

Special this Week

20.00 Suits for \$14.00  
15.00 " 10.50  
12.00 " 8.50

In Nice, New Patterns, Serges, Tweeds and Worsteds.

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# The West.

Special this Week

Regular \$6.00 H.B.K. Sweaters \$2.95.  
Regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 Winter Caps, choice for \$1.00.  
Regular 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00 Boots, Broken Lines, \$3.45.

C. H. GORDON & CO.

VOL. 9 No. 52

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1908.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR

## FOR SALE

54 foot frontage on Victoria Street, east of Broad, for \$1200  
54 foot frontage on Dewdney Street, west of Albert, for 1200  
50 foot frontage on Cornwall Street, south, for 12 0  
51 foot frontage on Victoria Street, between Albert and Angus.  
75 foot, corner Rae and 13th Avenue, for 700  
50 foot, corner Albert and 15th Avenue, for 1500  
51 foot, corner McIntyre and 16th Avenue.

These are all choice Building Sites

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BRANCHES IN PROVINCES OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Savings Bank Department—Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit and credited quarterly.  
REGINA BRANCH  
J. A. WETMORE, Manager.

## SUMMER FAIR

Dates Set by the Association for July 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

The dates for the great summer fair to be held in Regina this year have been announced. They are July 21, 22, 23 and 24. These dates were decided on at a meeting of the executive committee of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held last Wednesday afternoon. The dates were not announced until after the dates of the Winnipeg and the Brandon fairs. These two are to be held the week preceding Regina's fair.

## INFANTRY ORGANISED

The 95th Regiment to be raised in Saskatchewan—Major Ford to command.

The 95th regiment of infantry has been established and two battalions will be recruited in Saskatchewan during the coming summer. There will be two companies at Regina, two at Moose Jaw, two at Prince Albert, one at Saskatoon and one at Wolsley. There are fifty men in company.  
Frank Ford, deputy attorney general, will be the major of one battalion, and being senior major may get the command of the regiment.  
The two captains of the Regina companies will be P. G. Toft, and J. F. L. Embury. It is understood that three of the gentlemen recommended for lieutenants are Alex. Ross, P. H. Douglas and G. J. Blackstock.  
P. G. Toft has already been transferred from the 16th Mounted Rifles to the 95th Regiment.  
Mr. Ford has had considerable experience in Ontario, as has also Mr. Embury, while Mr. Toft's experience as a soldier is well known in the west.

## FEW APPEALS ALLOWED

Supreme Court en banc delivers Judgment—McCarthy Wins Case with Steele.

The Supreme Court en banc delivered judgments yesterday on several appeal cases which came before them. In the following cases the appeals were dismissed.  
Rutlander vs. Berger.  
Bannerman vs. Harlow.  
H. W. Laird Co. vs. Adams. In this case Judge Newlands and Judge Johnstone supported the decision of the Chief Justice who had tried the case, whilst Justices Lamont and Prndergast dissented.  
Yates vs. Reeser, Judge Prndergast dissenting.  
Steele vs. McCarthy, Judge Lamont dissenting.  
New Hamburg Mfg. Co. vs. Walbrodt. In this case the judgment stands, but Walbrodt is allowed on his counter claim and costs of appeal.  
Bird vs. C.P.R. Co. In this case the appeal was allowed and the judgment of the trial judge set aside.  
King vs. Dunning. The appeal was allowed and the judgment of the trial judge set aside.  
The case of Steele vs. McCarthy was one of an agreement over land. Steele it appears did not fulfil the terms of the agreement in any particular and the land was recovered by McCarthy.

## ALBERTA BUYS BELL

Deal Closed Whereby The Bell Telephone System in Alberta is Transferred to the Province.

Montreal, March 31.—A deal has been closed here between the province of Alberta represented by Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works and the Bell Telephone Company, whereby the province takes over the Bell System in that province. The price is understood to be \$675,000.

## UNIVERSITY GOVERNORS

Board now Complete with three Exception of President of the University.

The board of governors of the University of Saskatchewan, consists of nine members, five being chosen by the senate of the University, three by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and these eight to select another the president. The senate elected A. F. Angus, Regina; Jas. Chisholm, Saskatoon; Arthur Hitchcock, A. Mc Donald, Prince Albert and John Dixon, Maple Creek. The Lieutenant-governor in council has appointed: Jas. McKay, K.C., of Prince Albert; A. McNabb, Saskatoon, and Levi Thompson of Wolsley.

## Additional Locals

Geo. Whitmore is at present on a trip to the west Indies having sailed from New York last week for Havana.

The lieutenant governor is not expected back for the opening of the House, Thursday, and it is expected that the Administrator, Chief Justice Wetmore will open the house by reading the speech from the throne.  
The Elks Minstrels put on in the city hall last Thursday and Friday night exceeded expectations. The choruses were splendid. The local acts were good. Their expedition to Moose Jaw on Friday was not a success financially.

Dan Morrison, the prisoner who escaped last week from Regina jail has not yet been located. Deputy Attorney General Ford and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Robinson acted as a commission to investigate the incident and found that the runaway was not to blame. No guilt seems to be attached to anybody.

Balgownie will have a football team in the Saskatchewan league this year. The officers of their football club are: Hon. pres. C. C. Rigby; president, R. A. Carman; captain, R. Miles; vice captain, V. H. Smith; secretary G. Bannister; treasurer, F. B. Thompson; manager P. Hand; committee, E. Berdett, H. Horton, G. Hutton and S. D. Johnston.

## RICHARDSON NOMINATED

Farmers of Assiniboia Nominate Winnipeg Editor—Parties Mixed Up—Smith May Retire.

Things politically in the Dominion constituency of Assiniboia seem to be badly mixed up. J. G. Turill has been the choice of the Liberals, but Wm. Trant, police magistrate of Regina is also in the field as an independent Liberal, and is very much opposed to Mr. Turill.

The Conservatives at a convention nominated C. C. Smith of Carnduff, but this nomination did suit the members of the party at Oxbow. As a result a movement known as the farmers' movement was started by

Wm. Noble and others. This culminated in a convention of farmers at Estevan on Saturday which nominated R. L. Richardson, editor of the Winnipeg Tribune.

It is understood that Mr. C. C. Smith personally wants to resign his candidacy. At any rate a Conservative convention has been called for April 10th at Estevan. Whether this convention will accept the resignation of Mr. Smith and nominate another candidate, or whether they will arrange to support the candidate of the farmers is not known.

## LIQUOR MEN GET BUSY

Circulate Petition for to Present to Assembly Asking That Present License Act be Continued.

The movement of the temperance people has set the liquor men on the go. The temperance people via a delegation to lay their views before the local government. To offset any effect this might have the Licensed Victuallers' Association have circulated a petition which they will present to the legislature. The petition is as follows:

"We the undersigned citizens of the province of Saskatchewan desire to place ourselves on record as being in favor of continuing the present system of licensing hotels.  
"We are also in favor of having the present liquor license system strictly enforced.  
"Our reason for petitioning your honorable body in this matter is that we consider hotel accommodation of this province, governed by a well-enforced license act, is far more preferable to the citizen and to the travelling public at large to the uncertain and inadequate accommodation as is usual given in places where said accommodation is not controlled or where prohibition or local option laws prevail."

# HARD HATS!

It's time to think of a NEW HAT FOR SPRING. The New Hats for this season are an entire change from last year. We are showing a splendid range of styles.

"Carter" HATS

"Stetson" HATS

This make has been our standard English Hat for years. They are perfect fitting hats from the first. They are very light weight and will retain their color and shape an entire season. \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00

Known as one of the best wherever hats are worn. We import these direct from the makers. The quality is always the same; the styles are always correct but the price is less than \$4.00 it used to be.

R. H. Williams & Sons, Limited  
THE GLASGOW HOUSE The Store That Serves You Best

## McCarthy's SATURDAY Bargains

Below are a Few Special Bargains from Our Big Lines for Saturday, April 4th, and They're Winners

- Boots and Shoes**
  - Men's \$2.50 to \$3.50 Boots, \$1.75
  - 120 pairs of Men's Kid, or Patent Leather, or Box Rip Lace Boots, sizes 6 to 13. Values to \$3.50. Saturday \$1.75
  - Women's \$1.50 to \$2.50 Boots, 95c.
  - 47 pairs of Misses' Lace or Button Boots, sizes 1 to 7 only. Value up to \$2.50. Saturday 95c
  - Children's, 5 to 10 and 11, at 75c.
  - 30 pairs of Lace Boots for Girls or Boys. If the size suits you have the \$1.00 and \$1.25 at 75c.
  - Ladies' \$3 and \$3.50 Boots at \$1.95
  - 36 on'y Ladies' Dongola Kid Lace Boots sizes 2 1/2 to 6. Value to \$3.50. Saturday at 1.95
- Hats and Caps**
  - Men's 75c. Caps, 95c.
  - 15 dozen Men's and Boys' Felt Caps. Some Silk lined Samples of the newest styles and up to 75c value at 45c
  - Agents for Footie Schals (St Paul) Men's and Ladies' Shoes.
  - Instructor Shoes for Children
- Men's Furnishings**
  - Men's \$1 to \$1.50 Shirts, 75c.
  - 8 dozen Men's Fancy Dress Shirts, soft or stiff bosom, \$1.00 to \$1.50 values. Saturday at 75c.
  - 15c. and 20c. Sox, 2 for 25c.
  - 25 dozen Men's Grey Mixed, Black or Blue Sox to clear, values up to 30c. Saturday, 3 for 25c.
  - Boys' 50c. Underwear, 30c.
  - Boys' Flannel-lined Shirts and Drawers, 50c. values. Saturday, per suit 35c.
  - 50c. Neckwear, 25c.
  - 6 dozen Fancy Silk Neckwear to clear, values to 80c. For 25c.
- Clothing, etc.**
  - 515 Men's Suits at \$6.95
  - 49 only Men's Fine Tweed Suits, nicely trimmed and made, sizes 36 to 44, up to \$15.00, for \$6.95
  - Men's Odd Pants, \$1.25
  - 60 pairs of Men's Odd Pants, a nice line of patterns as \$1.50 to \$2.00, good value. Saturday \$1.25 P.S.—Agent Progress Brand Clothing.

THE MCCARTHY SUPPLY CO., LTD.  
Regina's Greatest Departmental Store Regina, Sask.

## Photography is Simple Now

Take a KODAK with you, press the button—the TANK DEVELOPER does the rest.  
No Dark Room No Spoiled Pictures  
We have all sizes of Kodaks and Tank Developers  
And everything else in the line of PHOTOGRAPH GOODS, both professional and amateur.

Seed Plates Stanley Plates  
Royal Plates Velox  
Sollo Aristo  
Platino Paper

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## WATCH TALK

For New Watches see our new stock. Gents' up-to-date, very reliable, for \$10.00  
Watch Repairing. We have added a new stock of materials—not a spring or wheel missing. All work the best and no delay.  
No Not Injure Your Eyes—Get Glasses. We Test Eyes scientifically FREE OF CHARGE. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
M. G. HOWE Jeweller and Graduate Optician

## STANDARD Formaldehyde

For Destroying Smut in Wheat, Oats, Barley and all kinds of Seed  
One quart bottle equal to fifty-four gallons of water  
Price, per one quart bottle, 75c.

Armstrong, Smyth & Dowsell  
SCARBTH STREET  
The Oldest Exclusive Hardware Firm in Regina.

## LITTLE TALKS



"Say--good washing powder is a great thing isn't it? You can tell a good grocer by the fact that I am in his store. That's right --let me prove it to you."

Yours truly,  
YOUNG TOM

"YOUNG TOM" WASHING POWDER--THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER'S BEST FRIEND

# QUEBEC CHRONOLOGY

## List of Important Happenings at Old Quebec from the arrival of Jacques Cartier to the Present Time.

1535—Jacques Cartier enters the St. Charles River and winters beside the Indian village of Stadacona, the site of which is now included in the city of Quebec.

1540—Francis I. makes Roberval his Viceroy in New France.

1541—Cartier sent out by Roberval builds a fort at Cap Rouge, a few miles above Quebec, winters there.

1542—Roberval arrives and winters at Cartier's Fort.

1543—1607—Basque and French fishermen frequent the Lower St. Lawrence, and a few small trading posts are established in different parts of the country, but no settlement of any kind has had a continuous life from that time to this.

1608—Champlain founds Canada by building his Abitibi fort at Quebec. Champlain was soldier, sailor, statesman and pioneer, equally at home in an Indian wigwam or at the court of Henry IV. of France, and his stanch and pious character is worthy of a Father of his Country.

1625—French missionaries arrive. Many suffer death by torture, but others always take their place.

1629—The Kirks take Quebec, in the name of Charles I. of England, who holds it three years in pledge for the dowry of his queen, Henrietta Maria of France, and who grants his friend, Sir William Alexander, "The County and Lordship of Canada."

1632—Quebec restored to the Crown of France.

1635—Champlain died on Christmas day, just a century after the landing of Jacques Cartier. Quebec contains hardly a hundred souls, and only three small public buildings, the company of the Cent. Associes, Fort St. Louis, on the site of the present Chateau Frontenac Hotel, and the parish church of Notre Dame de Recouvrance on the site of the present Basilica.

1646—On New Year's eve the first play ever performed in Canada, Corneille's Le Cid, was given before the governor and the Jesuite Fathers.

1648—The governor in council appoints Jacques Boisdon first and sole inn-keeper of Canada, on condition that "the said Jacques Boisdon settles in the square in front of the church, so that people may go there to warm themselves; and that he keeps nobody in his house during the High Mass, sermons, the catechism, or Vespers."

1656—Great Iroquois Raid and massacre of the Hurons in sight of Quebec.

1660—3—Canada threatened with extermination by Indians, by famine, by the complete downfall of the whole colony, and by the most terrible earthquakes in her history. Laval, the first bishop, and La Mere de l'Incarnation, first superior of the Ursuline nuns, persuade Canadians that their country is at the beginning of a great career and not at the end of a dismal failure. Laval founded his seminary during the seven months continual earthquakes. The present Ursuline convent went under four sieges in 85 years, and never lacked nuns to risk their lives in trying to safeguard it under fire, or to join the Hospitalieres in nursing the sick and wounded of both sides.

1683—The "Chartered company of the Cent. Associes Impies, and Quebec is declared the Capital of the Royal Province of New France.

1685—The new Royal Governor arrives, de Courelles, his lieutenant and commander in chief, the Marquis de Tracy, the great intendant, Jean Talon, 212 persons of title or fortune 12 companies of French regulars, and many settlers who become known as habitants.

1670—700 births are reported in colony during this year.

1672—Frontenac arrives and governs Canada ten years.

1688—Laval, the first Canadian Bishop, founds a church, called Notre Dame des Victoires, after the saving of Quebec in 1690 and 1711. Talon, the first Canadian Cardinal, celebrated the bi-centenary in 1888.

1689—Frontenac returns for nine years.

1690—Frontenac repulses Phips and his New England armada.

1692—Frontenac builds the first walls around Quebec.

1711—Sir Hovenden Walker wrecked on his way to attack Quebec.

1755-60—Complete inefficiency under Gov. Gen. Vaudreuil, and corruption under Intendant Bigot.

1759—Siege of Quebec and battle of the Plains of Abraham. (Inscription over Wolfe's death-place)

HERE DIED WOLFE VICTORIOUS (Inscription over grave of Montcalm)

HONNEUR A MONTCALM  
Le Destin  
En Lui Derohant la Victorie  
L'a recompense  
Par une Mort glorieuse.

(Inscription on monument to Wolfe and Montcalm together)

MORTEM VIRTUS COMMUNEM  
FAMAM HISTORIA  
MONUMENTUM POSTERITAS  
DEDIT

Montcalm was buried in the Ursuline Chapel, where an Anglican service was held a few days later in

memory of Wolfe. The Highland Chaplain conducted the Presbyterian memorial service in the Jesuit Barracks.

1760—Levis defeats Murray in the second battle of the plains, and in 1800 a monument was erected AUX BRAVES who redressed the balance of Victory in favor of France.

1763—Just 100 years after declaring Canada the royal province of New France, the French Crown cedes the sovereignty to George III.

1759-74—Canada under the generous military rule of Murray and Carleton at Quebec.

1774—The Quebec Act passed by the Imperial Parliament.

1775—French and English under Carleton, defeat the American invaders under Montgomery and Arnold. (Inscription where Arnold was repulsed):

Here Stood  
HER OLD AND NEW DEFENDERS  
Uniting, Guarding, Saving  
CANADA  
Defeating Arnold  
At the Sault-au-Matelot Barricade  
on the last day of  
1775  
GUY CARLETON  
Commanding at  
QUEBEC.

(Inscription where Montgomery was repulsed):

Here Stood  
THE UNDAUNTED FIFTY  
Safeguarding  
CANADA  
Defeating Montgomery  
At the Prairie-Ville Barricade  
on the last day of  
1775  
GUY CARLETON  
Commanding at  
QUEBEC.

1775-90—Coming of the United Empire Loyalists, some of whom settled in Quebec and have descendants there at the present day.

1782—Nelson at Quebec in H. M. S. Albemarle.

1783—The first British fortification at Quebec.

1787—His Majesty King William IV then a naval officer in H.M.S. Pegasus, is the first member of the Royal Family to visit Quebec.

1791—H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, spends three years in Quebec with his regiment, the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

1792—The first parliament in Greater Britain, under the direct authority of a governor general, opens at Quebec.

1799—Monsieur Plessis, vicar-general, preaches a sermon in the Basilica to celebrate Nelson's victory at the Nile, and the Bishop's Mandement ordains a general thanksgiving for the blessings, insured to Canada by the just laws and protecting arms of the British crown.

1799-1804—H.M. King George III. takes great interest in the building of the Anglican Cathedral, as H.M. King Louis XIV. had done in the welfare of the Basilica.

1812—Quebec sends her full quota to repel the American invasion of Canada.

1823—The present citadel and walls built after a plan approved by Wellington.

1824—The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec founded under royal charter. This is the senior learned society in Greater Britain.

1833—In August the Royal William built in, and sailed from, Quebec, makes the first of all trans-Atlantic voyages entirely under steam.

1837—Differences of opinion on national housekeeping cause a Canadian rebellion.

1838—Lord Durham's administration.

1839—The Durham report.

1840—The Union Act and responsible government.

1852—The first French-Canadian university founded, and called after Laval.

1854—Seigniorial Tenure abolished.

1858—Raising of the 100th Regiment, the Royal Canadians.

1860—His Majesty King Edward arrives at Quebec on August 13.

1861—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Quebec.

1864—The Fathers of Confederation meet at Quebec.

1866—The first Fenian raid. Quebec under arms.

1867—The Dominion of Canada proclaimed at Quebec.

1869—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Quebec with his regiment.

1870—Second Fenian raid. Quebec again under arms.

1870—The Red River Expedition under Viscount Wolseley has a contingent from Quebec.

1871—The Royal Canadian Artillery, the first regulars under the Canadian government, has its first parade at Quebec.

1872-3—Lord Dufferin plans many improvements to commemorate Canadian history at Quebec.

1875—The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the saving of Canada by Carleton at Quebec.

1878-89—H.R.H. the Princess Louise often visits Quebec with H.E. the Marquis of Lorne.

1879—H.M. Queen Victoria takes a great interest in, and contributes to

the cost of building Kent Gate, as a memorial of her father's stay at Quebec, 1791-4.

1880—H.R.H. the Duke of Albany visits Quebec.

1883—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visits Quebec for the first time, and revisits it again in 1890.

1884—Canadian Voyageurs for the Nile Expedition rendezvous at Quebec.

1885—The Royal Canadian Artillery and 9th Regiment, Voltigeurs de Quebec, leave for the front during the North West Rebellion.

1886—"The Last of the Hurons" dies.

1889—The Ursulines and Hospitalieres celebrate the 250th anniversary of their foundation in Quebec.

1890—T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall visit Quebec.

1897—Lord Aberdeen unveils the statue of the Queen in Victoria park in honor of her diamond jubilee, and the representative Canadian contingent sent to England for this occasion parades on the Esplanade.

1899—The first Canadian contingent for the South African war embarks at Quebec.

1901—T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales visit Quebec on their Imperial tour.

1902—The Canadian Coronation contingent parades to embark at Quebec. (France sends the Montcalm to the Coronation naval review in England.)

1905—H.E. Lord Grey unveils the statue to those Quebecers who died in South Africa.

FOR EMPIRE, CANADA, QUEBEC  
Not by the power of commerce, art, or pen  
Shall our great Empire stand; nor  
has it stood;  
But by the noble deeds of noble men,  
Heroic lives, and Heroes' outpoured  
blood.

1906—H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, returning from King Edward's Garter Mission to the Mikado, is the 11th member of the Royal Family to visit Quebec.

1908—Tercentenary of the foundation of Canada by Champlain at Quebec.

1908—The national foundation of BATTLEFIELD PARK

SIMPLE HOME RECIPE.

Mix This Simple, Helpful Recipe at Home and Try It, Anyway.

Get from any prescription pharmacist the following:  
Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce  
Compound Kargon, one ounce  
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Shake well in a bottle and take a teaspoonful dose after each meal and at bedtime.

The above is considered by an eminent authority, who writes in a New York daily paper, as the finest prescription ever written to relieve backache, Kidney Trouble, Weak Bladder and all forms of Urinary difficulties. This mixture acts promptly on the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys enabling them to filter and strain the uric acid and other waste matter from the blood which causes Rheumatism.

Some people who suffer with the affections may not feel inclined to place much confidence in this simple mixture, yet those who have tried it say the results are simply surprising, the relief being affected without the slightest injury to the stomach or other organs.

Mix some and give it a trial. It certainly comes highly recommended, it is the prescription of an eminent authority, whose entire reputation, it is said, was established by it.

A druggist here at home, when asked said that he could either supply the ingredients or mix the prescription for our readers, also recommends it as harmless.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Maple Creek, March 29.—Councilor McNeally has resigned his position on the council and it is likely that Councilors Pollock and Downie will also resign. This necessitates another election which will probably take place next month.

As a result of a visit of the president and manager last week, the Citizens' Lumber Company of St. Paul, Minn. will open up in business here as soon as can be arranged. The representatives of the firms selected ground and made final arrangements for commencing operations.

A number of local financiers are talking of erecting a large elevator here for the convenience of the farmers.

Tommy Scott, a son of residents who live five miles southeast of Moose Jaw, was killed while crossing the C.P.R. tracks on Saturday evening about eight o'clock.

A man named Hasson, 33 years of age, son of Farm Instructor Hasson, of the Assiniboine Indian Reserve, south of Stadacona, was found yesterday afternoon wandering about the premises of Wm. Johnston, about two miles west of the town. He was apparently ill, and unable to give any information about himself. Mr. Johnston harnessed a team and brought him to Indian Head where he was placed in the fire hall and

died several hours later. The young men who left here for the homestead near Moose Jaw with a load of winter effects, are supposed to have had a sudden attack of heart failure, with which he was for several years afflicted. Leading the team he was only able to reach the home of Mr. Johnston when he became unconscious.—Indian Head Vindicator.

CANORA TO BE A TOWN.

Canora, Saskatchewan, 30 miles north of Yorkton on the main line of the C.N.R. is to become an incorporated town. Voting took place on the question yesterday, March 25, and a majority of the ratepayers voted in favor of incorporation. The vote stood 89 to 8.

At the same time a bylaw to exempt the mill from taxation for 20 years was voted on by the ratepayers and was carried by a majority of 6. The vote stood 15 to 9.

It is understood that one of the hotels will lose its license as a result of the incorporation and the well wishers of the town expect a general cleaning up when the wheels of municipal government get in motion.—Yorkton Enterprise.

A rich gold strike is reported from a point 80 miles east of Herschell Island. This island is Canadian territory, lying about one hundred miles west of the most westerly mouth of the Mackenzie. The find is therefore forty miles west of that great river. It is by no means inaccessible in summer, but can easily be reached by steamer by way of the river. In winter the isolation would be no insurmountable difficulty in maintaining a winter road down the Mackenzie valley if it were found to be necessary. In this connection it is interesting to note that mails forwarded from Edmonton made the distance between that city and Fort Macpherson in eighty-one days. Fort Macpherson is a little below the delta of the Mackenzie and distant from the reported strike about one hundred and fifty miles.

During the past few months stealing on an extensive scale has been carried on in what is known as the North Elbow district, west of Davidson. In some cases during the absence of the owners shacks were broken open and contents taken, and in others quantities of meat, live poultry, hogs and beef animals have been missed, as also have many hundreds of bushels of various kinds of grain. Last Saturday Sergt. Thos. C. Goldsmith, of the Mounted police, arrested a young man named Chas. E. Arntson for the theft of oats from Arnt. The officer, after placing his man at the lock-up at Davidson left for the West, and will it is expected make other arrests.

THEFTS AT YORKTON

Yorkton, March 28.—John Booleczuk, a nineteen year old Galician was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary for the theft of a team of horses, harness and sleighs from the Snow-Shamel Farming Co., near Saltcoats on Feb. 19th last. The case was heard in the district criminal court before Judge Gordon. It will be remembered that for a few weeks after the theft great mystery surrounded the case until March 9 the thief was caught in Shebo by R. Denovan, who became suspicious of him because of the way he was handling the horses. It then transpired that he had been a former employee of the company.

The trial of William Torrent came up for hearing immediately after. Torrent is accused of stealing \$96 from one Phillips while both were drinking in a Canora hotel last week. This case is still in progress.

known in the history of the land and settlement movement in the United States.

The only difficulty regarding Canadian lands is that there are not as many people engaged in the work of promoting settlement and investment to Canada as formerly, but this is hardly to be expected as there are very large areas of irrigated lands now being brought to the attention of settlers and investors. The movement to the south still keeps up. Mr. Haslam is convinced that all that is required to bring the land demand in Canada back to its former proportions is to get energetically and seriously after the people. The railway rates from all points in the territories are practically on a parity both to the north and south. This was not true last year, when lower rates were given to Texas and Colorado than to the Canadian Northwest.

Mr. Haslam was asked regarding the proposed change in the Dominion Lands Act, whereby it is contemplated to again bring into operation the old pre-emption law, giving the homesteader the right to purchase an additional 160 acres of land at \$3 an acre and to give the privilege of second homesteads to the original homesteaders in Manitoba and elsewhere. Mr. Haslam is very much opposed to the pre-emption law, and thinks it would work very much against the land movement. His idea is to set apart out of the odd numbered sections in each township which are available at the present time, four sections which can be used later on for the building of the Hudson's Bay railroad and if necessary the Georgian Bay canal. This would leave available some eight millions of acres for the purpose, and it is more than likely that these lands would bring, if sold on the same terms as the school lands, at least \$10 an acre.

Mr. Sifton's plan of opening up a great share of the odd numbered sections to homesteaders is the best method.

The Hudson Bay railway will be a great factor in the development of the large portions of the Canadian Northwest, particularly in the northern part, but a large proportion of the country will still have to depend on the lake route via the St. Lawrence river. If it were possible to bring ocean-going steamers during the period of navigation into Fort William and Port Arthur it would go a great way to solve the problem of cheap transportation to the markets of Europe.

The great problem of western Canada is cheap transportation, so that the farmers of western Canada in competition with Argentine shall be able to get their products into the markets of Europe at a cost that will net them larger returns than at present.

The Georgian Bay canal will also have a tendency to enhance the importance of the Canadian route and anything that will tend towards a

promotion of that trade will be popular in Eastern Canada and will help to build up trade of that part of the country.

There is also a great need in western Canada for more and cheaper money, as in the development of that great district there is a great deal of money required for other purposes than those of railway building. The cities and municipalities will require in the near future immense sums for their purposes and the farmers likewise. This money will have to be procured largely from Great Britain, and Mr. Haslam suggests that the field for investment of money in Western Canada should be brought very forcibly before the British investor.

It is estimated by competent authorities that there are now \$1,800,000,000 of British money invested in Canada in all classes of securities. And while this may be an exaggerated amount, it is no doubt true that while some of the money invested in Canada in the past may have brought very meagre returns, and some of it may have been lost altogether as was the case with some of the money invested in British Columbia mines and in the early railway building in Canada, this has been more than made up by the increased value of such securities as the Hudson Bay company, the Canadian Northwest Land Company and the different other land companies, the Canadian Pacific railway securities and the different other Canadian investments which have increased in value.

Mr. Haslam, asked about the Asiatic question on the Pacific coast, and how the trouble with the Japanese and other Asiatic peoples were going to affect the future of the country, said: "This question can only be decided one way, and that is in the theory that the Pacific coast is a white man's country, and while there has been an undoubted scarcity of labor in the past this will gradually right itself through European immigration. The present great activity in railway building cannot continue at its present intensity for many years and eventually there will be a large number of men who are now employed in the construction of the trunk lines of railway which will be available for ordinary labor."

But with the great growth and development of Canada, both in wealth and population, Mr. Haslam thinks there should be some provision made for the protection of the country in case of stress. Canada at the present time is making some feeble attempts toward the creation of a land force, but nothing has been done towards augmenting the ability of the British nation to defend Canada in case of an attack by sea, and as Canada by virtue of its immense coast line on the Pacific and Atlantic coast is one of the greatest maritime countries of the world, the time has surely arrived when she should consider the advis-

ability of building at least one battleship. This—not for the purpose of aggression at all—but to demonstrate to the world at large that Great Britain can depend on her aggressive young offspring for assistance. Nothing that Canada can do at the present time, in view of the immense rivalry of European countries in the creation of immense navies, could bring her so thoroughly before the attention of the British investor.

It is not thought that the very cordial feelings that exist between Great Britain and France at the present time that there could be any serious objection to a proposal of this kind by French-Canadian citizens. And it is rather too much to expect that the whole burden of defence of the far flung British Empire should rest on the British people, when there is building up a great young Britain on the American continent.

Canada could, without any great hardship to itself, build during the next three years at least one "Dreadnaught," and the sentimental effect of this would be inestimable, as Germany and other countries would soon realize that it would be impossible to compete with Great Britain in ship building, for, when her resources were tried to the utmost there still would be the great self-governing young Britain who would be willing to assist.

Minards Liniment for sale everywhere.

**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**  
EIGHT HOURS Are Saved BY USING THE  
**Canadian Northern RAILWAY BETWEEN REGINA AND EDMONTON**  
Lv. Regina daily (ex. Sunday) 7 45k.  
Arr. Edmonton next day, 6.16 a.m.

The Busy Business Man Appreciates a Saving of Time.

**\$16.30 ONE-WAY FARE \$16.30**  
**\$26.50 80-Day Return Fare \$26.50**

Sleeping and Dining Cars BETWEEN WARMAN AND EDMONTON.

Full information from MR. F. J. HURKETT, Ticket Agent, Regina, or from C. W. COOPER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

**Great**

**IT'S NOW**

With the n

**A Few Days More**

It's a pr  
Bargain Fea  
**Cash**  
That's t

It may  
and pay mo

New York Mad  
and small of  
These were  
\$27.50 to \$35.00  
Wreck Price

Beautiful Hand-  
foremost man-  
best hair cloth-  
terns. These  
regular way  
Wreck Price

**29**

From  
placing the

FINE  
Stetson Styles, New  
3.00 and 3.50 New  
Wreck Price.....  
2.00 and 2.50 Hats,  
Wreck Price.....

TROU  
\$6.00 and \$6.50 TROU  
New Stripes and  
line of Patterns.  
3.50 WELL MADE  
Beautiful line of

**SPEC**

Open  
Evenings  
Till 9.30

NOT A SINGLE APPLICANT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER POVERTY

**Canadian Outdoor Life**

**FORWARD STEP**  
IN THE INTERESTS OF  
**Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives**

The National Sanitarium Association of Canada has undertaken to publish a monthly magazine devoted to the Outdoor Treatment of Tuberculosis, and the inculcation of Hygienic Methods of Living for the people generally. The first number was issued in November, 1906.

All profits from this magazine— from subscriptions and advertising—will go to the maintenance of patients at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Any one contributing one dollar a year, or more, to the funds of the Hospital will become a subscriber to CANADIAN OUT-DOOR LIFE for one year.

No Father, No Mother, No Home— Worse Than a Prisoner  
GARFIELD BRACEY, BERLIN, Ont.: Enclosed please find doctor's certificate and examination papers. Hope you will secure me a place in your Sanatorium. You will notice that my circumstances is a hard one; no father, no mother, no home—worse than a prisoner. Nobody wants me on account of my disease. Hoping you will have the charity and consider my position, and give me a position at once in your Sanatorium, I ever pray.

An Orphan, without Home or Means  
DR. A. E. HANNA, PERTH: I have a patient here, a young fellow in whom I am greatly interested. He has tuberculosis. He is a poor young fellow, an orphan, out of home, without any means. If we sent him up would you take him in and do the best you can for him? I know how difficult it is to accommodate all who require treatment, but this is a special case.

It is always encouraging to have a letter from friends who kindly contribute. For the convenience of those who have not time to write, the following blank may be used:

**SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.**

Dear Sir,  
I have pleasure in enclosing the sum of.....  
(\$.....), as a contribution to the maintenance of the MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Name.....  
Address.....

CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE SENT TO  
HON. SIR W. R. WERREDDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Vice-President Nat. San. Association, Toronto, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, Toronto.

All Subscriptions received will be acknowledged in the Toronto "Globe" and "News." Anyone subscribing one dollar or more becomes a subscriber to the "Canadian Outdoor Life" for one year.

"I WAS SPECIALLY PLEASSED WITH THE ATTENTION PAID TO CONDUCT THE INSTITUTION CAREFULLY AND ECONOMICALLY."—Dr. R. W. Bruce-Smith, Government Inspector Hospitals and Charities.

# All Records Broken in the Great Railroad Wreck Sale IT'S NOW DOWN AND OUT

With the remainder of our sensational purchase from the Railway Claims Agent  
At Only 44c. on the Dollar

A Few **SATURDAY NIGHT** Ends This  
Days More **Great Sale**

It's a proven fact that the trade of Regina and vicinity fully appreciate such real  
Bargain Feasts as this. Profits are now entirely eliminated.

**Cash We Must Have and We Must Get It Quick!**

That's the reason why we are now Chopping Prices Still Deeper.

## CLOTHING FOR MEN

It may seem a little early to lay in a New Spring Suit. WHY WAIT a few weeks  
and pay more than double the prices we are asking now?

**New York Made Suits**--All the new cloths--plain colors  
and small overchecks. Any style and full line of sizes.  
These were made to retail at from  
\$27.50 to \$35.00, and they are worth it. **Wreck Price** **13.85**

**Pure All-Wool Suits**--Fine Tweeds and Worsted, plain colors  
and fancy overchecks. Full line of sizes.  
These were made to sell at from \$18.00 to  
\$20.00. **Wreck Price** **7.90**

**Fine Wool Tweed Suits**--Fancy and plain colors, any size  
you wish. None worth less than \$12.50,  
many up to \$15.00. **Wreck Price** **5.75**

**Beautiful Hand-Tailored Suits**--Each garment made by our  
foremost manufacturers, hand-padded shoulders, guaranteed  
best hair cloth fronts, all the late New York styles and pat-  
terns. These were made to sell in a  
regular way at from \$22.50 to \$25.00. **Wreck Price** **10.90**

**22 only Nobby Suits**--Mostly novelties and large range of  
patterns. These are values from \$10.00 to  
\$12.00, but some were slightly soiled in  
the wreck. **Wreck Price** **3.65**

## 29 CASES New Spring Clothing and Footwear

From this great purchase open and on Sale To-day. Lack of room forbid our  
placing these on sale sooner.

<p><b>FINE HATS</b></p> <p>Stetson Styles, Wreck Price..... <b>1.65</b></p> <p>3.00 and 3.50 New Spring Hats Wreck Price..... <b>1.37</b></p> <p>2.00 and 2.50 Hats, all styles Wreck Price..... <b>.88</b></p> <p><b>TROUSERS</b></p> <p>\$6.00 and \$6.50 TROUSERS, All the New Stripes and Weaves, Large line of Patterns. Wreck Price... <b>3.37</b></p> <p>3.50 WELL MADE TROUSERS Beautiful line of Patterns..... <b>1.68</b></p>	<p>35c Cashmere Sox NOW <b>17 CENTS</b></p> <p>25c. TIES, Swell line of patterns, NOW <b>12 CENTS</b></p> <p>BOY'S BRACES, the 25c. kind NOW <b>9 CENTS</b></p> <p>1.00 WORK SHIRTS, all colors... NOW <b>58 CENTS</b></p>	<p>5c. HANKERCHIEFS NOW <b>2 1/2 CENTS</b></p> <p>60c., 75c. WORK SHIRTS Heavy Duck, Durnin, etc. NOW <b>38 CENTS</b></p> <p>Fine Negligee Shirts, All Colors, 1.00 Value NOW <b>48 CENTS</b></p> <p>\$1.50 and 1.75 Fancy Neg- ligee Shirts, swell patterns NOW <b>68 CENTS</b></p>	<p><b>FOOTWEAR</b></p> <p><b>AMERICAN MADE FINE BOOTS</b> In all leathers--Patent, Vici, etc. All the new lasts and toes, best oak tan bottoms. Made to sell at 7.00 and 7.50. Wreck Price..... <b>4.40</b></p> <p><b>MEN'S FINE BOOTS</b>--Best grade hand welt bottoms, all leathers and newest toes for spring. Well worth 5.50 to 6.50. Wreck price..... <b>3.17</b></p> <p><b>SWELL BOOTS FOR MEN</b> in all the new styles mostly Blucher cut, Vici and Box Calif. Real Value \$4 4.50 and some 5.00. Wreck Price. <b>2.33</b></p>
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## SPECIAL!

Many of our friends have expressed a wish to take advantage of this Great Sale, but say  
they are A LITTLE SHORT OF CASH. We wish to favor all and have arranged  
that a SMALL DEPOSIT will secure any purchases you may desire to make now.

Open  
Evenings  
Till 9.30

# C. H. GORDON & CO.

## CANADA'S FINANCES

Expenditure chargeable to Consolidated fund -- \$51,542,161
Capital expenditures--
National Transcontinental Railway ----- \$5,537,865
Railways ----- 1,603,701
Canals ----- 887,383
Public Works ----- 1,797,871
Militia ----- 976,282
Dominion Lands ----- 526,582
Total ----- \$11,929,139
Special expenditure for rail- way subsidies ----- \$ 1,324,289
Bounties ----- 1,581,944
Total ----- \$ 2,906,233
Total expenditure-- \$65,776,138
Total revenue -- \$67,972,109
Excess of revenue over expenditure --\$2,195,971
Add sinking fund --\$1,177,146
Decrease in nation- al debt ----- \$ 3,371,117

A vaster deficit than has been is  
the outlook for the year, as drawn  
from the annual budget statement of  
Finance Minister Fielding.

For the current year ending March  
31, 1908, the increase in the national  
debt will be \$12,000,000, the surplus  
expenditures over the revenue being  
\$14,000,000, which the sinking fund  
of two million will reduce to that  
figure.

It is next year's prospect, however  
that is the most discouraging, the  
estimated deficit being over thirty  
millions. Mr. Fielding estimates that  
in 1908-9 the revenue will fall below  
ninety million dollars.

Mr. Fielding presented the financial  
statement in such a way that the  
most untutored would not fail to re-  
cognize that the government is up  
against a serious condition of affairs.  
He, however, struck an optimistic  
note and while freely admitting the  
prospects of a considerable reduction  
in revenue and a prodigious increase  
in outlay he felt that the position of  
the country was strong and that the  
financial storm, which had upset con-  
ditions in the United States, would be  
weathered.

Briefly the finance minister tabu-  
lated the revenue and expenditure for  
the fiscal years of 1906-7, 8 and prob-  
able conditions of 1908-9.

In the year ending March 31st, '07,  
there was a surplus of \$16,427,167,  
and a decrease in net debt of \$5,371-  
117, while in ten and a half years  
the net increase in debt had been  
only \$5,714,427.

For the current year the estimated  
revenue was \$96,500,000; ordinary ex-  
penditure, \$77,500,000, surplus over  
ordinary expenditures, \$19,000,000.  
On capital account the expenditure  
was \$33,000,000, which added to or-  
dinary made a total of \$110,500,000,  
a deficit of \$14,000,000. From this  
sinking fund \$2,000,000 is taken leav-  
ing net increase of debt \$12,000,000.

decided to issue Dominion notes, they  
in some small degree affecting govern-  
ment reserves but with ample se-  
curities from Banks and Bank of Mon-  
treal. This was a technical depart-  
ure from the Currency Act, but he  
was sure parliament would sanction  
it under the circumstances.

This course reduced the reserve to  
56 per cent., which was, after all, a  
strong showing. This experience,  
said the finance minister, suggested  
the need of greater elasticity of our  
currency.

The best way was to extend the  
powers of the banks as to their cir-  
culation, and to allow the banks to  
issue an emergency circulation to the  
extent of 15 per cent. of their com-  
bined paid up capital and rest or re-  
serve combined. This during the crop  
moving period only.

"Our banking capital is owned in  
Canada," continued Mr. Fielding.  
"Why not have it owned abroad?"  
suggested Mr. Maclean.

"That," replied Mr. Fielding,  
"would be the better condition, but  
it perhaps could not be brought  
about. Moreover the investors in  
bank stock in Canada could not be  
expected to increase capital in emer-  
gencies which would be an alterna-  
tive of relief."

"Accordingly the principle of this  
emergency note circulation has been  
determined."

"What would the emergency cir-  
culation amount to?" asked W. P.  
Maclean.

Mr. Fielding replied that the com-  
bined circulation allowed was 164-  
129, 239, 15 per cent. upon which  
would amount to \$24,619,585, but  
this amount would scarcely be re-  
quired in any one period. For this  
privilege the government would re-  
quire the banks to pay 5 per cent.

Feeling of Confidence.

Turning to next fiscal year Mr.  
Fielding said the general feeling of  
business men was one of hopeful con-  
fidence united with much caution.

"We are just emerging," he said,  
"from a period of world wide finan-  
cial stringency. Financial systems  
and institutions of all countries have  
been severely tried. It should be  
gratification to us all, that none have  
stood the test better than those of  
Canada. In a single case in which  
one of our banks became embarrass-  
ed, sister institutions immediately  
looked over its affairs and its business  
went on without the slightest hitch.

"One of the conditions which ac-  
centuated the difficulties in the United  
States was fortunately unknown  
here. I refer to what is called the  
hoarding of money. In the United  
States men lost faith in the financial  
institutions and withdrew their money  
and locked it up. Happily nothing  
of this kind occurred in Canada.  
There was justifiable confidence in  
our banking institutions. Where mon-  
ey was withdrawn it was not hoard-  
ed, but applied to investment or oth-  
er useful purposes.

Time for Caution.

"On the part of the government it  
is time for caution and yet time for  
courage. Large law enterprises which  
would call for great outlay, may well  
be laid aside for a little while, but  
works which we already have in hand  
and perhaps other works not calling  
for heavy outlay must not be neglect-  
ed. Particularly must we not fail  
to push forward the great enterprise  
of the transcontinental railway. We  
have reached a stage with this enter-  
prise which calls for heavy expendi-  
ture, yet we feel it our duty to urge  
severe in the west; this was natural,  
because it was a period of greatest  
activity. Early in November it was  
urged on the government that ar-  
rangements made by banks were in-  
sufficient to move the crops.

(Continued on page 6.)

**THE WEST**

Published every Wednesday by The West Company, Limited, at their office, Rose Street, next New City Hall.  
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 All communications, etc., should be addressed to

**THE MANAGER,**  
**THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED**  
**REGINA, SASK.**



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1908

**Further Evidence**

Our former statements with regard to the quality and price of seed grain furnished by the government, has been challenged by the government and Mr. Motherwell, but we did not make any assertions which we are forced to retract, and our information was based on specific facts. We cited cases which arose at White-wood, Qu'Appelle and Lipton, and whether the wheat in the Winnipeg elevator at Regina, or the grain procured by Walter Simpson is good has no application to the specific instances which we recorded. It is not good enough that the grain distributed in the Regina district is all right, for the whole of the seed grain should be beyond question, this having been guaranteed especially as regards its cleanliness.

Neither Mr. Motherwell nor The Leader have refuted the fact that much of the grain contains wild oats and other noxious weeds.

The West is not in the habit of making statements of this kind without being able to substantiate them, and we wish it clearly understood that our information as to the quality and prices came in the first instance from a grain man in Winnipeg who knows what he is talking about, and who is a strong Liberal in politics.

The West made no insinuations against Mr. Leach in this matter; but, we do believe that Mr. Castle's department is seriously at fault. We are gathering facts from various points throughout the province, and we know that what we say, we can prove at any time.

It is not unfair to make a comparison between the cost of seed grain to the farmers of the Langenburg district with the prices being paid by the farmers in the Russell district east, which is in Manitoba. In that district in the sister province the municipality loaned the money for the grain, and the revee did the purchasing. He procured his wheat, which is good 2 Northern, at 25 cts. per bushel less than was paid by Mr. Castles, and the Russell farmers saved 20 cents per bushel on their oats.

At several points on the Yorkton branch, and especially at Saltcoats and Langenburg the oats which were graded to the farmers as 2 White, and for which they were charged 70 cents, are rejected oats when compared with the standard grades, and the government seed is full of Canadian Thistle and Mustard. Not only that, but in some cases the oats have never been through a cleaner.

We therefore, repeat that there are points in this province where grain that was never cleaned and which is full of foul seeds, have been distributed among the farmers.

It is an outrage to impose on the ignorant Galicians by unloading on

them rejected dirty oats at 70 cents per bushel. Mr. Motherwell may froth at the mouth if he will, and give his "emphatic denial," but what we say is true, and we are prepared to prove it by the best of evidence from the districts which we have named. One thing certain is that after the next crop, the busiest man in Mr. Motherwell's department will be Mr. Willing, the provincial weed inspector.

**Steeped in Politics**

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report on the condition of the civil service of Canada in their report severely censure some of the departments. The report states that about the only visible sign of any intelligent purpose in the department of Marine and Fisheries is that of spending as much money as possible. This is a strange tribute to pay to a department of a government which makes such professions of economy.

About the outside service throughout the country, the commission declares what is known only too well, that it is wholly steeped in politics, and the service is used more for the advancement of party interests than of public interest.

This only bears out what The West has been stating for several years past. When a vacancy occurs in the service, the new appointment is made in the vast majority of instances, not with a view so much to improve the service and give the country the best value, but with a view to promoting the interests of the Liberal party. We claim that the civil service should be removed from the influence of party favors, and that in appointments ability and personal character of the appointees should be the first consideration.

**Editorial Notes**

Walter Scott met the Duke of Devonshire while he was away. Most unfortunate for the Duke's relatives!

Are the people of Canada going to stand for such a state of affairs as exists in the civil service and as reported by the commission?

It was the sad duty of W. M. Martin to disillusion the mind of Hon. Walter about the rosy prospects of the Liberal party in Saskatchewan.

Since it has been rumored about that the government may adopt the policy of government ownership towards the telephone system within the province, we note that several points in the province are making moves to form companies to build lines. The Alameda Rural Telephone Company, is among the latest.

**Press Comments**

(Toronto News)

The proposal to throw open to immediate settlement the railway land grant lands of the west probably would have been the result which Mr. Sifton predicts, and no doubt would mainly attract settlers from the United States, which are easily assimilated. A novel proposal in this connection is to reserve 3,000,000 acres in order to create a fund for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. Many considerations, however, arise in this connection which will bear more deliberate examination. It is certain that sooner or later the Hudson Bay railway will be constructed, and we may be sure that the settled desire of the west cannot be set aside by eastern opinion. The commercial value of the route is problematical. It is doubtful if such a road could exist as a commercial enterprise. But our whole experience warns against dogmatic opposition based mainly on suspicion and ignorance. The west has become powerful at Ottawa, and with every year will become more powerful, and both on land policy and railway policy its judgment will be influential if not final. The News, indeed, can reach no other conclusion than that the lands of the west should be owned and administered by the western provinces, and that only irritation and distrust can result from any other relation between the federal and provincial authorities.

(Yorkton Enterprise.)

Farmers obtaining government seed grain need not be surprised at finding some of it plentifully sprinkled with wild oats.

The specifications issued by the purchasing agent, Mr. C. C. Castle, provide that they must not contain more than 25 wild oats to the bushel.

This means 856 grains to the bushel or 2,550 grains of wild oats per acre, when sowed. This means an average of 16 grains to the square rod. That is, the government was willing to purchase and distribute to the farmers seed oats with wild oats enough in it to send up stalks every two paces in every direction, all for seventy cents a bushel, while one of the elevators has been supplying good clean seed, without any frozen wheat in it at 65 cents per bushel, and the price of No. 2 White oats at Winnipeg this week is 46 cents per bushel.

(Qu'Appelle Progress)

Probably the most serious charge that can be made against the federal government is that they have lamentably failed to maintain the moral tone that marked their campaign while in opposition. Not only have they failed, but have been instrumental in lowering the standard of political morality throughout Canada. They rode into power by opposing the remedial bill which split the Conservative ranks, and then imposed on Alberta and Saskatchewan the system which the remedial bill was designed to restore to Manitoba.

The senate was to be reformed yet today it stands as the refuge of party hacks and defeated partisans. The Liberals came to power with a high ideal of purity in handling western lands and timber. How woefully have they betrayed their trust to the illegitimate enrichment of many of their friends and supporters.

Gross election scandals have been common even in the constituencies of the cabinet ministers, as in London, for instance.

No one denies that much advancement has been made in many lines, but it would be a weak government indeed that had not accomplished something of merit in twelve years.

As a party of purity and moral reform the Liberals have sadly failed, and the country cannot but feel ashamed of the numerous lapses in rectitude of the Laurier administration which was vber a government of opportunities.

(Toronto Sun.)

We are shutting our door against the harmless and orderly Chinaman or Jap, and even against the Hindoo who is our fellow subject. We are at the same time opening it to Italians and Polish Jews. This is not an industrial or economical question alone though even under that aspect at present it is serious enough. It is a question of national character. No national system, certainly not one from which the training of character must in a great measure be excluded, can soon overtake the social need. During the last decade there has been an influx of foreigners, now swollen or rapidly swelling to a flood. What has been the effect on the amount of crime and disorder? If there has been any increase of drunkenness,

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M.D.

**ALBERTA UNIVERSITY**

**Senate of Western university is now complete—Justice Stuart, Chancellor.**

The members of the senate of the University of Alberta have been announced. The chancellor and five members of the senate were elected by members of first convocation and the remaining ten were appointed: Justice Stuart, B.A., of Calgary is chancellor of the new university. The members ex-officio are Hon. A. C. Rutherford, B.A., B.C.L., LL.D., premier of Alberta, and H. M. Tory, M.A., LL.D., president of the university.

The ten members of the senate appointed by the executive council are: Mr. Justice Beck, B.A., Edmonton; J. H. Riddell, B.A., D.D., Edmonton, principal of Alberta college; R. G. Brett, M.D., Banff; R. J. Hutchings, Calgary; John A. McDougall, mayor of Edmonton; P. J. Nolan, B.A., K.C., Calgary; John J. Gaetz, Red Deer; O. Boyd, M.D., C. M., Lethbridge, and E. H. Strathy, Lacombe.

The elected members of the senate are: C. A. Kennedy, K.C., Macleod; W. D. Ferris, M.D., Edmonton; J. McCaig, B.A., M.A., LL.D., Edmonton, superintendent of schools; R. S. Jenkins, B.A., M.A., Strathcona, and Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., Edmonton, deputy minister of agriculture.

**Drugging Children A Source of Danger**

When you give your child a so-called "soothing" medicine you are not curing its sickness. You are merely drugging it into temporary insensibility. Soothing medicines contain opiates and an overdose may kill the child. When you give your little one Baby's Own Tablets you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine is safe. And you have the word of thousands of grateful mothers that this medicine will promptly cure all the minor ailments of childhood. Mrs. L. W. Smith, St. Giles, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little girl for constipation and other troubles and have found them the best medicine I have ever used." Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**REDUCED RATE**

**On Agricultural implements is Advocated by R. S. Lake M. P.**

Mr. R. S. Lake, in speaking on the budget, criticised the manner in which the finance minister had loaned money to the banks. In order to do so, it had been necessary to issue paper money in excess of the gold reserve. This would not have been necessary had the government instead of spending all its income, laid aside a reserve for a rainy day. Further, although the banks had received the loan, they had not advanced money to western farmers, but had refused to loan it on bills of lading as was the usual practice. He had questioned the finance minister on the matter and the reply had been that the banks must be the judges as to whom loans would be made. That had not been very satisfactory to him, and he did not think it would pay, Ltd.

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CRAIK SASK

be very satisfactory to the people of the west.

"Agricultural implements are to the farmer what raw materials are to the manufacturer," he declared, in advocacy of a reduction of the duty on them. Last year, he pointed out, Opposition members had proposed a reduction during the tariff debate, but the Liberals had voted solidly against it.

Mr. W. E. Knowles—"How many members of the opposition voted for the reduction?"

Mr. Lake—"All the western opposition members voted for it." Taking up the question of C.P.R. exemption from taxation in the new provinces, Mr. Lake charged that the neglect of the government had caused the loss of the rights of the province. During the autonomy debate the premier's attention had been called to the question. Sir Wilfrid had replied that litigation was in progress and so the government could not interfere, but had given the impression that the case would, if necessary be carried to the English Privy Council. However, it appeared that the appeal from the supreme court decision had not been taken for two years after judgment and therefore the privy council had refused leave to appeal. Consequently the C.P.R. was still exempt and the people of the new provinces were thus under double taxation.

A similar situation existed as regards the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, whose lands, owing to the fact that land patents had not been issued to the company, were still exempt from taxation.

Mr. Lake accused the government with playing with the Hudson's Bay Railway question. The line, he stated, was considered an absolute essential throughout the west. In the same connection he urged the supply of more adequate transportation facilities to handle the crops, and the establishment of terminal and transfer elevators. These elevators, he maintained would easily pay their cost.

**GRAIN GROWERS**

**Of Richardson organize—Walter Simpson Speaks on Advantages of Organizing.**

The Richardson farmers met in the Camden school house on Saturday, 21st of March, at the instance of R. Moore, president of the Regina Grain Growers' Association, and after the advantages of organization and the work accomplished by the farmers' associations of the three provinces had been explained by Walter Simpson, hon. president, Regina grain Growers' Association, proceeded to organize the Richardson Grain Growers' Association, electing the following gentlemen to office.

President—A. Weeks.  
 Vice Pres.—B. Adams  
 Sec.-Treas.—G. Campbell.  
 Directors — Messrs. Rathenburg, Crum, A. Shane, G. Anderson, R.H. Moore and S. Burgess.

Mr. Moore deserves great credit for getting together such a business like set of men, who kept the speaker busy the whole afternoon explaining various points of the commercial and of the farmers' profession.

After adjournment, they of their own volition, went into session again to hear something of the aim, work accomplished and ultimate intentions of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and he did not think it would pay, Ltd.

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**MEDICAL HALL**  
 Wishes to announce to the public that he has purchased the stock of the O. A. ANDERSON DRUG CO. and solicits a share of your patronage  
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 They will insist on your having fire insurance on your buildings. Is your life not much more valuable? Certainly. Then see us at once about a policy that will protect your family and your home.  
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 SEVERAL THOUSAND BUSHELS OF WHEAT, suitable for Seed, bought in October and November, 1907, and shipped from districts not affected by frost, now in store at MILL ELEVATOR, Dewdney and Smith Streets.

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**BANFF BRIQUETTES**  
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 WORK WITH YOU IN THE KITCHEN. Easy to light—gives a quick fire and a lasting heat. A trial will convince you.  
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 We are devoting attention to the laundering of LACE CURTAINS. We use a special grade of soap, have first-class stretchers and of course "know how." May we call on you? Phone 247.  
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**The girl who takes Scott's Emulsion has plenty of rich, red blood; she is plump, active and energetic.**  
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**It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.**  
 ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

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 Beautiful Oak price ..... \$30.00 Sideboard  
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 Now ..... \$12.00 Couch for 10.50  
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We have in our store and warehouse the  
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## FURNITURE

That was ever put on the Regina market.

\$20,000 of this must be turned into cash  
during the month of April. Therefore we have  
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are all new and of the very latest design, will be  
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Here Are a Few Items to Show You That  
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Sideboards	Extension Tables
Beautiful Oak. Regular \$72.00. Sale price <b>\$50.00</b>	Regular \$ 8.80, now <b>\$ 6.50</b>
\$20.00 Sideboards for <b>15.00</b>	Regular \$2.00, now <b>62.00</b>
Twenty other designs at the same rate of discount.	
Couches	Rockers
\$24.00 Couch now <b>\$19.00</b>	We have 200 of these to sell at less than cost.
Beautiful all-leather Couch with Oak frame. Regular \$43.00. Now <b>\$32.00</b>	Good Oak Rockers. Regular \$3.50, to be sold at <b>\$2.00</b>
\$12.00 Couch for <b>9.00</b>	<b>THIS IS A SNAP!</b>
10.50 " <b>8.00</b>	We also have Rockers which usually sell for \$32.00. During this sale we will sell at <b>\$22.00</b>
Buffets	Beds
\$29.00 Buffet, now <b>\$22.00</b>	Iron and Brass Beds of all descriptions.
35.00 " <b>26.00</b>	Regular \$ 6.00 Beds, now <b>\$ 4.50</b>
49.00 " <b>37.00</b>	" 8.00 " <b>6.00</b>
We have about 19 Buffets to clear; all elegant design and finish.	
Regular \$13.50, now <b>\$10.00</b>	
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Besides the above we have Bed-room Suites,  
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## POULTRY SHOW

A full list of the Winners of Special Prizes which were donated.

Lieutenant Governor's Cup for the best breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks bred and owned by a farmer in Saskatchewan; cup to be held by winner for one year, medal to become his property—H. H. Willis, Boharm.

Grand challenge cup for the best Orpington cock; cup to be held one year by winner, medal to become his property—W. H. Gee, Regina.

Seymour Green cup for best pen of variety; cup to be held by winner one year, medal to become his property—Milne Bros., Brandon.

Moosomin challenge shield for best cocked and three pullets of any one variety in any one breed owned and bred by the exhibitor in Saskatchewan—W. H. Taylor, Fleming.

The Lee-Hodgins Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont., for best pen of any Mediterranean breed—W. H. Taylor, Fleming, white leghorns.

Maw & Sons, Parkdale, near Winnipeg, bronze turkeys—M. I. Colton.

Jos. Pritchard, Wapella, for best pair white Wyandotte pullet—O. H. Rothwell, Regina.

C. C. Cook, Arcola, for best pair of barred Plymouth—Rocks—G. H. Grundy, Virden.

Hy. Birks & Son, Winnipeg, for best White Plymouth Rock cockerel—A. Edwards, Regina.

G. S. Gamble, Regina, for best pair of Rhode Island Reds, each bird to score 80 points—G. S. Gamble.

J. W. Creswell & Co., for best pair of Pekin Ducks—W. Anderson, Brandon.

Wheatley Bros., for winner of first prize in poultry class—W. Niblock of Grand Coulee.

Bert Tucker for best white Leghorn hen—W. H. Taylor, Fleming.

M. G. Howe for best Rhode Island Red pullet—G. S. Gamble, Regina.

F. G. England, black minorea pullet—R. H. Cook, Arcola.

Regina Trading Co., for best Cochon pullet—W. Anderson, Brandon.

The McCarthy Supply Co., for best pair of Toulouse Geese—J. Pritchard Wapella.

R. H. Williams, for best pair of Cochon bantams—Milne Bros. Brandon.

Hindson Bros., for brown Leghorns—W. A. Heron, Sparling, Man.

Burton Bros., best Buff Orpington cockerel—Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin.

W. H. Dunlop, best Buff Orpington pullet—W. H. Gee, Regina.

Simpkin Bros., best Buff Orpington hen—H. Ensor, Balgonie.

Peart Bros. Hardware Co., Ltd., best pair barred Plymouth Rock pullets—H. H. Willis, Boharm.

Karl Boet, best barred Plymouth Rock cockerel—G. H. Grundy, Virden.

The McCusker Implement Co., best barred Plymouth hen exhibited by a farmer—H. H. Willis, Boharm.

A. Nuttall, best pair of canaries—M. I. Colton, Tregarva.

R. N. Kelly, best white Wyandotte cock—O. H. Rothwell, Regina.

O. A. Anderson best pair game bantams—G. H. Grundy, Virden.

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Among men who see their fellows clothed as we clothe men. The jealousy isn't confined to looks—we shame others as to prices. How are you going to know beyond this bold statement, fact as it is? Come in here the first day you're this way.

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**HURRY JOBS** are our special ty. When the pipes burst or the plumbing leaks, don't stop to worry but send for us. The job will be quickly and properly done and the smallness of the price will surprise you. A GOOD PLUMBER will save you much worry and much money.

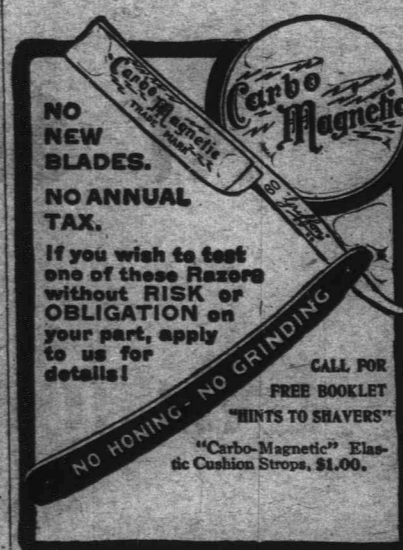
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**Canada's Finances**

(Continued from page 3.)

it over. The government had advanced two millions to the company to discharge their obligations to the banks, and arrangements were made to pay them the balance. The amounts advanced to the banks was \$5,018,458 with interest.

R. L. Borden asked how much the country had put into the bridge. The government appropriated a subsidy, replied Mr. Fielding, part of which was paid, but when the Guarantee Act was passed the subsidy was cancelled. There might be other debts of the company which Mr. Fielding did not know of. To Mr. Ames he said that the amount required for the transcontinental railway did not include the bridge. He could not tell Mr. Borden what would be required to complete the bridge.

From 1896 to 1902 the post office went behind, but every year since there has been a growing and substantial surplus. It was to be remembered said the finance minister, that the change from deficits to surpluses was coincident with a material reduction in postal rates. The expansion in business in the post office had grown in the same period as follows: 236 post offices; 355 postal note offices, 115 money order offices, 32 savings banks.

The revenue of the Intercolonial Railway for the last fiscal period was \$6,248,251; ordinary expenditures, \$6,031,111 and surplus \$218,079. On the P.E.I. Railway there had been a deficit of \$67,713.

The expenditures for the period were grouped as follows: Consolidated revenue fund, \$51,542,161; capital expenditure National Transcontinental Railway, \$5,537,867; railways, \$1,603,701; canals \$887,838; public works, \$1,937,871; Dominion lands \$526,583; militia \$975,282; railway subsidies, \$1,324,889; bounties, \$1,581,944. Total expenditure, \$65,775,138.

Total revenue was \$67,972,109 and excess of revenue over total expenditure, \$2,193,971, to which add the sinking funds, \$1,177,146, making a decrease of the net debt of \$3,371,117.

**National Debt Reduction**  
Since 1867 in only six years had there been a reduction in the national debt, once during the administration of Sir Francis Hincks, again in 1882, when Sir Leonard Tilley was finance minister and four times during the present administration. A moderate increase in debt from time to time was to be expected. In the ten and a half years since the present government came into power there had been small increases, but during that time the government had provided generously for public services, perhaps hon. gentlemen opposite would say recklessly, and had spent \$127,000,000 outside of ordinary charges on capital account. Notwithstanding this, in ten and a half years the net debt had increased only \$5,174,427, and if it had not been for a special item of the National Transcontinental railway there would be no increase whatever.

He was able to show that from the point of view of increase of population there had been no increase. In 1891 the net debt per head of population was \$49.09, which gradually increased till 1897, when it was \$50.47, while today it was but \$42.84. "Cheer now boys," admonished the opposition, and the Liberals pounded their desks.

Had it not been for the expenditure on the Transcontinental Railway the government would close the present year with a reduction of the national debt of \$5,304,000.

With the present increase of population, Mr. Fielding did not anticipate there would be any increase in debt per head.  
The amount expended to date on the national transcontinental railway up to 1907, said Mr. Fielding, was \$8,163,878. So that at the close of the year the total expenditures on the account would be 26 millions.

"Geo. Taylor thought the road was to be built for 13 millions.

"That is one of the hon. gentleman's terms" replied the finance minister.

By reason of the amendment to the B.N.A. Act subsidies to the provinces had been increased from \$6,745,133 to \$9,032,774.

Hon. G. E. Foster  
Mr. Foster who was greeted with enthusiastic opposition cheers, observed that hon. gentlemen opposite were fond of deprecating the condition of affairs as they found them in 1896, to keep in the back ground the world wide prosperity of the past ten years and to make it appear that Canada's prosperity was due to their policy. The fact was that in 1889-90 a world wide depression began which continued for four years.

Canada felt this depression but emerged from it better than any other country. Canada therefore in 1896, emerged from this period steadily progressing. The only trouble on the horizon was the Manitoba school question, which those gentlemen had fanned into light and kept ablaze for their own purpose, yet at no time did it threaten a disturbance of general good feeling between the peoples of this country. The Liberals had set for themselves the task of reducing taxation, reducing the public debt, obtaining reciprocity with the United States, getting a mutual preference from Great Britain, to reduce the number of cabinet ministers,

cut down the expenditure, reform the senate, abolish superannuation, abolish bounties, discontinue the system of railway bonuses, and keep the land for the settlers. Besides, they were to raise the standard of public life.

It would have been interesting to have seen the effect of reducing expenditure and abolishing the tariff protection, carrying out all other pledges of their self-appointed task. But those Liberals dropped all their professions and went on administering the country on somewhat the old lines of the fiscal policy. Sir Wilfrid, who had pledged himself to reduce the taxation, had in 1906 increased the total customs and inland revenue taxes from \$27,750,285 to \$80,074,818 in 1908. The reduction in taxation had been carried out by taking in customs and excise in ten years, \$142,000,000 more than the Conservatives had collected in a similar period.

As for the claim that the average rate of taxation had been lowered, if the bounties which were given by way of protection were added there would be found to be rather an increase. By reason of the increased values of goods the finance minister was taking increased taxation out of the people to an extent that a 25 per cent. duty in 1905 was practically changed to a 45 per cent. duty on the basis of the prices of that year.

In 1896 the Conservatives were taking in customs and excise taxes at the rate of \$330,000 per week or \$76,000 per day. In 1908 the present government were taking taxes out of the people at the rate of \$1,400,000 per week or \$200,000 per day.

The finance minister had no right to take from a new and struggling country anything except for ordinary current expenses. Borrow money for great enterprises like the G.T.P., and put the burden of interest equally upon the present and future generations.

In all these years of plenty the finance minister had not taken steps to reduce the obligations of the country nor had he taken time by the forelock by providing for retiring these obligations in the future.

The finance minister had not given the people of this country—not more than one year's surplus, whereas, Mr. Foster believed the cost would not be less than \$130,000,000. More than two hundred millions of capital had to be got somewhere in the next few years.

Moreover Mr. Fielding had said that the Quebec bridge would cost only 44 millions.

"I don't think so," said Mr. Fielding, but Mr. Foster read out the minister's speech bearing out exactly what he said.

Dealing with the action of the government in advancing money for

moving crops, Mr. Foster declared that it was a perilous thing to interfere with the ordinary business of the country. When the finance minister undertook to take the reserve, which was the only legal security for depositors, he undertook a very rash thing.

This breaking into the strong box of the people and laying violent hands on the reserve security was a dangerous precedent, and the least the government could have done was to have come down at once to parliament and got its bill of indemnity.

He opened up some scandals laid at the door of the present government, declared that a "paradise for middlemen" had been created, and characterized the trade returns as being fictitious. On the trade returns Mr. Foster dwelt long. These were swollen by a world wide enhancement of prices, and to arrive at a correct idea of the growth of business it was necessary to reduce the columns from values to quantities.

These returns showed that the balance of trade was running steadily against us. In ten years there had been an aggregate adverse balance of \$522,000,000 in our trade with the United States. To remedy matters Mr. Foster would reduce the volume of imports and practice economy.

**Glossing Over Expenditure**  
After referring to the increase of expenditures from forty-three million in 1896 to \$110,000,000 this year with the probable extension to \$130,000,000, Mr. Foster spoke of Mr. Fielding's glossing over the trade conditions.

In times gone by the finance minister had devoted a great deal of time to this, but this year, when business men were taking stock of their affairs, he had rushed through this important phase.

Mr. Foster proceeded to show that the government had gone back on its professions of bringing into force a policy of mutual preference, a reciprocity treaty with every vestige of protection.

Though Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised all these things, he went to England, accepted the Cobden medal and gave a preference to Britain of 25 per cent., at the same time declaring that he did not wish the mother country to abandon free trade. This preference in a fit of loyalty was increased to 33 per cent., but recently it had been reduced by giving favorable terms to France.

Did Sir Wilfrid root out protection? He maintained a duty of 29 per cent. against products of foreign countries and came back from Washington, declaring that we did not want reciprocity with the United States. We had sacrificed some of the important industries of the country by making trade treaty with France.

Scanning trade returns he averred that information given was fictitious. In 1890 the prices of commodities

were the highest in years; in 1896 they were lowest than for a long period, and in 1906 they had gone back to a higher figure than they were in 1890. For instance, a bushel of wheat cost 55 cents in 1896, while in 1907 the same volume of wheat brought over \$1. There was not any more business development or activity in turning over thirty million bushels of wheat, but the value had increased to double the figure.

The trade in Canada in 1896 amounted to two hundred and thirty-six million dollars. Applying values of 1896 to the trade of 1904 the totals were almost the same, the difference being due to a world-wide rise in values. Between 1896 and 1906 the gain in copper alone was \$4,700,000 for the same amount exported each year.

"So many millions more in the pockets of the people," put in Hon. Wm. Paterson.

Mr. Foster was willing to discuss that there never was an increase in value of exports but there was a corresponding increase in imports. The cost of living was just so much greater, and were people better off? In the ten years there was an increase in value of our imports of 169 per cent. For the same period exports increased 118 per cent. Imports from Great Britain increased by 115 per cent., and exports by 100 per cent., while from the United States the increase of imports was 209 per cent., and exports 141 per cent. There was an adverse balance of sixty-one millions in our trade with the United States, and of eleven millions in our trade with other countries outside Great Britain.

**Startling Trade Table**  
The table of trade with the United States is startling. In ten years the aggregate adverse balance of trade with the United States was five hundred and fifty-two millions. This was increasing every year, and last year it had reached the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-four millions.

Mr. Foster went on to show large increases in imports of manufactured articles. This was a condition that required treatment. The government quailed in its boots every time it saw a labor deputation coming to protest against the importation of skilled mechanics to compete with our own laborers. Yet what did it matter whether we brought in skilled mechanics or hired them over in Europe to manufacture articles to be brought to Canada. In one case wages were spent and their families founded in Canada while in the other money stayed in Europe. As the result of the policy of the government the woolen industry was on its last legs.

**The Value of Scenery**  
Scenery as an export commodity was an idea that Mr. Foster offered to the House. He instanced Switzerland. That country had scenery for export. Millions upon millions of

money were spent by tourists buying the unrivaled scenery of Switzerland.

The finance minister had been going abroad borrowing money at a very high rate of interest. He had taken 129 millions out of the people for capital expenditure, but would not have to look elsewhere. If the G.P.R. hadn't been bringing in money where would the finance minister have been in the recent financial crisis?

"Whether we are drifting and how are we going to prevent drifting any farther?" asked Mr. Foster. By limiting the imports we must reduce the adverse balance. Next, greater economy was advised.

A surplus was claimed on the Intercolonial Railway, but Mr. Foster challenged the government to name a committee and he would prove that surplus was arrived at by a different method of keeping books.

**Restricting Child Labor**

In the Ontario legislature the Hon. Nelson Monteith introduced an act to amend the factories act. At present the factories act does not place any restrictions on the hours of employment for boys in factories, although it does restrict the hours during which females may work to ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week. It also provides that one hour a day shall be allowed for the noon-day meal, also that they shall not work later than 6.30 in the evening.

The purpose of the present amendment is to place similar restrictions on the boys in factories between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. This is the recommendation of the committee which met last session to consider the question of child labor. As the act stands at present children may be employed in canning factories during the months of June, July, August, September and October without restrictions as to age or hours

of labor. The amendment now being introduced by the minister of agriculture forbids the employment in factories of children under twelve years of age, and states the hours during which children under fourteen years may be employed. This is another amendment in accordance with the findings of the committee.

Hon. Mr. Monteith's amendment to the shops act raises the age limit for the employment of children in shops from ten to twelve years. The minister explained that the committee on child labor had recommended that the age limit should be placed at 14 years. However, he considered the present amendment a considerable step in advance.

That languid lifeless feeling that

comes with spring and early summer can be quickly changed to a feeling of buoyancy and energy by the judicious use of Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

The Restorative is a genuine tonic to tired, rundown nerves, and a few doses is needed to satisfy the user that Dr. Shoop's Restorative is actually actually reaching that tired spot. The indoor life of winter pearls always leads to sluggish bowels, and to sluggish circulation in general. The customary lack of exercise and outdoor air ties up the liver, stagnates the kidneys, and oftentimes the heart's action. Use Dr. Shoop's Restorative a few weeks and all will be changed. A few days' rest will tell you that you are using the right remedy. You will easily and surely note the change from day to day.

**COAL Domestic and Hard Coal Always on Hand**

We are prepared to Buy Grain in Car Lots

**A. D. MILLAR & CO.**  
Hamilton Street .. Beside New City Hall

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**One month's salary pays the entire cost**

It is not necessary, nor is it wise for young people to spend years of the best portion of their lives in preparing for professions which are not so remunerative as is the work for which they may prepare in a few months. The majority of our graduates receive as much for their services in one month as would pay the total amount of their college fees. Our courses form a short cut to business success. During the last six months the Regina Federal Business College has placed more than sixty students in excellent situations; with initial salaries ranging from \$50 to \$60 per month. Every capable student is guaranteed a good situation upon graduation. The Federal Schools are open the year round and students may enter for instruction at any time. Free catalogue. Write today

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**Diamond Rings**

**20 to 25 Per Cent. Discount**

Off Most Lines is Offered for 14 Days

**BERT. TUCKER**

Call Early, Call Often 1917 South RAILWAY

**"A Kingly Gift"**

**EARL GREY'S APPEAL**

**On behalf of Needy Consumptives**

**Strong words of Canada's Governor-General**

At the official opening of the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, near Toronto, His Excellency delivered an address that must have an important bearing on the future of the sanatorium movement in Canada. We quote:—

"The proceedings this afternoon commenced with a beautiful and reverent prayer from your old friend, Dr. Potts. He prayed that the light of the Lord might shine upon us. That prayer is abundantly answered. We also prayed that the White Plague might be removed. Well, whether that prayer will be answered or not depends upon yourselves."

"Is it not a standing shame and reproach to the governments and individuals that there is not more care taken by the people of Canada to protect themselves against the curse of consumption?"

On his way out to the King Edward Sanatorium, so named by permission of His Majesty King Edward VII—the Governor-General's car was stopped by its progress outside the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. by a large crowd of its employees. A contribution of one hundred dollars was handed the Governor-General, a donation to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

"'Twas a kingly gift," said His Excellency in making acknowledgment: "I will tell the King."

Addressing the large audience that attended these opening exercises, referring to this event, Earl Grey said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, when the workmen of Canada are setting an example of this character, I hope you will not be slow to follow, and I trust that the example of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. may be followed, as I am sure it will, in every factory and manufacturing industry throughout the land."

We carry these words to the people of Canada in our appeal to-day on behalf of the

**Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives**

An institution that has never refused a single applicant admission, because of his or her inability to pay. Seventy-five patients can be cared for to-day. Accommodation could be provided for three hundred if the required money were forthcoming. To make this possible, our appeal is for \$50,000, to be used in extension of buildings and maintenance of patients.

**Where will your money do more good? Every community and every individual is interested.**

His Excellency Earl Grey has shown his interest and sympathy in the work at Muskoka for needy consumptives, by accepting the position of Honorary President of the National Sanatorium Association.

Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 84 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Secy-Treas., National Sanatorium Association, 847 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

**DARWIN'S**

A strong committee has been pointed by Cambridge University make arrangements for the centenary of Charles Darwin next year. On Dominion day the Linnaean Society and Cambridge University in particular and the world of science general, will commemorate the twentieth anniversary of Darwin's great discovery of natural selection. Doubt the jubilee will provoke a flood of speeches denouncing the whole idea of evolution, for, on account of its application to generally accepted religious theories, it has been bitterly opposed; but it is sufficient for Darwin's fame to say that nine-tenths of ten accept his conclusions, and that ninety-nine out of a hundred now regard as an obvious truth his specific discoveries of natural selection.

Yet to speak of the law of natural selection as a discovery due to Darwin alone is to do an injustice to another great naturalist now living, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace. It is true that Dr. Wallace later years has shown himself to have a mind so wonderfully free from prejudice on all subjects that he suffered himself to become mixed with materialist and spiritualist who are not sciences at all. On this point his fame may have suffered popular opinion. But while Dr. Wallace may not leave such an impression upon the scientific thought of today or upon succeeding generations as Darwin did, he certainly deserves equal credit for the specific discovery of natural selection. Indeed the first to acknowledge Wallace's claims was Darwin himself, as the correspondence between the two men show. The whole subject being pertinent to the present time, it will be instructive to trace the steps, as far as known them, of the working out of this great theory.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the theory of evolution, namely that the higher forms of life, such as that of mankind, have grown developed from lower forms, was original with Darwin, although it with his name that the idea is generally associated. At the time his famous voyage on H.M.S. Beagle the theory of evolution was still theory, however generally accepted it remained to be conclusively proved. His observations convinced Darwin that evolution was a fact. He required to go one step further back and find a cause for the evolution. At that time the common idea among the evolutionists was that in animal life modifications occurred because animals and plants were so constituted that they were compelled to change. That is to say, "just because." This was not enough for Darwin, and in vain exercised his great brain, until one day, after reading Malthus' Essay on Population in 1842, "it struck

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We expect to be seeding by 10th inst.  
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Miss Elsie Rollins of the government office, Regina will visit home here during Easter holidays. Miss Rollins has not paid our district a visit since her return from Eastern Canada where she spent a portion of the winter on a holiday. Harry Banfield will visit Newton during Easter holidays.  
Royal Templars of Temperance held their regular meeting on 14th, when a large enrollment of members is expected.  
We hear that there will be a

# DARWIN'S DISCOVERY

A strong committee has been appointed by Cambridge University to make arrangements for the centenary of Charles Darwin next year. On next Dominion day the Linnaean Society and Cambridge University in particular and the world of science in general, will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Darwin's great discovery of natural selection. No doubt the jubilee will provoke a few speeches denouncing the whole idea of evolution, for, on account of its application to generally accepted religious theories, it has been bitterly opposed; but it is sufficient for Darwin's fame to say that nine scientists out of ten accept his conclusions, and that ninety-nine out of one hundred now regard as an obvious truth his specific discoveries of natural selection.

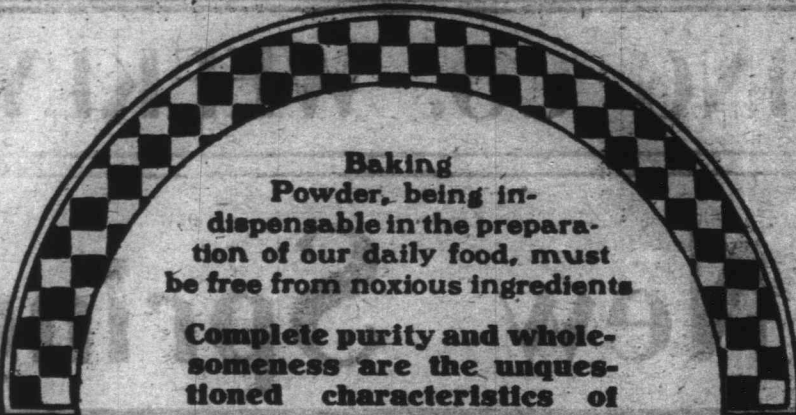
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that under these circumstances—the struggle for existence—favorable variations would tend to be preserved, and unfavorable ones to be destroyed. The result of this would be the formation of a new species. Here then I had a theory by which to work. At once he set to work on a sketch of the theory as it applied to his biological observations, but said nothing about his ideas, until he should have worked out the theory completely. It took him twenty years to do it. But in February, 1858, Wallace, suffering from fever in the Moluccas began thinking of Malthus' Essay, and suddenly the idea flashed on his mind. In two hours, as he says, he had thought out almost the whole of the theory; in three evenings he had finished writing an account of it, and by next mail he had sent his manuscript to Darwin! It was on June 18, 1858, that the letter reached Darwin, asking him for an opinion, and containing a request that if he thought well of the MSS. to show it to Sir Charles Lyell. We can imagine how Darwin was startled, especially when he found that some of his own phrases—"struggle for existence," and "survival of the fittest"—were also used by Wallace. It was surely one of the most striking coincidences in the history of literature or science.

Darwin at once wrote to Lyell, asking him whether, as he had not intended to publish his original sketch, he could now do so honorably, seeing that Wallace had sent him an outline of his theory. "I would rather burn my whole book than let it be or any other man should think that I had behaved in a paltry spirit." In his great difficulty Darwin was very wisely put himself in the hands of his two great friends Lyell and Hooker. They decided to publish on their own responsibility, both Wallace's essay and an abstract of Darwin's theory. So at a special meeting of the Linnaean Society, held to elect a vice President to fill the place of Robert Brown, the noted botanist, the Darwin-Wallace essay was brought forward. That historic occasion was fifty years ago next Dominion Day.

A letter Darwin had written to Prof. Asa Gray of Boston, the previous year, proved that he had the great theory of Natural Selection well digested before it occurred to Wallace; but it was equally well understood by his contemporaries that Wallace's discovery was made independently of Darwin even though later. It was a year and a half after the publication of the essay that Darwin's book, "The Origin of Species" was published, and on account of the tremendous sensation it created in generally accepted ideas, it may be reckoned the most important book of the nineteenth century.—Mail and Empire.



Baking Powder, being indispensable in the preparation of our daily food, must be free from noxious ingredients. Complete purity and wholesomeness are the unquestioned characteristics of

## DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Its active principle, cream of tartar, a pure, health-giving fruit acid, is derived solely from grapes. Poisonous ingredients are found in the low-priced baking powders. Their active principle is a mineral acid derived from sulphuric acid, all of vitriol.

Study the label and buy only baking powder made from cream of tartar.

### PUBLIC INTERESTS NOT CONSIDERED

Royal Commission Reports on Civil Service—Outside Service Steeped in Politics—Trying to see how Much Money they can spend.

Ottawa, Ont., March 26.—Hon. W. S. Fielding, when the House met this afternoon, laid upon the table the report of the civil service commission. The report deals in rather severe terms with the departments of marine and fisheries and militia department, and severely criticises the method of voting supplies in parliament and conducting investigations in relation thereto in the public accounts committee.

The report is a bulky document containing some 77 pages. In addition there are two volumes of printed evidence and several appendices.

Mr. Fielding said he would have preferred to have presented a report in printed form, but as that would involve delay, he presented it in manuscript. The commissioners find that the civil service act should be amended in the direction of simplification. In the matter of appointments the commissioners consider the present rule of placing an age limit at 35 for entering the service as too inflexible. They recommend that the office of permanent messenger should be restored. As to private secretaries they recommend that when a clerk ceases to be a private secretary his connection with the department should cease, and the practice of paying \$600 per year additional to a member of the civil service while acting as private secretary should be repealed. The commissioners consider that anything relating to leave of absence might be struck out of the statutes and dealt with by rules to be laid down by the Treasury Board.

They advise that the civil service act be repealed and fresh provisions made to govern examinations and entrance to the service.

With reference to salaries the commissioners recommend that, taking all in all, the percentage of those employed in the public service in the lowest ranks are paid less than they would have received had they been employed in outside occupations, and less than modern conditions demand. No efficient deputy head should be paid less than \$5,000 a year. As to chief clerks, first class clerks, etc., an annual increase of \$100 should be given until a maximum is reached. With regard to the lower grade officers and their salaries it is difficult to obtain proper assistance at a minimum salary of \$500 unless the service is altogether received from Ottawa. They recommend instead of a minimum salary on entrance a relaxation of the rule, which would allow the entrance salary to begin at \$700. They recommend that temporary employees be classed as in England, as writers, and as vacancies occur, shall be promoted.

There should be below the deputy head a rank officer having special and technical qualifications. In the matter of pay and promotion every officer in the service should be promoted on his merits. Service should be entered free from political favoritism or patronage. Appointment should only be made by merit after competitive examination. A permanent commission of three should be created to deal with the question of service, to supervise examinations, etc.

The commissioners are of the opinion that somehow or other the immediate question of salaries should be dealt with. They cannot recommend general increases, but they would suggest the advisability of at least taking votes for granting increases to deserving officials, and that for eastern Canada both inside and outside service, such increases might be at the rate of 15 per cent.

and promotions than in public interest. Practically in no case is it possible to fill a vacancy in one locality by transfer to another. Those who have political pull use it for what it is worth and bring pressure to procure anything that may prove to their advantage.

Purchase of supplies by the patronage system is strongly condemned, and the suggestion is made that the purchasing agents, probably three, should be appointed at good salaries, to make all purchases for the departments.

The report in addition to dealing with efficiency and sufficiency of the service also raises the broader question as to how far the departments are efficient in looking after the best interests of the Dominion as regards their several expenditures. The report says: "Owing to the good times which have recently prevailed and the large revenues received from the customs, the old fashioned notions of frugality and living within one's means have to some extent been departed from and instances have been found of the departments giving orders for stores and other services to be delivered within the year in excess of the vote granted by parliament. Large amounts have been spent in several places in the Dominion for supplies, but from those enjoying political patronage at what may be called retail rates. Heavy expenditures have been incurred without the necessary consideration or supervision and while no doubt the several officers have felt themselves justified owing to the expansion of the revenues, yet such conduct is contrary to the public interest and ought to be restrained."

The report criticises the present method of voting estimates and suggests that for small estimates a committee should be appointed to deal with estimates before their submission to the House. The finance department should explain in greater detail the increases and decreases. Great Britain is cited as an example for Canada where no control can be let without a public tender, no expenditure can be incurred without parliament's sanction and no expenditure can exceed parliament's appropriation.

The commissioners take issue with the manner in which estimates are dealt with in the house and to the way in which public expenditures are investigated by public accounts committee. They say: "In Great Britain the estimates are accompanied by a memorandum and the secretary of the treasury explains all differences. There the public accounts committee is composed of fifteen members compared with one hundred in Canada, and the chairman is always a member of the opposition. These fifteen members spend from thirty to forty days in careful examination of all expenditures and then report. In Canada during the present session at the first meeting of the public accounts committee six members moved for 41 sets of papers. There is no doubt whatever, that all these papers moved for are demanded for public purposes and in the expectation that campaign literature may be derived therefrom. Of course it is needless to say that the six members were all opposition members."

### TEXAS GAINS

By the Spreading of News That Government was supplying Seed to Western Farmers.

"Nothing has occurred in western Canada within my recollection that has done so much to injure the west as the recent publication by the government of the fact that it proposed to distribute seed wheat to the farmers of the west, owing to the slight frost last season," said a farmer to the Saskatoon Capital, recently. "I have just returned from a trip to Iowa," he continued, "and while there I found that both in that state and in others the real estate men and property vendors were using this information in every possible way to injure the country. They are not particular how they use the information either, and in every place I went I found these men were coloring the news of the government supplying seed wheat to the western farmers in a way which the facts did not warrant, with the object in view of turning the tide of immigration from western Canada to Texas lands."

"In former years when I visited Iowa, I was invariably able to show that on one acre of western Canadian land a farmer would be as far ahead as on two in the United States, and as American lands were worth in the neighborhood of \$100 an acre, while those in the west could be bought at from \$20 to \$25, there was little difficulty in convincing the American that Western Canada was the place for him. This year, however, these same men point to the fact that it has been necessary for the Dominion government to supply us with seed in order to get a crop, and it requires a great deal of argument to counteract this statement.

"However, I myself was able to assure these farmers that there was absolutely no need for the government to send a bushel of wheat into the Saskatchewan district, and in order to back my statement, pointed to the fact that I myself had nearly ten thousand bushels of as good wheat as ever was grown, and that I could sell it to any farmer who was in need of wheat at a much less cost than he would pay to the government."

There was positively no need of the government spreading abroad the impression that we were frozen out in the west. There was no doubt some frost, but conditions were not any worse than they often are on the other side of the line. There is going to be a large immigration from Iowa, even in the face of these damaging reports, but at the same time the near sighted policy of the government has done incalculable harm, and it is to be deplored that the powers that be could not have taken other means of relieving any distress that did occur, and which only happened in odd localities."

### GEO. STURDY

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House Mover and Raiser.  
All kinds of Moving done on short notice. Mail orders promptly attended to.

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All kinds of blacksmithing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

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Sold in any quantity and delivered on cars at Lumsden.  
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Stemshorn's Old Stand  
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### Ideal Meat Market

Broad Street  
For Choice Fresh and Cured Meats give us a call.  
We are headquarters for the above  
Try our Fresh Sausage.  
Phone 168

### \$35.00 Reward.

Strayed from the premises of M. H. Lowe (W-34-16-30W2) Regina, since December 20th, 1925: Dark Brown Mare, white face, about eight years old, weight about 1400 pounds; Bay Mare, six years old, weight about 1300 pounds; Grey Gelding, seven years old, weight about 800 pounds; Brown Mare, three years old, weight about 1050 pounds; also one Gelding three years old and two Colts rising two years old. All branded J T on the right thigh with the exception of one colt. Any information leading to the recovery or return of the above mentioned horses will receive above mentioned reward.  
M. H. LOWE  
Regina, P. O.

### Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism. It is a remedy that will straighten the crooked joints of chronic origin, new and old, in a few days. It is a cure that is safe, reliable, and does not cure only the pain but the disease itself. It is a cure that is safe, reliable, and does not cure only the pain but the disease itself. It is a cure that is safe, reliable, and does not cure only the pain but the disease itself.

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The Regina Pharmacy Stores.

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young people to spend years in preparing for professions to work for which they may receive nothing. Our graduates receive as much as would pay the total cost of their education. Courses form a short cut to the Regia Federal in thirty students in excellent from \$50 to \$60 per month. A good situation upon graduation year round and students Free catalogue. Write today S. HOUSTON, Manager

### "Gift" Cough Remedies Superior-General

Medium for Consumptives, must have an important part in your life. We quote:— "I was cured with a bottle of Dr. Fott's Cough Remedy upon my chest. It is a medicine that neither takes your strength nor your health."



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### A MEDICINE FOR SPRING

Do Not Dose With Purgatives—A Tonic is All People Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That's the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, variable appetite, sometimes headaches and a feeling of depression. Perhaps pimples or eruptions appear or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order; that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble. Don't dose yourself as many people foolishly do with purgatives in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine that will make new, rich blood, build up the weakened nerves, and thus give you new health and strength. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the one medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich, red blood, strengthens the appetite, clears the skin, and makes tired, depressed men and women, bright active and strong. Mr. Harry Higgins, Oshawa, Ont., says:—"I don't think there is anything so equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for nervousness, indigestion, and a run down condition of the blood. For some time I was a great sufferer from these troubles. I tried several remedies but nothing helped me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before taking them I felt like an old man, but by the time I had taken four boxes my strength had returned, my appetite improved, my nerves were steady and I was feeling a renewed man."

If you need a medicine this spring—and most people do—try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and see how speedily they will make you feel like a new person. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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### Local and General

April 1st, All Fool's Day.

Ald. Wilkinson has returned from the east.

A. L. Kidder of Tyvan was in the city last week.

J. C. Pope provincial auditor, has returned from a trip to the west.

W. W. Crory, deputy minister of the Interior was in the city on Saturday.

The third session of the first legislative assembly of Saskatchewan opens tomorrow.

Died—At Regina on Saturday, March 28th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyd.

Have you inspected the stock of spring clothing at the Regina Trading Co.'s store.

The students at the collegiate institute are holding an at home in the city hall on Friday evening.

A. E. Whitmore and J. K. McInnis returned on Saturday evening from a political trip over the Soo line.

Wright Bros. announce an immense reduction sale in this issue. Visit their store and inspect the stock.

C. H. Gordon & Co. are having busy days at their store now. See some of the inducements they offer in this issue.

The death of A. F. Meredith brother of W. R. Meredith of the Glasgow House staff, occurred at Cochrane, Alta., on Monday, March 30th.

Geo. Haid returned this week from spending the winter in Ontario and will shortly resume his duties with the Dominion Express Co.

The funeral of the late Josiah Gilbert took place on Thursday to the Regina cemetery, a service being held at St. Paul's church, Rev. G. O. Hill officiating.

The Regina Optical Company have removed from the Masonic Temple to the store formerly occupied by J. T. Stenshorn on South Railway.

F. J. James of Qu'Appelle moves to Regina this week and in future will become personally identified with the business of which he is a member.

The city will endeavor to force the C.P.R. to pay the taxes which have been levied against them, as in reply to the tax notices sent them they have paid no attention.

The city is negotiating with the railway company to excavate subways at Albert and Broad streets. There is also an agitation under way to have one at Hamilton street.

Another furniture store will be opened in the city in the near future, the vacant store in the Darke block having been rented for that purpose. Mr. J. H. Johnston will be the manager of the new concern.

After an executive meeting of the Irishmen's association last Friday evening, Mr. G. S. Houston, vice president, entertained the other members of the executive to a dainty repast.

The Sons of England are making arrangements for a monster banquet on St. George's day, April 23rd. The banquet will likely be held in the city hall, and it is expected that the banqueters will have their lady friends present.

The Chippewa and Drewry lacrosse trophies won by the Regina lacrosse club have arrived from Winnipeg and are on exhibition in M. G. Howe's jewelry store window, Scarth street. The boys will have many interesting games in order to hold the coveted trophies.

Messrs. Smith Bros. and Wilson, who recently completed the building of the city hall, have been awarded the contract for the new court house at Moose Jaw for the sum of \$57,000 this being the lowest tender. The highest figure submitted was for \$85,000.

The masquerade dance given by the members of the Regina Excelsior band in the new city hall last Friday evening passed off very smoothly. There were many costumes. Among characters well portrayed were, Indian, Squaw, his satanic majesty, Ireland, Midshipman, etc. Refreshments were served about midnight.

A large and enthusiastic conservative convention nominated J. S. D. Hyndman, barrister, to contest the Edmonton federal seat in opposition to Hon. Frank Oliver. Mr. Hyndman is a native of Prince Edward Island, and married a daughter of Sir Louis P. Davies, of the supreme court, Ottawa.

P. J. Nolan, K.C., of Calgary has been appointed of the University senate. This is doubtless with a view to always being sure of a quorum. The most of his colleagues are apt to find university matters rather tedious, but no one in Alberta would ever deliberately miss a chance to hear Paddy spring one of his jokes.—Edmonton News.

A deputation from the W.C.T.U. waited on the acting premier, Mr. Calder and attorney general Turgeon last week and presented a petition signed by six hundred married women

in Saskatchewan, praying for the dower rights to be restored, as they were previous to 1887. The petitioners claim that in 1887 the law was amended as to make it possible for a man to make a will which will deprive the wife of any portion of the estate.

W. P. Osborne, teller of the Bank of Ottawa, at Stoughton, is to be transferred to the branch of the bank at Regina. The boys of the town will be sorry to lose "Shorty" as his ready wit has made him very popular during the two years he has been with us, especially is it so with the fair sex, who have always had a friend in Percy and no doubt hearts have been smitten that will require some healing balm before they beat just right again. We wish Mr. Osborne every success in his new field, and congratulate him on his promotion. No doubt he will always hold a tender spot in his heart for Stoughton.—Stoughton Times.

Pain, anywhere, can be quickly stopped by one of Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. Pain always means congestion—unnatural blood pressure. Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets, simply coag congested blood away from pain centres. These tablets—known by druggists as Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets—simply equalize the blood circulation and then pain always departs in 20 minutes. 20 Tablets 25 cents. Write Dr. Shoop Racine, Wis., for free package. Sold by Regina Pharmacy Stores.

### Judicial Sale

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

Pursuant to the Order of The Honorable Chief Justice Wetmore, made in the action of THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Plaintiff,

—and— PHILIP MANG, Defendant.

There will be offered for sale by J. M. Duncan, Esquire, Sheriff of the above named Judicial District, at the Court House at the City of Regina at Twelve o'clock noon on Saturday the 9th day of May, 1908,

ALL AND SINGULAR the following lots of land: viz: Lots number One (1) and number Two (2) in Block Nine (9) in the Townsite of Balgonie in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms: The purchaser shall pay twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money at the time of the sale and the balance upon delivery of the transfer duly confirmed within one month after the sale and subject to further conditions approved herein.

Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, 47-4 Regina, Sask.

### STRAYED.

Strayed onto the premises of the undersigned in Highland Park, Regina, early in November, 1907, one Bay Pony, weighing about 900 or 1000 lbs; no marks or brand noticeable. Owner may have same by paying charges on application to THOS. LEECH, Regina, Sask.

### FOR SALE

A first class Cream Separator, cost \$110.00, and only used a short time. Will sell for \$60. Apply to Box P., The West Office, Regina.

### FOR SALE

At the BUFFALO RANCH, Section 9-17-20.

7 Work Horses.

2-year-old Oxen, broken to drive with the lines.

Brood Sows.

Milk Cows and Heifers; to calve soon.

Mensury Barley, harvested 1906.

Timothy Seed.

Address: BUFFALO RANCH, Regina, Sask.

### REGINA MARKETS

Regina Flour Mill Prices

WHEAT—

No. 1 Northern ..... 84  
No. 2 Northern ..... 81  
No. 3 Northern ..... 84  
No. 4 ..... 76  
No. 5 ..... 84  
No. 6 ..... 54  
Feed No. 1 ..... 33  
Feed No. 2 ..... 27

OATS—

No. 2 white ..... 36  
No. 3 white ..... 33  
Rejected ..... 28  
Barley ..... 35

PRODUCE—

Butter ..... 20  
Eggs ..... 20  
Potatoes ..... 65  
Turnips ..... 50  
Chickens ..... 15  
Turkey ..... 20  
Geese ..... 15  
Ducks ..... 12

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

## THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY STORE NEWS

# Men's New Spring Clothes



Every Distinctive and Authentic Style and Fabric for MEN'S WEAR HERE



BY way of introducing you to our New Spring Stocks of Men's Fine Clothing and Furnishings we present to-day some of the most approved styles for the incoming season. In looking over the new offerings for Spring you will readily recognize the exceptional opportunities that are embodied therein. Style is demanded here, and we have met the demand as in former years by closing out each season's garments before they become old. The result, although costly, we have always found to justify the means. And there are reasons why. The Spring Goods have the floor in this retail organization. To-day you will find no old stocks here—no Winter Suits masquerading as Spring Garments, or last season's Hats rubbing rims with brand new styles. Everything we show you is positively new—just received from English, American and Canadian manufacturers and tailoring establishments, and correct in color, fabric and patterns.

The relentless policy always pursued by THE TRADING CO. of selling at all hazards "the present season's goods during the present season" has made TRADING CO. "BARGAINS" known far and wide, and places this store in a unique position at the threshold of every season. While other stores may be complaining of "dull times," "depression" and "overloaded stocks" our "decks are cleared for action," and this store shows all the latest modes in apparel for both men and ladies, as well as displaying rare values secured through our buyer's lucky purchases in the East.

### EXTRAORDINARY VALUES AT EVERY PRICE

Cold type can hardly convey to you a reasonable knowledge or appreciation of this season's unusual values. Never did we take keener pleasure in purchasing than we have this season, and never has ready money done more to secure "snappy" prices as it has this season. Every one of the following prices represents a special value and this store's special value mean values unequalled by other stores.

**\$12.00** Wear of England Worsteds in medium Greys, superior qualities of imported fabrics, cut on or all the new lines and tailored in the very best style, single-breasted styles, good linings and fine trimmings used throughout. These garments equal any \$16.00 suit you ever laid your eyes on.

**\$18.00** A host of conservative and "lively" patterns in Blue Greys, Browns with Self Checks, mostly of subdued effects, however. Also cool steel Greys, plain dressy effects in the new deep slightly rounded fronts.

**\$15.00** Fancy Worsteds and Dressy Tweeds in dark and light patterns. At \$15.00 this represents better value than you ever had the good look to become acquainted with before. Every garment is hand-tailored throughout. Colors: Dark Greys with Brown Stripes, Dark Steel Greys, also Blue Greys.

### New Trouserings

The very finest qualities and the most moderate of prices are happily combined in our Trousers stock. During no previous season have we ever carried such high-grade fabrics as we are carrying and selling to-day. And with in a day or two we will have in stock a complete range of New Trousers which will go at prices fully 25 per cent. below usual, because we bought them that way.

\$1.00, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

**\$20.00** A splendid selection of Grey Worsteds, also fine Tweeds, and our popular Blue and Black Worsteds, good for any occasion.

### Suggestions for House Cleaning

- Carpet Sweepers—Several good makes, including Blazells.
- Electric Sads Irons.
- Mrs. Potts' Sads Irons, nickel and plain.
- Electric Sads Irons.
- Asbestos Sads Irons.
- Washing Machines—We carry several good lines.
- Hair Brooms.
- Banister Dusters.
- Feather Dusters.
- Cleaners.
- Polishes.
- Three-in-One.
- Liquid Vaseer.
- Silver Polish.
- Instant Crockery Mender.

Oil Stains—The Stains are specially prepared to give to fine and other soft woods the appearance and finish of the most beautiful and expensive hard woods. The Oil Stain sinks into the surface and makes the bright and dark stains which are the peculiar beauty of Walnut, Oak, Mahogany.

Varnish Stains—As the name indicates, this is a combination of Varnish and Stain. It gives a beautiful glossy finish to all wood work to which it is applied. It is especially used for work that is wanted in a hurry, as it stains and varnishes all in one operation and dries with a hard surface very rapidly.

### Souvenir Post Cards

15--Splendid Views of Regina--15  
Just to hand in the Drug Section, 15 views of the City of Regina—City Hall, Canada Permanent Building, King's Hotel, Regina Trading Company, C.P.R. Wreck at Fushimi Siding, C.P.R. Station, C.P.R. Gardens, Stanley Park, Inauguration Day Arch, St. Paul's Church, Northern Bank, Knox Church, Wascana Hotel, Victoria Avenue looking West from Broad Street, Metropolitan Church, The Barracks. Also views of many cities in Canada.

### Spring Working Gloves

We have many offerings in New Spring Working Gloves and Gantlet Gloves that particularly interest the mechanic, the railroad man, the teamster, and all who require in their work Gloves of sterling quality of leather and excellent workmanship.

The "Sergeant" Gloves  
UNION-MADE

Special values in \$1.50 Calf Skin or Cordovan ..... \$1.00

This week we are retailing a Special Job Lot of Working Gloves and Gantlets. Regular \$1.50 Gloves, and of Calf Skin or Cordovan, special ..... \$1.00

# A Stirring Half Price Sale of CURTAINS

Saturday, April 4th

SHARP AT 8 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING

Come on the advertised day—come at the above hour or as early as possible during the day for these unusual opportunities in Curtains at Half Price. These are elegant Swiss Lace, Battenburg and Nottingham Lace Curtains in many beautiful styles. Also elegant Lace Bed Sets at One-Half the regular marked price.

2 pairs Swiss Lace Curtains with shades. Regular \$20.00. Saturday ..... \$10.00	1 pair Bonne Feune Curtains. Regular \$5.00. Saturday ..... \$2.50
3 pairs Swiss Lace Curtains. Regular \$12.50. Saturday ..... \$6.25	1 Lace Bed Set. Regular \$9.00. Saturday ..... \$4.50
2 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains. Regular \$20.50. Saturday ..... \$10.00	1 Lace Bed Set. Regular \$10.00. Saturday ..... \$5.00
5 pairs Swiss Lace Curtains. Regular \$10.50. Saturday ..... \$5.25	1 Lace Bed Set. Regular \$10.50. Saturday ..... \$5.25
5 pairs Swiss Lace Curtains. Regular \$6.00. Saturday ..... \$3.00	1 Lace Bed Set. Regular \$15.00. Saturday ..... \$7.50
Rich Battenburg Lace Curtains. Regular \$25.00. Saturday ..... \$12.50	20 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$1.25 a pair. Saturday ..... 65c.
2 pairs Bonne Feune Curtains. Regular \$6.00. Saturday ..... \$3.00	20 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains. Regular \$1.50. Saturday ..... 75c.

# The Regina Trading Co.

Limited Saskatchewan's Greatest Store

Spec  
20.0  
18.  
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In Nice, Ne  
C. H.

Vol. 10 No. 1  
FO  
54 foot frontage on Victoria S  
64 foot frontage on Dewdney  
20 foot frontage on Cornwall S  
54 foot frontage on Victoria S  
25 foot, corner Rae and 18th  
20 foot, corner Albert and 15th  
64 foot, corner McIntyre and  
These are a  
Terms of payment can be  
Apply to P. McA  
Agent for Fire, Life, Acco  
MONEY TO LOAN.

Imperial Bank of Ca  
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
Capital Authorized \$10,000,000  
Capital Paid Up \$4,500,000  
Reserve \$4,500,000  
D. B. WILKIE, President  
HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres  
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—  
Bank, Ltd. 71 Lombard Street, Lo  
BRANCHES IN PROVINCES—  
MANTOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AL  
QUEBEC, ONTARIO, BRITISH CO  
Farming and general business tra  
Savings Bank Department—  
allowed on deposits from date o  
and credited quarterly.  
REGINA BRANCH  
J. A. WETMORE, Manager

Photograph  
Simple N  
No Dark Room  
We  
Kodaks and  
And everything e  
GOODS, both profes  
Seed Plates  
Royal Plate  
Solo  
Platino Pap  
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WATCH TA  
For New Watches  
very reliable, for  
Watch Repairing,  
ials—not a spring  
no delay  
No Not Injure You  
scientifically FREE  
M. G. HOWE

The  
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Armstrong,  
The Oldest Exclusive