bowen, formerly head milliner for Mrs. Heasman. Mr. and Mrs. Martin will spend their honeymoon in California. After their return they will reside in Moose Jaw.

The sliver communion service taken from a second hand store in Regina is still unclaimed. For a time it was thought that it belonged to the Condie Church but the Rev. Simpson disproved this theory. The Condie service was plain while the one in possession of the police is engraved.

A. Stewart, the caretaker of the City Hall, met with a very painful accident Thursday morning while engaged at some work on the top of the building. In some manner his foot slipped and losing his balance he fell heavily to the floor, a distance of twenty feet. Although no bones were broken, he suffered a severe shaking up and will be confined to his bed for at least two weeks.

F. H. Auld, the superintendent of fairs and institutes, has applied to the council through the markets committee for the use of one of the stables at the exhibition grounds for the purpose of judging stock at the coming fair, which will be held here on January 26. The chairman of the market committee considered it unwise to allow the building to be heated as desired by Mr. Auld, but the council finally decided to allow the permission with the proviso that the Agricultural Association appoint a caretaker during the time of the fair.

Hockey
It was Moosomin all the way in last night's game in the senior hockey league. The score was 6 to 1 and the Moosomin boys won a well-deserved victory. Trenouth, their point player, is one of the best men that has appeared on the ice in Regina. The game was clean and was interesting.

Rhodes Scholar
President Murray, Chief Justice Wetmore and Lieutenant-Governor Forgy were the committee appointed to select the Rhodes scholar for Saskatchewan. Douglas Fraser, now a third year student in Toronto University, was the choice. He is a graduate from the Qu'Appelle public school and Regina high school.

Baseball
What is being done toward reorganizing the Regina Baseball club?

Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg are getting ready for the fray. Winnipeg club has elected A. M. Blackburn as president and among the directors are Van Praagh, Billy Hawil and John Erzinger. There was an offer of \$1,500 for the franchise which was refused. The Western Canada Baseball League has come to stay and Regina should get a move on.

Regina Cricket Club
Messrs. B. Hawkes, P. Hawkes, Rigby, Goldie, Rose, Riak, Hammans, Gurney, O'Hara, Wood, Golden and Wheat were among the cricket enthusiasts who met in the City Hall on Thursday evening at the annual meeting of the Regina Cricket club. W. Rigby was appointed secretary for the remainder of the current year. Messrs. B. Hawkes, P. Hawkes and G. C. O'Hara were appointed a committee to arrange for a ball in the near future.

Polmatier Sisters
The ever-welcomed Polmatier Sisters gave an entertainment in the auditorium of the city hall on Monday evening under the auspices of Capital City Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias. There was a good attendance and the audience thoroughly enjoyed every item on the programme.

The company has paid several visits to Regina and has always been cordially received and will always be assured of a good house as long as they give a programme of such merit as that on Monday evening.

Woodmen Officers

Camp 14395, Modern Woodmen of America, held their first annual installation of officers in the I. O. F. hall Friday evening. The installation ceremony was performed by District Deputy Head Counsel O. S. Kniesely, and the following officers were duly authorized to perform their various duties: Venerable counsel, W. Burton; worthy advisor, Dr. J. A. Armstrong; banker, J. H. Synnons; clerk, A. E. Gee; escort, E. C. Stewart; watchman, G. G. Hill; sentry, D. R. Morrow. After the meeting adjourned for the evening the members repaired to the Utopia cafe, where they partook of an oyster supper. Since the first of the year twelve camps have been formed in the province, and the local order, which had its origin in September last, can now boast of nearly 70 members.

Little Fire Damage

Before the fire, light and power committee on Wednesday, Chief White submitted his annual report, in which he stated that the number of fires was considerably less than last year. The total loss by fire was, as far as could be ascertained during the year, \$8,144.28, the insurance on buildings affected being \$221,450. Fires were all confined to the buildings in which they originated, and in the majority of cases they were frame buildings. He acknowledged the able assistance rendered by the brigade of the officers and members of the volunteer force. Their loss for the past year had been \$26,076.84 less than in 1908. Amongst the causes of fire were "Smoking pipe in bed" and "Looking for leak in gas-line pipe with a match." He also acknowledged the assistance rendered by the city police force on all occasions of fires.

Commissioner Coombs

There was a large audience gathered in Knox Church on Wednesday evening to listen to Commissioner Coombs deliver his address, "Canada in the Making and the Individual Responsibility in the Work." The Lieutenant-governor introduced the speaker and welcomed him to the province. The commissioner spoke of the immense area of Canada and made some interesting comparisons of the relative areas of Canada and the Empire and Canada and Great Britain. He spoke strongly against the tendency to build apartment houses instead of homes. But it was the tendency toward high living, gambling and drink that received special condemnation. He described the scheme for placing young women as domestic help in this country and appealed to the people for more consideration and lenient treatment toward them.

Making Vagrants

Chas. Chintyne had been using the C.P.R. depot as a lodging house and strenuously objected to his removal by Constable Sample. Before Magistrate Trant on Friday he stated that the company owed him \$22.00 for wages earned at Weyburn and he proposed living in the depot until he was paid. Magistrate Trant said: "I know something of this case. The man came to me on the 4th inst. and asked for a summons against the C.P.R. for wages earned at Weyburn. On that day I wrote the paymaster of the company but have received no reply. He, however, wrote to Chintyne that Engineer Switzer would attend to the matter, but that person has not done so. Now, the C. P. R. either owes the man the money or it does not. If the former it ought to pay him. If the latter, it ought to tell him so. Their silence has made him a vagrant, and I am not going to send to prison persons manufactured into vagrants by the C.P.R." The man is penniless and has no home. At the same time he must not squat in the C.P.R. rooms intended for the use of passengers, but must go and get work. He is well educated, speaking English and French, and he can stay for his C.P.R. money while working just as well as while waiting idle. I convict him of vagrancy and discharge him on suspended sentence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Regina Trading Co.

Western Canada's Greatest Store

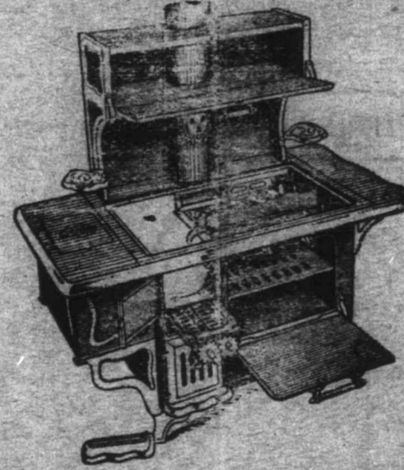
A WORD FOR OURSELVES

A Greater Store For A Greater Regina

Just doing things better is making this big store the busiest place in Regina. Carefulness--that's the keynote. We exploit the store--never the public. The sale of an article is never desired if that sale should fall in satisfaction giving. We are building up this greater business, not on transient trade pulled in by hook or crook, but by reliable every day service to a Greater Regina. The average customer of this store comes here regularly--they read our offerings in the papers, and knowing that quality is assured by the Trading Company's name, do not trouble by seeking further.

IN THE MEANTIME Don't forget that Stocktaking will be over this week and we will have some startling offerings to make in the near future. Our advertisements will be well worth watching. There are values offered that you will never know about if you don't read our ads. Don't miss one of them. They help to make life easier and leave you more for the proverbial rainy day.

Convincing Merits of the Gurney Oxford Chancellor Steel Range



Notice the convincing merits that quickly interest the most critical buyers:

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

The dividing strip on top of oven ensures an even fire, travels over fronts 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 lining, 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 \$50.00

A Jobber's Lot of Felt Shapes

That are just the thing to wear every day in bad weather. There are about a hundred of them and every shape imaginable. They must be cleared out before the new goods come in, so they're marked down to 75c.

Neck Mufflers at 50c

If you don't wear a fur neck-piece, some form of a muffler will be almost a necessity. Even if you do, there is a double advantage in these pretty knitted affairs. They make a stylish finish to the tailored suit and save the collar and stock beneath from soiling--also a very sensible protection for the delicate throat. Clean, fresh and well finished in every particular, white and colors 50c.

Lace Curtain Samples

50 Pairs only, Lace Curtains, used as samples, ranging in price from 50c to \$20.00 per pair. On sale at Half Price.

200 WINDOW SHADES
Regular size 3x6 ft., in combination of colors, white, green and cream and green. All fixtures complete. Regular 90c, each for 75c.

Nickel Plated Table Wear

There is nothing that makes the table look brighter or more cheerful than a silver service. But Silverware is hardly serviceable enough for the rough handling of everyday usage, and it is here that nickel plate is most valuable. It is practically indestructible and gives good service for a lifetime.

Tea Sets

Cream pitcher, sugar bowl, teapot and tray; plain designs; easy to keep clean; 3 styles at \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$17.00.

Coffee Percolators, made of copper nickel plated, ebullient handle, for \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Nickel Tea Pots, from \$1.25 to \$3.75.

Nickel Coffee Pots, from \$1.25 to \$3.75.

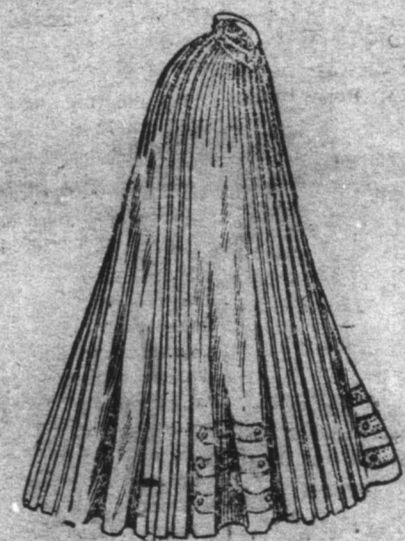
Crumb Trays and Brushes \$1.25 \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Tea Kettles, nickel plated over copper, strongest and best made; 2 sizes, \$1.50 and \$3.00. In the Hardware Department

Children's Felt Hats

Just a few left. Dainty little felt hats for little girls; just right for school wear in the spring. Buy one now, Regular \$3.00 for \$1.00; regular \$2.00 for 50c.

Ladies' Walking Skirts \$3.50



Just 25 of these, made of fine Panama Cloth in brown, navy, and black, trimmed with buttons and straps of satin. An unexcelled chance to get an extra skirt at small cost, come early as they won't last long at \$3.50

Remnants From 5c Up

Remnants of silk, of dress goods, of cotton and flannel. Remnants of everything you can think of--we are still gathering them up and marking them at Remnants of their original prices. New ends are added to the assortment every day. Don't think that because you didn't see anything you wanted the last time you were in, it won't be there now. The personnel of the pile changes all the time. Look them over every time you're in the store. They're all bargains.

Bear Skin Coats and Robes

We don't want to carry them over till next year, so we are going to make it profitable to you to buy them now. They are regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 robes, but to encourage you we've marked them all at \$1.50

Bearskin Coats and Bonnets, very warm and comfortable, small variety left to be cleared at 25 per cent. off the regular price.

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store

Fur or
We are going to give away a pair of white fur slippers on Friday and Saturday.
C. H. 1727 Scarth

Vol. 11 No. 43

Money
On Improved Facts

FIRE INSURANCE
Companies in the World, and the "weak ones"

FARM LANDS CITY PROPERTY HEALTH AND ACCIDENT

1837 South Railway Street

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
Capital Authorized
Capital Paid Up
Reserve

D. B. WILKIE, President
HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN
Bank, Ltd., 11 Lombard Street
BRANCHES IN PROVINCES
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN,
NEBRASKA, ONTARIO, BRITISH
Columbia and general business

Savings Bank Department
Interest allowed at current rate of deposit

REGINA BRANCH
J. A. WETMORE, Manager

Visit

When in Regina visit them at HOWE'S. Leave them ready for you in the afternoon

M. G. HOWE, SCAR

R. E.

General

We carry the

The McCormick cannot be exc

P. & O. Plows.

Bissell Disc Harrow

Wm. Gray & Sons

The Hamilton Wa and durability

DeLaval Cream Se

A complete line of Harness, Oils and

R. E. M ROSE STREET

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

Ottawa, Jan. 24--The fifty on the preliminary for the Dominion Conservative party met in Ottawa pursuant to the call of Borden, leader of the party in a large and resplendent hall of the city.

Forty-two members of the party from every section of the province were present.

G. H. Perley, M.P., of the Ontario Conservative party, was elected chairman of the convention. After consultation it was decided that the convention should be held in Ottawa, on June 15 and 16.

An executive committee was appointed to arrange for the convention in the Dominion and to see that all the details of the convention were in order.

A committee of twelve was appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the convention and to see that the necessary meeting was held.

A resolution was passed and earnestly invited throughout Canada to be present at the convention. The committee