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LET US MAKE YOU  
A SUIT OF CLOTHES  
IN OUR TAILORING  
DEPARTMENT

C. H. GORDON & Co.,  
The Wage Earner's Store - Scarth St.

# The West.

MANY CLEARING  
LINES OF SUMMER  
GOODS, SPECIALLY  
LOW PRICES.

C. H. GORDON & Co.,  
The Wage Earner's Store - Scarth St.

Vol. 9 No. 19

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR

## Your Peace of Mind

Is easily worth the small premium that is required to keep your property well insured.

In fire insurance you do not have to be burned out, to win. That feeling of security which you enjoy, whether at home or away from home, when well protected, is, in fact, priceless.

In ten minutes a fire might wipe out your savings of years! Make sure NOW that you have absolute protection against loss. You owe it to yourself and you owe it to your family.

Look your policies over to-day. "An ounce of action is worth a ton of I think it over." Phone 113

## P. McARA, Jr. Financial Agent

Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Guarantee Insurance. City and Farm Property Bought and Sold. Money to Loan. Safes and Vault Doors

We have the largest and most up-to-date Stock of

## Carriages and Vehicles

On exhibition of any house west of Winnipeg.

You are personally invited to call and inspect them

## Marshall & Boyd

SHOWROOMS-

2215 South Railway St. West

PHONE 219

## Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorized \$10,000,000  
Capital Paid Up \$4,830,000  
Reserve \$6,830,000

D. R. WILKIE, President  
HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Ltd. 71 Lombard Street, London.

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

Farming and general business transacted. Savings Bank Department. Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit and credited quarterly.

REGINA BRANCH  
J. A. WETMORE, MANAGER.

## Have You Used

the great cooling Summer Drink,

## San Fernando LIME JUICE?

Sold Only by

O. A. ANDERSON & CO.

Chemists and Druggists  
MEDICAL HALL  
SCARTH STREET - REGINA

## FARMERS

Wanting Loans Would do Well to Apply to

## The Canadian Loans and Securities Co. Ltd.

## W. PERCY GILLESPIE

AGENT AND VALUATOR  
STRATHCONA BLOCK, SCARTH ST.  
REGINA, Sask.  
P.O. Box 497

## MR. BORDEN PLEDGES RESTORATION OF LANDS

### Conservative Party will Repeal Autonomy Settlement--National Phone and Wire Service--The Saskatchewan Tour

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 20.—The first gun in the Conservative federal campaign was fired here tonight by Mr. R. L. Borden when he outlined a vigorous party policy, the principle features of which are:

- National telephone and telegraph service.
- Operation of government railways by independent commission.
- Abolition of bonus system for immigrants, except in special cases.
- Restoration of public lands to Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- Honest expenditure of public money.
- Punishment of corrupt practices at elections.
- Reform of civil service by independent commission.

Tour Arranged.

The executive committee of the Federal Conservative Association of Saskatchewan have arranged the projected tour of Mr. R. L. Borden through this province in October. The Conservative leader will come into Saskatchewan from Alberta over the C.N.R. from Edmonton, reaching Weyburn on Oct. 12th and speaking in

Prince Albert that evening. A large Provincial convention will be held in Regina on Oct. 16th when Mr. Borden will be present. The last point at which Mr. Borden will speak in

### SASKATCHEWAN MEETINGS

- Mr. Borden's Saskatchewan appointments will be as follows:
- Oct. 12.—Prince Albert.
- Oct. 14.—Saskatoon.
- Oct. 16.—Regina. Provincial convention and evening mass meeting.
- Oct. 17.—Indian Head.
- Oct. 18.—Moose Jaw.
- Oct. 19.—Weyburn.

this province will be Weyburn, and he will then proceed to Manitoba.

It is not yet decided what eastern colleagues will accompany him on his western tour, but it will probably be one or two of the most promising men on Oct. 12th and speaking in

## WILL COME TO CANADA WITH GENEROUS PROPOSALS

"We will become 'Cousins' with never a Nearer Relationship, but Without Differences," says President Miles in a Letter to The West

That the agricultural implement and vehicle manufacturers of the United States have undertaken a propaganda to influence congress with respect to tariff revision, was represented by The West in a recent article based on an interview given by President H. E. Miles of the United States National Association, to the New York Herald. Since the publication of that article The West is in receipt of a letter from President H. E. Miles, who is represented in this city at present by Capt. Blenkhorn, his confidential agent. The words of President Miles are of national importance and the result of the campaign which these American manufacturers have entered upon will be watched with the interest by western Canadians, which the object of the American organization deserves. It is especially worthy of note that the relations sought with Canada are purely commercial. All apprehension of ulterior motives is dispelled by the most expressive and emphatic language which President Miles could employ. The letter referred to is as follows:

The National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers

Office of the President, Racine, Wis., Aug 16, '07.

Editor, "The West," Regina, Sask., Can.

Dear Sir—

It is with great interest that I read the article in your Aug. 7th issue on the tariff work of our Association, and note that you approve of the desire on our part for better relations with Canada.

We are extremely desirous of such

better relations. Our admiration for the people of Canada, our knowledge of the country and its future, as well as an enlightened self-interest, all prompt us to deal generously and largely with Canada. We believe in enlightened generosity as a commercial asset. Our politicians have been impelled in a measure, by ultra-protected interests, at times, to restrain trade rather than to extend it. The new spirit is growing marvelously. You know how impulsive, in a way, the people of the States are. It sometimes appears that they will endure improprieties and unfairness longer than those of any other country, but when the moment comes, they are as quick to correct as they were patient to endure.

A wave is sweeping over the country, if I see aright, that will be marvelous in the quickness of its accomplishment. I only hope and pray that when, as we propose, we come to Canada with large and generous propositions, she will not be restrained by the half truths and opposing tactics of her ultra-protected interests, as we have been. If she is not I look with confidence for such Reciprocal Arrangements as will enormously increase commerce between the countries and add to the nation's wealth of each, and the happiest consequence of such a condition will be the greater respect and affection which necessarily flows from large, generous, intelligent and satisfactory intercourse between two great peoples. We have been "cousins" nursing differences and disagreeing. We will become "cousins" with never a nearer relationship, but without differences, and with that strength and comfort which comes to those who rejoice in working together.

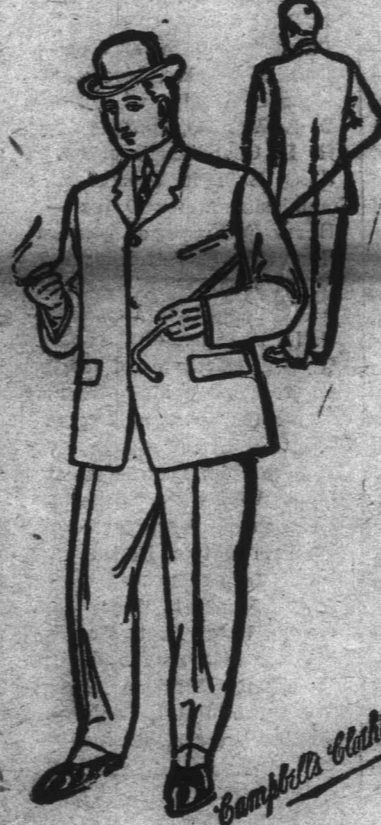
conducted by Rev. C. R. Littler of St. Chad's Hotel, after which the members of the orders placed flowers on the graves of brethren and other departed friends.

Leaflets were distributed containing hymns for the occasion. Address by Rev. C. R. Littler--Winters Interred

The inclement weather last Sunday did not prevent a large attendance at the cemetery where a joint commemoration service was held by the Sons of England and Independent Order of Oddfellows, the procession of the two fraternal bodies being headed by the S.O.E. band. The service was

(Continued on page 2.)

## An Early Fall Suit



ALREADY we are showing many New Suits for the coming season. You'll be pleased with a "Campbell" Suit. They are exactly like high-grade tailor-made clothes, except in one particular—the price is only about half. For fit, style and wearing qualities they equal anything to be had for the money.

Campbell Suits \$15.00 to \$25.00

### Children's Suits

New Russian Blouse Suits for boys from 3 to 7 years, of sturdy tweeds and worsteds. Finished with Eton collar and wide silk tie.

\$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00

### Rainproofs

Men's Rainproof Coats in nice patterns. We have them in great variety but would draw your special attention to our tweed Rainproofs at

\$7.50

## R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd.

THE GLASGOW HOUSE

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST."

## GET READY

for the Shooting Season, Sept. 1st.

## GUNS & AMMUNITION of All Kinds

A beautiful Remington Hammerless Gun for \$32.50

Double Barrel Guns from \$10.00 up

## PEART BROS. HARDWARE CO., LTD.

### MCCARTHY'S

## BIG - ALTERATION - SALE

Hammers and Saws are now busy remodeling. Our Interior Departments are being made larger. We may be a little topsy turvy but we are giving values to keep tune with the improvements. Come and help us out

### DRY GOODS SPECIALS

25c Rucking for 10c yard

We have hundreds of yards of neck rucking and frillings to clear out at per yard 10c Splendid colors.

50c Dress Goods for 30c yard

Don't miss this chance, you can buy dress materials at 30c yard, usually sold at 50c yard, all colors and good material. Must be sold during sale.

12 yards of Flannelette for \$1.00

We will sell you a good 33 in. Flannelette at 12 yards for \$1.00. Reg. 10c yard goods. Come and see for yourselves.

66 in. Table Linen at 60c yard

150 yards of fine bleached table linen to go at 60c yard. This is imported linen, 66 in. wide and all linen. Flannelette Blankets \$1.10 pair

We will make a special offer of our Flannelette blankets during this sale. 10-4 at \$1.10 pair; 11-4 at \$1.25; 11-4 at \$1.50. In white and grey.

50c Ladies' Caps for 25c

We have over 4 doz. Ladies' Caps left over from spring, all colors, we will clear them out at each 25c

Remnants! Remnants!! Greatly Reduced

### VALUES IN MEN'S WEAR

Boots and Shoes Cheap

\$1.50 to \$3.00 SHOES \$1.00--150 pairs of men's and ladies' Boots and Shoes, slippers, etc., odd lines to clear. We put on sale now all sizes at \$1.00

Child's \$1.25 Shoes at 75c

60 pairs girls' and Misses' strap Slippers, Shoes, etc. to clear. Values up to \$1.25 for 75c

Mens' Suit Sale, \$6, \$8 and \$10

136 mens' suits to clear, sizes 36 to 44, three pieces on table up to \$15.00, on sale \$6, \$8 and \$10 55c to 1.25 Shirts 75c

30 doz. mens' shirts, dress or work, sizes 14 to 18, in black, saffron, stripe drill or print. Some special good lines now 75c

SOX at 61c pair--25 doz. mens' grey mixed or black cotton sox, reg. 10c lines clearing at 4 for 25c

1.25 Hats 75c

5 doz. mens' black or colored felt hats to clear, up to \$1.25 values at 75c

\$1.00 Overalls 75c

20 doz. mens' black or grey Overalls to clear. Our regular \$1.00 kind now at 75c

The Economy House

## The McCarthy Supply Company, Ltd.



# MR. GORDON BEFORE BEEF COMMISSION

## Big Dealer Shows the Public the Financial Side of Their Cattle Business—Says No Monopoly

During an examination lasting several hours before the recent sitting of the beef commission at Winnipeg, J. T. Gordon, M.P.P. of the big cattle firm gave much information to the public concerning the cattle trade. Coming to the question of prices Mr. Gordon said that he had no objection to the commission's own account verifying the statement: For the first six months of 1905 they paid to the dealer, rancher, farmer or whoever had meat to sell \$4.00 per hundred pounds. The average price that beef cost was 7.51 per hundred, taking into consideration that a bullock dressed at 54 lb. They sold it for \$6.27 per hundred. In other words they sold the beef to the retail dealer for less than the beef cost them, not taking into consideration the offal, the heart, the tongue and the liver, which they gave in free. The offal was the hide, tallow, horns and hoof. For the last half of that year the beef cost the dealer 2.97 delivered. That cost 5.50 per hundred dressed. They sold it for 5.45 to the retail butchers of the city of Winnipeg. In the first six months of 1906 their butcher cattle cost 4.09 per hundred pounds, that was what they paid to the dealer, farmer or whoever might ship them. Dressed it cost 5.57 and they sold it to the trade for 6.37. The chairman said he had better put in the figures with reference to offal. Mr. Gordon said he would do that separately. In the last six months of that year their cattle cost 3.12 and the beef dressed 5.77. They sold it for \$5.00. They would find that lots of the beef would be sold at 61 c per lb. The total output for the first six months of 1906 was fourteen million pounds. In the first six months of the present year they paid to the rancher, farmer and dealer for oxen, heifers, bulls and steers 4.07 per hundred. The beef cost dressed 8.64 and the average price they received for beef was 7.00. There was some sold for 91 and 91 c per lb. and in July of the present year they sold some for 10c. Their cattle the first six months of the present year cost 4.07 per hundred. They had calculated that the cattle dressed out 54 per cent. He took the highest percentage anyone had given in evidence. The member for Gilbert Plains put it at 52. The general run was from 49 to 55 per cent. He then proceeded to give the details for every month of the years 1905, '06 and up to June in 1907. The average cost per head in 1905 was \$37.22. He saw a statement that the farmer got only five dollars. If that was so he did not know where the difference went. The actual average price paid to the dealer or rancher in 1906 was \$37.06 per head delivered at the stock yards, and sold at \$6.01 per hundred pounds. I would be well for commission to note that the price he had given included heart, tongue and liver which was always thrown in and not weighed. He did not think that that was done in any other place. In 1907 they sold cheaper than any other part of the wide Dominion taking into consideration the price of live cattle. They changed their methods a little in 1907 and adopted an exact system. They knew the cost of every carload of cattle brought into the yards, what the beef cost and what it cost to handle. They knew every pound of meat and where it had gone.

**Export Trade**

Turning to export trade he said the average price of beef for 1906 was \$3.62 per hundred pounds at the point of shipment and they paid the rancher an average of \$49.25 per head for 21,790 head of cattle bought in the west. They also bought 12,000 head of mixed cattle for which they paid \$43.20 at the point of shipment. Last year they handled 75 per cent of all the cattle exported from the Dominion.

In answer to questions he denied that his firm fixed prices. The law of supply and demand fixed that. The farmer had absolutely everything to do with fixing prices. His firm did not in any way control the market, and if people thought that Gordon & Sons did, they were mistaken. There was no agreement between the abattoir men as to what prices should be paid. He had read in the papers that the retail men were controlled by the abattoir men, but it was absolutely untrue, and no one had a right to make statements unless they were prepared to come forward and prove them. The retail butcher could buy where he liked. There was no string on him but it was to his advantage to buy at the abattoir, as he could buy just what he required each day. If he bought and killed himself he would want a big capital.

He agreed that there should be a proper inspection of every carcass, and each should be stamped to give a guarantee of purity. In the case of a diseased animal the abattoir men went elsewhere. There was no agreement between the abattoir men as to what prices should be paid. He had read in the papers that the retail men were controlled by the abattoir men, but it was absolutely untrue, and no one had a right to make statements unless they were prepared to come forward and prove them. The retail butcher could buy where he liked. There was no string on him but it was to his advantage to buy at the abattoir, as he could buy just what he required each day. If he bought and killed himself he would want a big capital.

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is insisted in his praise of the people of Indian Head for their hospitality, they having done everything possible to entertain the visitors. Mr. Wood is very anxious to hold a regatta on the Wascana next summer and this matter will no doubt come up in a practical way in due time. The president of the Regina club was a winner in a double skull at Kato-pwa.

### GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS

**Justices of the Peace—**  
T. W. Harris, of Fond du Lac.  
William Barr, of Sunny Plain.  
D. W. Stewart, of Girvin.  
**Notaries Public—**  
E. B. Tedford, of Morthach.  
David McKenzie, of Wadena.  
Geo. E. Taylor, of Moose Jaw.  
John H. Hegler, of Vonda.  
D. L. McPhee, of Rosthern.  
H. B. Chandler, of Southey.  
J. O. Baldwin, of Saskatoon.  
**Commissioners for Oaths—**  
Harry F. Lewis, of Turford.  
George Wilker, of Roseriew.  
W. W. Hoffman, of Borden.  
A. Banning, of Windthorst.  
C. E. Horning, of Caron.  
W. S. McKechnie, of Rosthern.  
B. D. Macdonald, of Saskatoon.  
C. W. Hurlbut, of Regina.  
**Official Auditors—**  
Robert Edmondson, of Kisbey.  
H. S. Woodward, of Bethune.  
**Chief License Inspector—**  
Thomson Mutrie, of Regina.  
**License Inspectors—**  
E. O. Plunkett, of Moose Jaw.  
John Oliver, of Battleford.  
**Inspector of Steam Boilers—**  
James R. Morrison, of Battleford.  
**Inspector of Public Buildings—**  
Ernest Browne, of Regina.

is a great deal of flax sown in that district this season.

Capt. Blehokorn who has been confined to the hospital for nearly two weeks is improving favorably and will be around again shortly. He told The West that he is receiving the kindest attention from the hospital staff.

The prosecution of the city bakers will commence tomorrow before magistrate Trant. The action is being taken under the city health bylaw. Dr. Charlton, and sanitary officer Bertwhistle will be the principle witnesses for the prosecution.

The Regina Flour Mill management have opened an office in the Darke Block, Scarth street, A. T. Hunter is in charge. Owing to the enormous growth of the company's business this has become necessary and all the grain commission business will be transacted in the town office.

### Bad Symptoms

The woman who has periodical headaches, backache, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before her eyes, has nervous disease or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic catarrh, is suffering from weakness and derangement of the digestive system. All of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally.

No medicine extant has such a long and numerous record of cures in such cases as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No medicine has such a strong professional endorsement of each of its several ingredients—work more than any number of ordinary non-professional testimonials. The very best ingredients known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments enter into its composition. No alcohol, harmful or habit-forming drugs are to be found in the list of its ingredients printed on each bottle—written and attested under oath.

In any condition of the female system, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be only good—never harm. Its whole effect is to strengthen, invigorate and regulate the whole female system, especially the pelvic organs. When these are deranged in function or affected by disease, the stomach and other organs of digestion become sympathetically deranged, the nerves are weakened, and a long list of bad symptoms follow. It is much more than expected of this "Favorite Prescription." It will not perform miracles, but it will cure. No medicine will. It will often prevent them, if taken in time, and thus the operation of the surgeon's knife may be avoided.

Women suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Doctor Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held in strict confidence and answered confidentially. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (1000 pages) is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 50 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address as above.

### FIELD COMPETITION

#### Judges Appointed and Districts Assigned—The Score Card

The judges of the competitions in standing fields of seed grain met at Indian Head on the 10th inst. for final instructions and a preliminary practice in scoring up fields before beginning at those in the competition they will judge. On account of the rain only fields were examined the first day but the judges remained over and spent the whole of the next in scoring.

The standard used in judging the plots is much the same this year as last with the exception that more emphasis will be placed on the freedom from weeds, especially the more noxious ones, whose seeds are hard to remove from the grain. Great stress is being laid upon the necessity of fields being pure and true to name. Those containing mixed varieties will be scored heavily on this account and if they are badly mixed not awarded a prize at all, as by doing so, one of the main objects of the competition, viz.: that of encouraging the production of a pure sown seed variety, would be defeated. Smut is also discriminated against as formerly.

The following is a copy of the score card that will be used:

Suitability of variety.....	10
Freedom from weeds.....	25
Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.....	20
Freedom from attack of smut, rust, or insects.....	15
Apparent yield considering vigor of growth and uniformity, size of head, stiffness of straw, thickness of stand and state of maturity.....	30
Total.....	100

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, The Heart, or The Kidneys. Troubles of the stomach, heart or kidneys are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating the symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, and not the cause. Weak stomach nerves—the inside nerves—means stomach weakness, indigestion, and heart and kidneys as well have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the inside nerves. Also for bloating, biliousness, and breath or complexion use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me today for samples and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

### Additional Locals

Major H. Stewart Moore is a guest at the King's.

J. McDonald of the International Harvester Co., has gone to St. Paul on a holiday trip.

On Wednesday last, J. S. Lytle died at his home at Pilot Butte, aged 81 years. Deceased was an old-timer in Regina district.

The city is donating a \$50 cup for competition in the Provincial Tennis Tournament here.

Geo. Blackstock returning from Craik a few days ago brought with him samples of flax, which was then almost ready for the binder. There

**BUSINESS CARDS**

**EMBURY, CARMAN & WATKINS,**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.  
**MONEY TO LOAN**  
Regina Office: Smith & Ferguson Block  
Branch office at Lumsden.  
J. F. L. Embury. R. A. Carman  
Wm. B. Watkins.

**ROSS & BIGLOW,**  
Barristers, Advocates, Notaries,  
H. V. Biglow, M.A., LL.B.  
Alex. Ross, Regina, Sask.

**HAULTAIN & CROSS**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries  
Public, Etc. Office in Western  
Hardware Co. Block, South Rail-  
way St., Regina, Sask. F. W. G.  
Haultain, K.C., J. A. Cross.

**JOHN C. SECORD**  
Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor  
Notary, etc. Money to Loan—  
Collections. Office: Smith and  
Ferguson Block, South Railway  
St., REGINA, SASK.

**W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S.**  
Surgeon Dentist. (Graduate of  
the oldest Dental College in the  
world). Office—Smith & Fergu-  
son Block, Regina.

**DR. L. D. STEELE**  
Dentist. Successor to Dr. Pol-  
lard. Office over Pettinell &  
VanValkenburg's drug store.

**W. A. THOMSON, M.D., C.M.**  
Fellow Trinity College. Office  
hours, 9-10, 1-3, 5-6, 7-8. Office  
and residence next door to City  
Hall, Scarth Street

**W. R. COLES, M.D., C.M.,**  
Post Graduate Chicago Eye, Ear,  
Nose and Throat College. Special  
attention given to Diseases of Eye,  
Ear, Nose and Throat. Office and  
residence, three doors north of  
Lands' Office.

**STOREY & VAN EGMOND**  
ARCHITECTS  
Top Floor, Northern Bank Bldg.,  
SCARTH STREET  
Office P. O. Box 1344  
Facing Elevator Telephone 498

**J. ARTHUR CULLUM**  
M.D., F.M.C., L.R.C.P. &  
S. Surgeon, physician, obstetrician,  
gynecologist. Late of Edin-  
burgh Royal Infirmary. Office  
Darke Block, Scarth St. Phone  
21.

**DR. JAMES MCLEOD**  
Practice limited to Diseases of  
the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.  
Office Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 5;  
7 to 8. Office, Ebban Block,  
next the Windsor Hotel Regina,  
Sask.

**MAURICE M. SEYMOUR M.D.**  
SURGEON  
Offices—McCarthy Block.  
BROAD ST. REGINA

**DR. D. S. JOHNSTONE,**  
Late of County Erie Hospital  
Buffalo, N.Y. Office and Resi-  
dence, Angus St., Near Dewdney.  
Phone 363. P. O. Box 413

**DR. JOHN WILSON**  
Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.  
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary Col-  
lege, Toronto. Treats all diseases of  
domesticated animals.  
Residence—Rose Street, Regina. Three  
doors south of Peart Bros. Hardware.

**GEO. E. HUTCHINSON**  
ARCHITECT  
Plans, Specifications  
and Superintendent.  
SCARTH ST. REGINA

**J. R. PEPPERETT**  
General Agent, Representing—  
The London Assurance Corporation  
of England; The London  
Guarantee and Accident Co.;  
The Sun and Hastings Savings  
and Loan Co.; The Henderson  
Land Co., Ltd.; The Royal Trust  
Company; The Dominion Life  
Assurance Co. and other first  
class companies. Phone 135, P.O.  
Box 710, Regina, Sask.

**LAMONT, ALLAN & TURBON**  
Barristers, Advocates, Solicitors  
etc., Regina, Sask. Hon. J. B.  
Lamont, LL.B., J. A. Allan  
LL.B., Alphonse Turbon. Money  
to loan on improved farms.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEST

**B.V.D.**  
Coat Cut Undershirts  
AND  
Knee Length Drawers

A Distinct Class of Underwear  
by itself, differentiated from  
other makes by a marked superi-  
ority of workmanship, cut and  
material.

FOR SALE BY  
**Burton Bros.**  
THE TAILORS AND MEN'S OUTFITTERS  
Scarth Street

It cannot be too clearly stated, for the statement is beyond any qualification or contradiction, that never since the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives was opened in 1902, has a single applicant been refused admission, because of his or her poverty.

### MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES



More, perhaps, than any other charity in Canada the MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES is dependent upon the contributions of the Canadian public for its maintenance.

Private philanthropy has erected the buildings, providing accommodation to-day for 75 patients, and which the trustees are prepared to extend, if circumstances warrant it, to 100 beds. These beds are for those in any part of Canada, without means, who are suffering from this terrible disease in the incipient stage.

There is no large endowment, as in some public institutions, the interest of which will go a long way to pay the running expenses.

The monthly bills, covering cost of administration, salaries of medical men, nursing, clerical and domestic staff, besides the heavy expenditure for maintenance of each patient, are dependent for payment almost entirely on the contributions that come to the treasurer from kind friends throughout the Dominion.

**Could Not Pay—Has Young Wife and Child.**  
J. AUSTIN, KINMOUNT, ONT.—  
We have a man, unmarried and destitute, afflicted with lung trouble, whom we wish to send to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Please let me know what we have to do to gain admission for him.

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MARSHALL & BOYD BLOCK  
2215 South Railway P.O. Box 109  
Phone 376

**THE CO**  
By THE

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# The Castle Comedy

By THOMPSON BUCHANAN

"But French Percy will have found that pass, takes the alarm and goes while we are waiting for the idiot downstairs to send for soldiers to take us," Jean argued.

"The more reason we must work our way out by morning. I'll fix it." And Fournery began again to walk.

The White Falcon inn was but a scant five miles from the castle. When they slipped from Dubarre's room that night, the spies had made straight for the inn. It was after 10 o'clock when they got there and doors were closed tight.

With difficulty they aroused the place, and the sleepy landlord stood against a two strange wayfarers who wanted horses at that time of night. They were dirty and torn and scratched from walking through the muddy fields.

Highwaymen who have lost their mounts," he thought. No, they could not have horses. He kept none for hire there, he said. Fournery begged, pleaded, insisted, and in vain. It was the king's business they were on, he urged. The loyal innkeeper pursed up his lips and asked for proofs.

Mine host became in turn obstinate, sulky, suspicious. At last, angry, the chief spy drew a pistol, promising great rewards, but threatening dire vengeance if the horses were not forthcoming.

The soldiers were fifteen miles away. They would not reach the inn perhaps for thirty hours. By that time "French Percy" might have escaped. It behooved the blood-seekers to hurry. Fournery stopped suddenly in his hurried walk about the room.

"Jean, I have it!" he exclaimed and darted to the fireplace. The prison evidently had been once a chamber for important guests. Though now dismantled of fine furniture, its size and the big open fireplace showed the quality.

"Can you make it?" asked Jean. Fournery, the small one, shook his head. "I'll try." And without more ado he thrust his head up into the black hole.

Ten minutes later a slight, soot-begrimed figure crept cautiously along the ridge pole of the White Falcon. Carefully Fournery slipped over the roof down that way. His stooped feet made no noise on the old shingles.

Soon he had reached the lowest spot. It was a short eight-foot drop to the soft grass below. The kitchen window stood invitingly open. Through it the spy crawled quickly. Then, with all the daring and skill of his calling, he snaked through the inn toward the upstairs room where his assistant was still confined.

Secure in his belief that the highwaymen could not break through barred windows and oaken doors, mine host had gone to sleep. The country lord left to watch the prisoners' door snored loud enough to drown the slight noise made by Fournery raising the bar from place. Now the comrades were reunited. They lifted the stable key from the sleeping hostler and started downstairs. Then some grim humor made Fournery pause.

"Hush!" he whispered. Retaining the spies picked up the sleeping man carefully and bore him within the room. He only mused a bit in his slumber. When the door was safely barred again they crept down through the house and out of the kitchen window. Not a soul had been disturbed. A number of horses stood within the stable. They picked the two best and led them out just as the moon was setting.

shall write you an invitation to the wedding." "But could I not see her, thank her, say farewell?" begged St. Croix, his soul in his words.

"Not unless she can take a message of farewell." "Not farewell, but a revoir," answered the French cousin, smiling. Mistress Percy's father was more puzzled than ever.

"What?" he asked. "The prisoner drew himself up and spoke very slowly." "A St. Croix would reunite the Percys, cousin." And his meaning was very clear.

For a full minute Sir Henry looked only blank. Then he gradually the astounding proposition sifted through in his consciousness. An offer of marriage from a Frenchman! His honest English heart blazed fierce anger at the insult.

Furiously he strode up to St. Croix and shook his fist in the face of that astonished young man. "You insolent puppy! You renegade! Love my daughter—my May! What do you mean?"

"And she loves me, I'll swear it!" was the quick retort, for this bit of English speech, in French, seemed not to fear the hottest blast of British rage.

"You low bravo!" roared Sir Henry. The other corrected him very quietly. "You forget, cousin, I'm a Percy too. My blood's as proud as yours. My mother was one of the older branch. There's no taint in the St. Croix line."

Sir Henry tried vainly to emulate his calmness. "By the eternal! I'm glad you told me," he blurted. "Then, rage swept by, he continued furiously, 'Do you think I'd let her marry you, a traitor, ostent, an enemy of the king—you, who have English blood on your hands—you, a spy, a thief, who stole over here from France, plotting to rob me of my dearest treasure? But you'll never get her, for you'll be dead before she's married.'"

"Aye, that I will before she marries Wilmerding!" interrupted St. Croix angrily. Sir Henry had as last secured reasonable calmness. "Right you are," he sneered. "I'll have my friend the bishop over from Sir Harvey Johnston's tomorrow. Hanged you'll be, and we'll marry her to her true lover the day after."

And with that parting shot the raging squire pounded on the door to be let out. Utterly dejected, St. Croix threw himself in the only chair the waiting chamber afforded. Without he could hear the sound of the heavy bar falling into place and the loud voice of Sir Henry commanding, "Watch that outfront Frenchman close."

CHAPTER XIII. CAST into uttermost despair, St. Croix did not hear a modest knock upon his prison door. Again the knock was repeated, and the Frenchman looked up.

"Well, do you think I'm out?" he called impatiently. Then the bar was raised, the door opened slightly, and Captain Thorncliffe's head appeared. "May I come in, Colonel LeTapie?"

"Have I any choice, monsieur?" the prisoner retorted sarcastically. The Englishman's face hardened. "Certainly I would not intrude if possible to avoid it, sir," he said stily.

Instantly, stung at his rudeness to the man who so far as he could honorably had befriended him, the generous Frenchman sprang to his feet. "Pardon, monsieur—pardon," he cried. "A soldier should always be glad to welcome a brother soldier. It delights me to greet Captain Thorncliffe."

Now the captain entered smiling. "I feel I bring my welcome with me," he said, "as I am but the courier for your dinner. You must pardon the delay. Colonel LeTapie, but the events of the morning quite drove the thought of eating from our minds."

"I always hoped he would be slightly hurt—the man who told them not to fire," said the Frenchman at last. "And ever since that morning I've wished to meet again the coolest fighter I ever saw," replied the generous Englishman—the man who held my life and let me go with but a trifling wound. I owe you something." Then, being English, he swallowed all his feelings to burst out suddenly, "Where are those girls?"

"Girls?" exclaimed St. Croix, trying hard to keep the joy out of his voice. "Why, yes, your cousin and Mistress Courtleigh. They've prepared your dinner with their own hands and have been waiting an hour till Sir Henry should get out of the way to bring it to you."

Even as the captain spoke May Percy and Mistress Courtleigh appeared at the door, carrying a basket large enough to hold dinner for half a company. "May we come in, captain?" asked Mistress Courtleigh gayly. The prisoner sprang toward them. May Percy let go one half the basket and stood looking at St. Croix.

"Mademoiselle," he began. "Cousin, if you please," she corrected him and tried to look archness from misty eyes. "Cousin—May." And at the tone Captain Thorncliffe and Mistress Courtleigh looked quickly off, for it was as though the two were alone and all others thousands of miles away. For the first time Captain Thorncliffe developed diplomacy.

"Come, come, Mistress Courtleigh," he cried, "it's against all prison rules for more than one visitor to be in this room at a time! I must ask you to step outside."

"What dreadful, dreadful rules, captain!" answered the girl, in mock rebellion, as, dropping her basket, she hurried for the door.

"They are necessary with desperate outthroats," replied the captain stiffly, bowing her out. Then he turned, all military, to Mistress Percy. "If you need me," he said, "for the prisoner becomes violent call."

A moment more and the pair within the room heard the bar without fall into place. Quickly May Percy turned with shy, sweet impulsiveness to St. Croix, holding out both hands. "Now—now I can thank you, cousin."

"He seized her hands and bent over to kiss them feverishly." "Ah, mademoiselle—cousin!" and his voice shook. "You always so overpays a service." He was standing close beside her, still holding her hands.

"But your life!" she cried. "You risked that for me! Even now, because of an outrageous death. Oh! She drew her hands away from him and bowed to walk up and down the room hurriedly. 'I can't think of it. I must get you out some way. It's for that I am here—to help you back to France, to those you love and who love you and appreciate you.'"

"Mademoiselle." At his tone she paused, facing him. St. Croix came very close to her before he spoke, slowly, manfully. "It is all who love me are in France—then indeed it was a useless throw!"

"She tried to get away from the love in his eyes and could not. Then a great heart leap of joy sent crimson rushing to her cheeks; her bosom rose and fell quickly; her eyes softened. 'You do—you mean,' she murmured, 'St. Croix only look her in his arms and hold her close, so close that she could just hear his half whisper—'That gallows-death—hereafter—are as nothing if he has been but speaking his message of perfect love through you, mademoiselle.'"

Once she looked up, and her eyes invited him. Slowly his head bent down. "My life for this!" he murmured, and their lips met. In a moment he raised his head. "And, oh, how cheap!" said St. Croix.

"Gaston! Gaston!" May Percy's arms were about his neck, and she was kissing him convulsively between little sobs and murmurings of love. "A hurried knocking" at the door hopped them from heaven to earth again. The lovers sprang apart. May Percy rushed to the table. Dubarre brought the basket, and between them they began setting out the lunch. The bar without was raised, the door shot open, and Mistress Courtleigh, her eyes flashing from heaven to earth, rushed into the room. She came to wreck the lovers' paradise—to tell them that their time was up, for Sir John Wilmerding would come on guard in five minutes.

"Have you shown him what you owe for May?" he asked, and then, seeing the girl smiling, trembling, blushing, Mistress Courtleigh understood that the reason for their coming among other things had been forgotten.

"Quick!" she commanded, and May Percy ran to the right-hand wall. St. Croix sprang after, turning her back sympathetically. Mistress Courtleigh made a great ado at setting out the dishes upon the table. May Percy was fumbling at a panel in the wall. "What is it?" asked St. Croix eagerly.

"A secret way!" she exclaimed. "Oh, where's that spring? I've known it since a child. Oh, that catch!" She was fumbling all over the panel excitedly. "Quick! Quick!" cried Mistress Courtleigh from the table as there came a warning knock at the door. "Does Captain Thorncliffe know?" questioned St. Croix.

"No, but at least he'll be glad. Oh, here it is!" Mistress Percy cried out joyfully as she touched a spring and a small door slid back. "It's dark enough," smiled the lover, smiling at the dark smelt that came out through the narrow patch of blackness.

"Yes, and small," continued May Percy. "Part of the way you must crawl. I've been through. It comes out at a big oak near the little lodge—our lodge, you know."

"To hurry!" cried Ethel Courtleigh, interrupting for the door rattled a second warning of danger near at hand. May Percy took up her explanation, speaking very fast. "Wait until you hear me talking to my father outside the door at 9 o'clock, then try it. I'll have my mare Nellie tied behind the lodge. Then—then—" Her arms stole about his neck, a look and one word ended it—"sweetheart."

He held her to him, and straightway they seemed to forget all else. Now he spoke low: "Do you think, dear, I can touch heaven and lose it? There must be two horses. Nellie could not carry us both. We'll meet the ship at midnight—the great an hour before."

"But, Gaston," she murmured protestingly. He kissed her hair and her eyes before he spoke. "Together, sweetheart, from this time forward. Here or there?" "There, there!" she cried impatiently.

"Then in the but at 9." And as though in answer to his words a shadow—the shadow of Sir John Wilmerding—crossed the stained glass window. Within the room they could hear Captain Thorncliffe ask: "What brought you out so soon, Jack?" And Wilmerding's reply: "I feared that Frenchman might escape. Hal, and I've decided to put my servant on guard here and stay in the room with him myself. It's best to take no chances."

"You must go at once," whispered May Percy. "Hide in the passage. The panel can be latched from within."

"Then Sir John, without, cried, alarmed. "Why, Hal, you've left the door open!" "An revoir, sweetheart! Nine o'clock, and with a sweetest kiss St. Croix prepared to step within the passage.

May Percy moved over to the big prison door. Standing there beside her, the man and the pair within the room heard the bar without fall into place. Quickly May Percy turned with shy, sweet impulsiveness to St. Croix, holding out both hands. "Now—now I can thank you, cousin."

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## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

### C.M.R.'s Are Now Preparing to Go Into Camp on September 3rd.

The officers and non-commissioned officers are now undergoing a course of instruction conducted by Capt. Bell and Sergt. Instructor Dougherty. The officer commanding has received instructions from headquarters in Winnipeg that the squadron will commence its annual camp on Sept. 3rd next for a period of twelve days. A few recruits are still wanted to fill up the ranks. Each troop lieutenant has been and is still recruiting men for his troop.

This will be the last opportunity for men to join before this camp and those who are desirous of joining had better do so at once.

LONGEST BRIDGE. Contracts for the longest high bridge in the world was awarded by Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The bridge is to be on the Crow's Nest Pass branch and will cross the Belly river. It will be over a mile in length, and the centre will rise nearly three hundred feet above the surface of the water. The bridge crosses at a place where there are high and steep banks on each side, and owing to its great height, will be unequalled in bridge building. The superstructure will be carried on great steel girders, which will rest on very strong piers.

ARCOLA GETS THE SEAT. Arcola, Aug. 20.—In the following letter to Editor McLeod of Arcola, Premier Scott hands out the decision of the government respecting the Cannington Judicial seat:

Regina, August 12, '07. A. D. McLeod, Esq., Arcola. Sir.—Respecting the selection of the judicial centre for the proposed new Cannington district I have the honor to inform you that after very careful consideration on the question from all points of view, which evolved study of many representations sent us from various parts of the district and information furnished us otherwise as well as obtained by the attorney general on his recent personal visit to several competitive points, the government upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, has decided to name the town of Arcola as the place of residence of the judge and court officials for the district.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, WALTER SCOTT, Premier of Saskatchewan.

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**THE WEST**

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WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1907.

**Mr. Scott's Letter**

Twice has Mr. Calder attempted to justify the cent an acre tax and now Mr. Scott himself has undertaken the task, but he cannot expect to meet with better results, for the law is a direct contradiction of its pre-election principles, and the farmers of the province should be the last source of revenue for provincial purposes, and not as the government has made it, the first.

One of the last appeals Mr. Scott made to the electors before the last election was: "If we had the lands we would not get a subsidy in lieu of lands. For the year 1905 this amounts to \$468,750. If deprived of this the province would immediately have to borrow money. DIRECT TAXATION WOULD BE STARING US IN THE FACE."

This was just the same argument as was made by Mr. Scott with regard to the police. He said: "If we get the lands we will have to maintain the police," but we have lost the lands and are paying \$75,000 per annum for the police. Mr. Scott is a lightning calculator, but he is never accurate. That is one of his chief faults.

The premier follows the argument of Mr. Calder and places the amount of unorganised lands in the province at the same figures as those computed a year ago. Yet the Saskatchewan Gazette tells us that since the session 1,446,400 acres have been added to the organised districts of the province, or in the year about 3,840,000 acres, which means that the whole unorganised territory will be rural districts in five or six years more. Then where will the money come from to pay for the agricultural college, the university and the high schools, except out of the hard earnings of the farmers, while the villages, towns and cities remain the same as now, without contributing a cent. It is all very well for Mr. Scott to figure on a basis of twenty-two million acres of unoccupied land with a minimum of organised districts, but that argument is a fallacy and will not obtain even this year.

Another phase of the question is the fact that, included in the unorganised territory is the large acreage until recently held by ranchers in the western part of the province. Mr. Wylie member for Maple Creek, told the house when the act was before the legislature that the ranchers holding land under lease from the Dominion would surrender their leases before they would pay the cent an acre tax. This they have since done and Mr. Scott must therefore deduct from the 22,000,000 acres the large tracts which have reverted to the Dominion under the new law. This will bring down considerably the unorganised lands available for revenue purposes.

Notwithstanding his two column letter he has fallen down, and the point has not been met with regard to his own position, for he promised the people that if they returned him to power they would not be confronted with direct taxation.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Scott was out of the House when this act was passed, but that is no reason why he should not be familiar with the proceedings of the legislature respecting this measure, and he should not misquote anyone in connection with this matter, for it is an important issue, as he realises, or he would not write such lengthy letters to Local Improvement Districts.

Mr. Haultain in speaking of "magnificent grants" said that the law already provided such, but the premier should not try to leave the impression that Mr. Haultain in using these words, referred to the grants under the supplementary revenue act. Our legislative notes remind us that Mr. Haultain regarded the special grants as illusive and indefinite in their most favorable aspect.

The premier states that the new act is "perhaps the first decidedly advance step taken by Saskatchewan since gaining full provincial status." That looks like brazening the thing out, but we mistake the disposition of the farmers of this province if they will stand for any such legislation as the cent an acre tax.

Of course there may be a small section of the farming community that will respond to the party appeal which the premier has made when he turned aside in his letter to attack the Provincial Rights principles, and in an official letter on an issue of this kind such a reference was uncalled for and altogether out of place, but we question if even with his own party these tactics will have the desired effect.

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**The Beef Enquiry**

Elsewhere we publish a portion of the evidence of J. T. Gordon, M.P., before the beef commission in Winnipeg, and from Mr. Gordon's statements, which is the only sworn information dealing with figures, it is apparent that much has been said without foundation concerning the alleged beef trust. Gordon, Ironside & Fares ship annually 75 per cent. of the cattle exported from the Dominion, and if there is a monopoly of the one firm controls it. However, Mr. Gordon, has given to the public the figures from the company's private books and nothing has been withheld that would be of any benefit to the commission in arriving at a conclusion with regard to their mission.

Mr. Gordon says that the trouble with the meat market is that there is so much inferior stock offered for sale that they must pay what the farmers and small ranchers think low prices, but from the figures it will be seen that when his firm gets their hands on first class article they pay first class prices.

We believe that the only hope of the cattle or any other industry is in having a market where the best will command higher prices than inferior goods. That is the right and only kind of competition.

Mr. Gordon denies that his company ever received a cent in rebate from the C.P.R. in shipping rates and he challenges any statements to the contrary, and urges the commission to enquire through C.P.R. sources.

As regards the retail prices in Regina, consumers know that it is very difficult to get good beef this season the trouble being that the past winter was so severe on stock that good market cattle have been at a premium.

Conversing with J. F. Bole, M.L.A., Manager of the Regina Trading Co., The West learns that he bought in competition on the ranges with Gordon, Ironside & Fares for his abattoir here, and the highest bidder got the cattle.

A perusal of Mr. Gordon's evidence impresses upon the public the fact that when the farmers offer good cattle they will get good prices.

**"Lest We Forget"**

Regina is waiting patiently for the Grand Trunk Pacific. The two years will be up in December since the last election, and the two years will then have expired in which the government and their chief organ said the G.T.P. would be built to the city. They even went further than this and stated in black face type just before the provincial elections: "A Liberal defeat would jeopardise the Grand Trunk Pacific" and in another article stated—"Grand Trunk Pacific to enter Regina within two years."

Yes, the time is nearly up and we are still waiting.

In his address to the electors of Lumsden on October 4th, 1905, Premier Scott said with regard to the C.P.R. exemption: "I succeeded so far as to obtain the promise from the Prime Minister that the government will either by negotiation or expropriation bring about the cancellation of these exemptions."

The last session of the present parliament will be called this fall and nothing yet has been done by Mr. Scott to get Sir Wilfrid to implement his promise with regard to the C.P.R. exemption. At Sir Wilfrid's "promise" stands for anything more than we stated when this announcement was made, it is about time that both Mr. Scott and the federal premier were getting together to make good.

The West has referred to these matters at the present time, "lest we forget"; lest we forget."

**PRESS COMMENTS**

(Toronto Telegram)

Laurier worship is an appropriate expression of political credulity by sympathisers with the race and creed ideals that Sir Wilfrid exploited in his introduction of the autonomy bills.

Admirers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier cannot reconcile the spirit of that one speech with the fine theory that their hero is all that fancy paints him.

They are anxious that the speech should become "To dumb forgetfulness a prey."

The insensate intolerance of a proclerical, anti-national school speech was no temporary eclipse of a broad mind and tolerant spirit. It was a flash of lightning that revealed the real size of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's mind, and the real quality of his spirit. The Laurier speech should be remembered as the authentic utterance of a real character.

Conservative folly forced Sir Wilfrid into an heroic pose in 1896. Never in his whole career until after the general elections of 1904 could Sir Wilfrid Laurier feel himself strong enough to boldly proclaim his genuine opinions.

Glorification of the clerical ideal in education, the denunciation of national schools, were the sentiments the sentiments that celebrated Sir Wilfrid Laurier's final deliverance from the limitations that had forced him to be discreet. Overwhelming success at the polls in 1904 made Sir Wilfrid arrogant. Circumstances had compelled him to temporize and conciliate. At last he was able to rise in the night of his supposed strength in the country and say exactly what he thought.

Accordingly, Sir Wilfrid Laurier arose. His speech is on record. The sentiments he uttered should never be forgotten. The real soul of Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in that speech. His utterance was a genuine, authentic revelation of the heart and mind of a public man whom circumstances had forced to maintain a show of respect for principles he at last defied, for ideals that he finally trampled under foot in that one never to be forgotten speech.

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**CABINET RE-ORGANIZATION**

(From Toronto News)

In view of the fact that any announcement will be made shortly by Sir Wilfrid Laurier respecting his reconstructed cabinet the following editorial from the Toronto News is very interesting:

In the reorganisation of the government Sir Wilfrid faces a very difficult undertaking. In filling cabinet vacancies it is not very easy for the leader to go outside the parliamentary party. The man inside has the advantage of position. Moreover, Mediocrity pushes hard for recognition, while Capacity stands aside, indifferent or reluctant.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier must know that his government is very much weaker than that of 1896 or 1900. Mowat, Blair, Tarte, Sifton and Mulock were men of exceptional ability. Mowat indeed was a leader of great prudence and sagacity. Sifton had a genius for administration and political management. Blair was powerful in New Brunswick. Tarte had courage and energy and a long schooling in electioneering methods. Mulock was a superb administrator with a radical temper which gave him great influence with certain elements. All these have gone. Now only Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Aylesworth have outstanding distinction in the cabinet.

This is not to say that all of their colleagues are incompetent or discredited. Mr. Fisher is a satisfactory minister of agriculture. He is growing in the confidence of the farming community. In the management of his department he is capable, energetic and progressive. Although his work constitutes one of the best chapters of the Laurier administration. The militia department has not been badly managed by Sir Fredrick Borden. Mr. Brodeur is a fair departmental head and a trustworthy public servant. Mr. Paterson is either so far as general public policy is concerned, but no other man in the government has his knowledge of business or his mastery of the tariff. His withdrawal from the administration would greatly reduce its efficiency. The business interests would lose a sympathetic and prudent counsellor, and the fiscal system something of its steadiness and soundness. It is as much due to Mr. Paterson as to Mr. Fielding that the government has handled the tariff with so much political shrewdness, has broken the combination between the protected interests and the Conservative politicians, and practically has taken the tariff out of politics. One of the curious facts of our politics is that Mr. Fielding, who was introduced into the cabinet in order to curb the revolutionary fiscal tendencies of Sir Richard Cartwright, is a more zealous free trader than the minister of Commerce.

Of the other ministers not much is to be said. Mr. Lemieux has the temper of the orator, but he is of the academic type and is not likely to show exceptional business ability. Mr. Oliver is peevish, perverse, narrow and self-necked. He is a bad learner and an impatient teacher. It is doubtful if his administration will be either vigilant or systematic. His land bill was a capital mistake. He excites no enthusiasm among western Liberals. He has neither the power which commands nor the charm which persuades. Under his hand the Liberal party in the west may be expected to decline in vitality and fighting efficiency. Mr. Scott earned superannuation long ago. Sir Richard Cartwright is broken physically, but it is easy to understand that the veteran never will be disturbed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is said that Mr. Fielding grows less keen and resolute as he grows older, and whatever may be Mr. Aylesworth's natural force of character he seems to be wholly under the domination of the Prime Minister.

The truth is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is supreme. The influence of the English speaking provinces at Ottawa steadily declines. The reactionary and anti-Liberal elements which the Rouges fought for a generation shape certain vital phases of public policy according to their interest and ambitions. The situation has profound significance for English-speaking Liberals. It may be worth their while to see that in the reorganization of the government the balance of power is measurably restored.

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Cups and Saucers, double thick, welded edge, 10 1/2 inch	\$1.45 per doz.
5 inch Plates, extreme width, 7 inches	95 "
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Oyster Bowls, " " " "	1.30 "
Deep Bakers or Vegetable Side Dishes, 3 inch length 5 1/2 inch	1.30 "
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A call will convince you and will be much appreciated.

**R. E. Mickleborough**  
ROSE STREET

**PREMIER PUE**  
Writes Lengthy Decisions

Deciding to countment respecting the Premier Scott has loving letter to a district and through other districts:

Regina, Wm. Granville, Esq., Secy, L. J. D., Dubuc, S.

Dear Sir,—I beg to receipt of minute past of local improvement condemning the feaplementary Revenue empts town and v from the operation convey the assurance consideration will government to the with other stitions which have ment.

In the meantime council to consider statements with subject:

Before the passage question the total in this province w from sums which the able to vote out of enue for education h which grants are not by the area of land the organised school ly calculated a eleven million acres, as great or roughly, lion acres, outside tricts was liable to legislature but was of the cost of edu plementary revenue to make the whole (thirty-three million load instead of leav the area under ent new tax will yield hundred thousand de of which were form taxation. Therefore than two hundred will be got from source, so to speak, our schools, and no sum goes under and rural schools. Is the lessen the load no land in rural school seems as plain as tyng four. Next year districts themselves the fund. The rural themselves will have third of it or a litt hundred thousand de million acres) and v eighty per cent. of from thirty-three mi can then cut down school taxation by a three hundred thous they are, therefore, the act directly in p \$20,000. If we have and rural schools, e by the act make a hundred dollars, the total taxation (after cent an acre tax and school tax) will be lars less in amount has to raise this ye Is it a good thing o pass a law to save school districts an hundred dollars? T new act will do. I it can fall to do. I will take something hundred thousand twenty-two million which formerly paid excepting a compa quential percentage goes to rural sch row practically tw dollars, more in they are drawing t sum is not coming school districts no is coming out of t acres of corporatio land. Every dollar lands within the rura towards the new fu the rural schools, a hundred thousand de Now admitting for ment that there ma to complain against act, will not every vastly better off by as it stands than before the act was calculation is not rural district will l of two hundred doll I can see no Loree as to towns and vil and villages are ex Public schools in te draw not a cent fro then is there room The institutions wh from the fund are college, the univers schools. They will located in or near no body will argue bemaingained for th fit of the town pe open and for the p province. On this still open to convic sent I confess that unfairness in the s portioned from this fund towards the institutions. When are in operation mo

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Lack of nourishment is the cause.  
Scott's Emulsion nourishes baby's entire system. Stimulates and makes bone. Exactly what baby needs.

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# PREMIER SCOTT COMBATS PUBLIC SENTIMENT

## Writes Lengthy Letter on the Cent an Acre Tax—Decidedly Advanced Step, He Says

Deciding to combat public sentiment respecting the cent an acre tax Premier Scott has written the following letter to a local improvement district and through the press to all other districts:

Regina, Aug. 8, '07.  
Wm. Granville, Esq.,  
Secy. L. I. D. 10-B-2,  
Duluth, Saskatchewan.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of minute passed by the council of local improvement district 10-B-2 condemning the feature of the Supplementary Revenue Act which exempts town and village farm lands from the operation of the tax and to convey the assurance that careful consideration will be given by the government to the same together with other similar representations which have reached the government.

In the meantime I would ask your council to consider the following statements with reference to the subject:

Before the passage of the act in question the total cost of education in this province was borne, apart from sums which the legislature was able to vote out of the general revenue for education by way of grants, which grants are not being reduced, by the area of land comprised within the organized school districts, roughly calculated at present as eleven million acres. An area twice as great or roughly, twenty-two million acres, outside the school districts was liable to taxation by the legislature but was bearing no share of the cost of education. The Supplementary revenue act was passed to make the whole taxable area, (thirty-three million acres) carry the load instead of leaving one-third of the area under entire burden. The new tax will yield more than three hundred thousand dollars, two-thirds of which were formally free from taxation. Therefore a sum of more than two hundred thousand dollars will be got from an entirely new source, so to speak, to help keep up our schools, and nearly all of the sum goes under and by the act to rural schools. Is this not bound to lessen the load now borne by the land in rural school districts? It seems as plain as two and two making four. Next year the rural school districts themselves will draw from the fund. The rural school districts themselves will have paid about one-third of it or a little more than one hundred thousand dollars (on eleven million acres) and will receive back eighty per cent. of the total fund from thirty-three million acres. They can then cut down their own local school taxation by a total of about three hundred thousand dollars, and they are, therefore, as a result of the act directly in pocket practically \$200,000. If we have say one thousand rural schools, each district will by the act make an average of two hundred dollars, that is to say, its total taxation (after paying the one cent an acre tax and its own local school tax) will be two hundred dollars less in amount than the sum it has to raise this year for its school. Is it a good thing or a bad thing to pass a law to save annually to rural school districts an average of two hundred dollars? This is what the new act will do. I cannot see how it can fail to do it. The new act will take something more than two hundred thousand dollars out of twenty-two million acres of land which formerly paid not a cent, and, excepting a comparatively inconsequential percentage, the whole sum goes to rural schools, which will draw practically two hundred thousand dollars more in cash grants than they are drawing this year. This sum is not coming out of the rural school districts not a cent of it; it is coming out of twenty-two million acres of corporation or speculator's land. Every dollar collected from lands within the rural school districts towards the new fund goes back to the rural schools, and, roughly two hundred thousand dollars in addition. Now admitting for the sake of argument that there may be some reason to complain against the details of the act, will not every rural district be vastly better off by reason of the act as it stands than it was last year before the act was passed? If my calculation is not worthless every rural district will be on an average of two hundred dollars better off.

I can see no force in the complaint as to towns and villages. The towns and villages are exempt by the act. Public schools in towns and villages draw not a cent from the fund. Where then is there room for complaint? The institutions which are to draw from the fund are the agricultural college, the university and the high schools. They will all naturally be located in or near towns, but surely no body will argue that the exclusive benefit of the town people. They will still open to conviction, but at present I confess that I fail to see any unfairness in the small percentage apportioned from this new provincial fund towards these purely provincial institutions. When these institutions are in operation money from the gen-

eral revenue will doubtless be voted to aid them. Surely no one will look to the cities and towns to bear the whole cost of the university and agricultural college, or even the high schools, which are to be open to the country children and town children alike. It can be no more unfair than to pay a moiety from this supplementary Revenue Fund towards them than to pay towards them out of the general revenue fund. I think you will agree at once that any complaint respecting the university and agricultural college in this connection is unworthy. Then there is only the high school percentage left. And I will venture the assertion that in every town where there is a high school every ratepayer will be paying for schools dollar for dollar on his property vastly more than the rural ratepayer pays and the high schools will be open to the rural ratepayers' children without fee or charge or tax upon the rural ratepayer except his interest in any sums paid by the assembly out of the general revenue towards the high school. I hope I am making this plain. Not a cent of the supplementary revenue tax collected from lands in rural school districts goes anywhere except back to the rural schools.

The little set apart from the fund for high schools, etc., comes entirely out of the lands outside of the school districts; and even from what is collected out of these vacant lands and hitherto untaxed, about two hundred thousand dollars is to go to the rural schools. No rural ratepayer need tell me that the new law taxes him for anything beyond his own rural school, because the facts too plainly show the contrary. The new law involves, absolutely no discrimination against the rural ratepayer in favor of town, city or village. There is indeed more show of reason for the towns cities and villages to urge that they ought to be brought under the taxation of the act so that they can fully share in the fund. If the complications of assessment could be solved to permit of this, the villages towns and cities would be the gainers and the rural districts the losers. I am of opinion that when the rural ratepayers carefully analyse the operations of the act they will be the last ones to wish a single change in its terms because it so entirely operates to the benefit of the rural schools.

There may be reason in the contention that the percentage allowed to collectors for their work is insufficient. You do not raise the point, but it has been urged by others. This is a detail which in no way affects the principles; and the representations the government has received on the point will be carefully considered. But the main phase of the whole matter, and the one which I chiefly wish to make plain is this: If every alleged grievance against the act were true and true twice over, there is still such a wide margin of hard cash benefit in it for the rural school that every rural ratepayer should welcome it. Yes, double and treble the high school percentages deducted from the fund and the rural schools will profit enormously by the new law. Should the legislature have withheld its hand from beginning this great benefit to the rural schools merely because such wholly different conditions as to assessment of land prevailed between city and country as to make it impossible to apply a blanket system to both? I must very candidly remark that nothing has ever surprised me more than to find complaint against this new act coming from rural ratepayers, the class which reaps practically the whole benefit from a measure which was framed to make and does make carry some of the load of education no less than sixty-six per cent. of the total taxable land in Saskatchewan, which lands were until the adoption of this act carrying none of the load. When the municipal commission at its sittings throughout the province last fall and winter requested an expression of opinion upon the new tax which the government has been for some time considering, the answers the commissioners received were un-animously favorable. What factor can be operating now that the law is enacted, to lead to protests from the people of all others who are almost exclusively benefited by its provisions is certainly a puzzle to me.

As to its being a fact that the law provides enormous advantage to the rural schools there can be no vestige of doubt. In the debate upon the law of the House one of the objections urged by Mr. Haultain was that it provided now to the schools "magnificent grants" which would, however, suffer reduction later on. Magnificent grants! Exactly what I am seeking to make plain. Are you as rural ratepayers actually in earnest in objecting against a law which is to yield a magnificent cash grant to your school and which will continue year by year at least as long as the province contains an immense area of taxable lands outside the organized school districts? For proof that these magnificent grants go wholly to the rural schools I will refer to the act itself. Of the total fund (see Section

15) there is appropriated eighty per cent. for the support of "primary educational institutions" and section 19 provides for the distribution of this fund for "primary educational institutions" as follows:

Five per cent. thereof to rural school districts organized during the previous calendar year; \$220 to each rural school which was open sixty days in the year; and the balance of the fund shall be provided amongst the rural districts proportionately according to the days each school was open. Intermediate schools which are mentioned in section 19 I leave out of the count because neither our school law or our regulations contain provision for intermediate schools, and these cannot exist.

The entire eighty per cent. of the total supplementary revenue fund, therefore, is secured to the purely rural schools. The remaining twenty per cent. is for the university, agricultural college and high schools. Public schools in towns and villages draw not a cent. Why should town or village land be subjected to the tax when town and village schools draw nothing at all events to observe that your council expresses no doubts at to the constitutionality of the act. Such contention has been raised I learn and by persons who a few months ago were vehemently proclaiming themselves to be "provincial righters." Fine Provincial Righters, these, to seek to question the right and authority of the province to act in the matter of steps taken by Saskatchewan since gaining full provincial status! Beauty is skin deep, but the provincial rights principles of some of these recent champions are scarcely even skin deep. Fancy so-called Provincial Righters urging citizens of this province to refuse to obey a law and to question the validity of a law passed by the province whose lack of power to coerce the religious minority within our boundaries these self same so-called Provincial Righters were so recently shedding tears about. They pretended to be desperately concerned because the province lacked power. They had not taken long to learn that the province possesses more power than they are willing that it should exercise. The majority of the people of Saskatchewan who two years ago refused to be misled by the pretences of the so-called Provincial Righters, and the smaller number who were misled, will alike recognise as time goes on that no essential provincial right will be lost or neglected by the legislature under its present auspices and in addition that the province is in full possession of every power and right that can be beneficially exercised. The recognition will be rather hastened by the alacrity with which the cloak of pretended love for provincial rights is being discarded by the recent too-vehement champions of a principle of which they already confess their entire lack of comprehension by the attitude they take on the Supplementary Revenue Act.

I am possibly more keenly alive to criticism of the act for the reason that it was passed through the House by my colleagues at a time when I was unable to be present, and in any case that fact leaves me rather more free if not more willing to take up its defence. That the new system will need any defence once its provisions come into full operation I very much doubt. When the rural districts begin to receive the cash from the system next year and find to what an enormous degree they are benefited by the act I shall look for resolutions of approval instead of complaint. Believe me,  
Very sincerely yours,  
WALTER SCOTT.

## NO CHANGE OF STATUS

### Rupert's Land Retains Metropolitan See—Boundaries Unsettled

A majority of the provincial synod wanted to change the status of the Metropolitan See and make it after the itinerant system, but all alternative plans from the old usages failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote and the question still remains one which the future will have to find a solution for.

Boundaries Remain

With regard to the object of Archbishop Lloyd's motion respecting the diocesan boundaries, it was also rejected for the present.

The house of bishops while expressing the opinion that the time may arrive when the matter of Archbishop Lloyd's notice of motion may have to be taken into consideration, their lordships do not see their way to alter the present condition of diocesan boundaries at the present time.

The Synod

Those attending the synod were: Rupert's Land—Archdeacon Fortin, Canon Murray, Canon Burman, Rev. S. C. Chambers, Rev. E. A. Cowley, Hon. J. H. Agnew, Mr. J. A. Mackay, Hon. Sheriff Inkster, Winnipeg, Rev. A. N. de Pencier, Mr. G. R. Caldwell, Brandon; Mr. E. L. Drewry, Portage la Prairie.

Moosonee—Rev. J. G. Anderson, Dynevor; Rev. S. J. Stocken, Gleichen; Rev. A. M. Banting, Chapleau; G. R. Whitmore and G. P. Marsh.

## URGING TO BUY COAL

### Government has Taken Up the Coal Question Again—It Is Necessary to Stock Up

During the past few months the press throughout the west has endeavored to point out that in order to avoid a repetition of the serious condition that existed last winter, the people should buy in ample supplies of coal before the season was so far advanced as to make the transportation of it difficult if not impossible, as was the case during certain periods of last winter.

The sales agents of the western companies have complained that the retailers on the different lines of railway in the western provinces could not be persuaded to place their orders for winter fuel, almost all of them preferring to wait until their customers were prepared to buy their fall and winter supplies. Some weeks ago, publicity was given to a communication addressed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to the wholesale coal dealers, who supply the greater portion of the coal used in the province, asking them what special concessions they were prepared to make, so that their agents in Saskatchewan might be induced to lay in stocks early in the season. At that time it was stated that the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., which sells the well known Galt coal mined at Lethbridge, had announced as a result of a conference with the Commissioner of Agriculture, that they were prepared to supply coal to agents on very favorable terms. In fact they offered to ship the coal freight prepaid and wait till December next for their money.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has since received replies from a number of other large coal companies in which they have expressed their willingness to extend to the people practically the same terms, so as to induce them to order coal early.

The Canadian Coal and Commission Co., of Brandon, who control the sales of Banff hard coal for the Kirksville line of the C.P.R., are asking their agents to place orders for coal on which neither the freight or the purchase money will be due till the middle of October. Whitmore Bros., Regina, who are general agents for Saskatchewan for the Banff hard coal are giving their customers similar terms.

The Canada West Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., of Taber, Alta., and their general sales agent, Mr. D. E. Adams, Winnipeg, are shipping their coal subject to similar terms; while the Reliance Coal Co., of Taber are also stocking up their agents and in some cases are asking payment for neither coal nor freight until the coal has been disposed of.

The above arrangement, it must be confessed, is in the nature of an encouragement of the credit system, which has already been the bane of west; but the peculiar conditions existing this year amply justify the steps that have been taken on behalf of the people to obtain the concessions above mentioned from the several coal companies operating in the province. The severe experiences of the western people during the past winter have established the fact beyond the probability of a question that the only reliable safe-guard against a possible fuel shortage in the prairie country is that the people should lay in their fuel supplies during the summer and autumn months. Even if the supply of coal obtainable were unlimited, the difficulties attending transportation during the severe winter weather are great at all times which renders an absolute reliance upon the prompt delivery of supplies during the winter months exceedingly risky, in fact such a proceeding would be better described as foolhardy.

The situation is such at present that if the railway companies supply the required rolling stock, which they have promised to do, every facility is given to the people of Saskatchewan to purchase their winter's fuel supply. Retailers throughout the province who have not ordered a sufficient supply of coal to meet the requirements of their customers should at once do so; and consumers will assist greatly in the movement if they will buy, if not all, at least a portion of the coal that they are likely to require, and by removing it from the dealers' sheds provide space for further shipments. Moreover the dealers themselves may assist in the movement of coal by promptly unloading cars and thereby keeping them in circulation.

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### Government has Taken Up the Coal Question Again—It Is Necessary to Stock Up

During the past few months the press throughout the west has endeavored to point out that in order to avoid a repetition of the serious condition that existed last winter, the people should buy in ample supplies of coal before the season was so far advanced as to make the transportation of it difficult if not impossible, as was the case during certain periods of last winter.

The sales agents of the western companies have complained that the retailers on the different lines of railway in the western provinces could not be persuaded to place their orders for winter fuel, almost all of them preferring to wait until their customers were prepared to buy their fall and winter supplies. Some weeks ago, publicity was given to a communication addressed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to the wholesale coal dealers, who supply the greater portion of the coal used in the province, asking them what special concessions they were prepared to make, so that their agents in Saskatchewan might be induced to lay in stocks early in the season. At that time it was stated that the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., which sells the well known Galt coal mined at Lethbridge, had announced as a result of a conference with the Commissioner of Agriculture, that they were prepared to supply coal to agents on very favorable terms. In fact they offered to ship the coal freight prepaid and wait till December next for their money.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has since received replies from a number of other large coal companies in which they have expressed their willingness to extend to the people practically the same terms, so as to induce them to order coal early.

The Canadian Coal and Commission Co., of Brandon, who control the sales of Banff hard coal for the Kirksville line of the C.P.R., are asking their agents to place orders for coal on which neither the freight or the purchase money will be due till the middle of October. Whitmore Bros., Regina, who are general agents for Saskatchewan for the Banff hard coal are giving their customers similar terms.

The Canada West Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., of Taber, Alta., and their general sales agent, Mr. D. E. Adams, Winnipeg, are shipping their coal subject to similar terms; while the Reliance Coal Co., of Taber are also stocking up their agents and in some cases are asking payment for neither coal nor freight until the coal has been disposed of.

The above arrangement, it must be confessed, is in the nature of an encouragement of the credit system, which has already been the bane of west; but the peculiar conditions existing this year amply justify the steps that have been taken on behalf of the people to obtain the concessions above mentioned from the several coal companies operating in the province. The severe experiences of the western people during the past winter have established the fact beyond the probability of a question that the only reliable safe-guard against a possible fuel shortage in the prairie country is that the people should lay in their fuel supplies during the summer and autumn months. Even if the supply of coal obtainable were unlimited, the difficulties attending transportation during the severe winter weather are great at all times which renders an absolute reliance upon the prompt delivery of supplies during the winter months exceedingly risky, in fact such a proceeding would be better described as foolhardy.

The situation is such at present that if the railway companies supply the required rolling stock, which they have promised to do, every facility is given to the people of Saskatchewan to purchase their winter's fuel supply. Retailers throughout the province who have not ordered a sufficient supply of coal to meet the requirements of their customers should at once do so; and consumers will assist greatly in the movement if they will buy, if not all, at least a portion of the coal that they are likely to require, and by removing it from the dealers' sheds provide space for further shipments. Moreover the dealers themselves may assist in the movement of coal by promptly unloading cars and thereby keeping them in circulation.

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ARCHBISHOP'S CHARGE TO SYNOD

(By Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Rupert's Land.)

Right Rev. Brethren and Brethren of the Laity:—

By unanimous resolution of our last meeting of the synod, it was decided that we should meet this year instead of at the usual date in 1908. This was done so as not to interfere with the Lambeth conference next year. It has been a great pleasure to me to accede to the request of the synod and convene this meeting in Regina, the growing and progressive capital of the new province of Saskatchewan. We must all feel, I am sure, that it is good for us to be here, first of all because Regina is from its position centrally located, and consequently more convenient of access for a greater number of delegates. Then again it is an advantage, especially for those of us who come from the eastern sections of our Ecclesiastical province, when we are meeting to legislate and provide for the needed expansion of the church, it is an advantage, I say, to reach as far as possible into the centre of the field of that expansion. Perhaps some of our friends from northern Saskatchewan and Alberta might tell us that even here we are only touching the fringe of the great wave of settlement which is flowing westward and covering the land.

Two years ago when we met in Calgary, we spoke of the greatness of the opportunity which lay before the church in the new provinces of this great west. We were then profoundly impressed not only by the greatness of the opportunity, but by the urgency of the call to duty which confronted our church in view of the development which we then saw around us and which we could foresee for the future. Today, two years later, it is not too much to say that the expectations even of the most sanguine have been more than realized. The country has gone on developing with phenomenal rapidity; railroads have stretched their iron bands in many directions, and settlers have followed them up and gone far in advance of them. The tide of immigration has experienced no ebb, but has flowed on with fuller volume, especially from the shores of the British Isles. Existing towns and villages have expanded enormously, and new one have sprung up in almost bewildering succession.

If we ask ourselves how far the church has kept pace with all this, we are thankful to be able to give an encouraging answer. We are able, at all events, to give a much more hopeful answer than we could have done two years ago. The problem which then faced us looks today more easy of solution. While, I suppose, no western bishop finds it possible to do all that he would like to do. Yet his heart is cheered by the fact that his hands are freed to do a great deal more than he expected two years ago. Thanks to the self denying efforts of the settlers themselves and to the continued and generous help of the Canadian Missionary Society, and last, but not least, to the awakened interest and munificently increased assistance of the church in the motherland, all the diocese in the farther west have been able to multiply their agencies and extend their work to a most gratifying degree. We may well thank God for this. Through whatever channel it comes the help is from Him.

"Every good gift and every perfect boon is from above, coming down from the Father of Lights with whom there is no variation, neither shadow that is cast by turning." While advertizing the various avenues through which the goodness of the great head of the church has come to us, I cannot refrain from making special reference to what I have termed the awakened interest of the church in the motherland. At various meetings of the provincial synod in recent years it was found necessary to pass resolutions deprecating what we considered the premature withdrawal in Calgary two years ago it was decided not merely to deprecate reductions but to make representations to the societies, laying before them the critical nature of the situation before the church here in the west, and the profound greatness of her opportunity. Their representations were made by full correspondence on the subject and by personal visits to England. We are glad today to bear testimony to, and record our gratitude for the generous response which has resulted. The mother church has come out most opportunely to the assistance of her daughter church in this great crisis of her history. Everywhere throughout England and also in Ireland our representatives were given a most sympathetic and even hearty reception. Not only were their efforts backed up by the heads of the great church societies, but they were cheered by the fact that the primates of all England lent in a very special way the weight of his great influence both by word and deed to the cause of the church in the Canadian west. Bishop Montgomery and the Rev. J. D. Mullins, representing two of the great missionary societies, were good enough to come out and see with their own eyes the need and opportunity of the church in this great west. We owe much to them for what they have been enabled to accomplish as a result of their visit. It has been of untold advantage to our cause. By voice and by pen these two good friends of ours have been most untiring in our behalf. Their advocacy, as you know, has been mainly instrumental in the raising of two special funds for the church in western Canada, one by the S.P.G. and the other by the C. and C.S.S. The grants from these two special funds have come most opportunely to the various diocese during the year. They have given us all a great uplift in the midst of the problems of church expansion. Every diocese, each in its own way, can bear special testimony to the encouraging instance of that of Saskatchewan, where perhaps the influx of settlers has been greatest. A year ago the bishop of that diocese confessed that he was faced with a proposition for church development so great as to be of apparently bewildering impossibility. This year we have had the joy of viewing what has been termed the unique spectacle of the same bishop being called upon to place throughout his diocese in one week some seventy agents of the church, both the men and means for their support being provided for a term of years! Let us thank God for raising up for us this timely help in this fruitful season of the church's opportunity in the west. Let us also impress upon our people that the best exhibition of their gratitude will be given by the right use they make of this help and the speedy way in which they will leave to do without it and release it for the expansion of the church in new regions beyond them.

While referring to the special help thus extended to us by the two great English societies, we must not omit to mention the continued generosity of that other great society, the S.P.C.K. As perhaps you know the society some time ago decided to discontinue its system of block grants in aid of church building. When it was my privilege to appear before its committee in London, while I did not presume to challenge this change of policy, I asked that, in view of our special circumstances just now, the society would see its way to reverting to the old system for at least a period of years. This the society has most generously consented to do and very substantial block grants have been made to western dioceses. We are under very deep obligation to the society for its generous treatment.

reduction of only 2500 p.a.) feel it impossible, in view of the overwhelming claims of the heathen world, to suspend the operation of the agreement for a reduction on the two of the diocese, viz. Saskatchewan and Calgary, in which the proportion of the final reduction amounts to 2165 per annum."

I feel confident that we may take this as final. The question is: How are we to provide for the continued maintenance of our Indian missions? It appears to be the declared view of the board of management of the M.S.C.C. that one department of the Indian work should make no claims for support on that society. The department is that of Indian schools. The opinion is that the government should assume all responsibility for the maintenance of these, and a committee of the board of management has been from time to time negotiating with the Indian department at Ottawa on the subject. It would be well, I think, for this synod to express its views on this important question. But granted that the church were relieved of all expense in connection with these schools there still remains the problem of the maintenance of the other departments of Indian work. From what source are the bishops to look for the means of carrying on this work? If it is only a matter of a short time till the help of the C.M.S. is entirely withdrawn, if we cannot look in the meantime at least for some assistance from the M.S.C.C., what are we to do? The question is well worthy of a full and serious consideration of this synod. Not a few of us have been pained by the withholding of the church's duty towards the Indians and its work for them which has become apparent in some quarters. Their numbers may be few, but their souls are precious in the sight of Him who died for the Red Man as well as the White Man. The occupation of these vast prairies by new settlers constitutes a great and pressing claim upon the church, but let it not obliterate our solicitude for the spiritual welfare of the old and original occupants and owners of this great western heritage of ours.

Since our last meeting God has been pleased to take away from our Canadian church two fathers in God—two fathers and founders of the church in their respective districts. Last autumn Archbishop Bond, primate of all Canada, entered into his rest and reward. Many deserved and touching tributes have since been paid to his memory from the pulpit, platform and press throughout the length and breadth of Canada. It is becoming that the church in the west, in synod assembled, should add its word of cordial appreciation of the noble life of that great leader, and its word of heartfelt thankfulness to Almighty God for the prolonged span and sustained strength for four score years and ten of that great and useful life. Archbishop Bond went step by step from the humble post of Lay Reader in the church to the highest position in the gift of the Canadian church. Of him we can say as was said of the late primate of all England, "He rose by no arts, but by the force of character sterling as it was rugged, of an intellectual activity vigorous and untiring to the last, of a stern sense of justice and duty, of a spiritual sincerity and conviction which conquered all men in the end."

My brethren, something more is needed of us than mere praise when we think of such a man—something more than the polished paragraph of mere eulogium. There is needed of us grace and strength to follow the example of his unflinching labor, his indomitable courage, his unswerving fidelity to the church. To take up the mantle of this great man in the special work of the primacy, the House of Bishops of the general synod unanimously elected the archbishop of Toronto. We congratulate the new primate on his elevation to this high position, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon him. His long service in the councils of the church and his executive ability will stand him in good stead in his new position.

Our own ecclesiastical province has lost the earthly services of the venerable and venerated, Bishop of Selkirk. His work was done in what might venture to term the crucible of a prolonged isolation in the far off regions of the north. Only from time to time glimpses were given of it to the outside world, but the results of his great work and unselfish life were known to God in the souls which through him were brought out of the darkness of heathenism into His marvelous light. As representing the church of the province, we thank God for Bishop Bompas' life of singular devotion. At our last meeting we acceded to his request in giving him a co-adjutor in the person of Bishop Stringer. After his consecration he returned to the side of his revered chief only in time to commit his body to its lonely grave in the far off Yukon. Bishop Stringer has succeeded to the see, and we welcome him with us at this meeting.

And now, dear brethren, I commit and commend you to the work and business of this meeting. Subjects of grave and far reaching importance are laid down on the agenda paper for your consideration. We shall need, and I trust we shall pray earnestly for wisdom from on high to guide us. Let us ever remember that we are legislating not merely for the present of our individual and diocesan interests, but for the future of what is destined to be with God's blessing, a great church in a great land. Errors

in judgment now, mistakes in policy begotten of a selfish shortsightedness may be irreparable harm in that future of which we are now the trustees. There evolves out of this fact a grave responsibility for us. With the opening out of this great country this "last west" in it momentous process of nation building and nation raising, the future of our church lies before us with her part to play in the teaching and building up of the complex life of the great communities that are to be. The foundations are being laid to play that part nobly or ignobly. The forecast should fill us not merely with a lofty inspiration but with a humble desire and prayer that with God's help we prove ourselves "wise master builders." To this end, let us seek to be a united church throughout the whole ecclesiastical province. And to be this it is not necessary that we should be a church identified with one party or with one type of thought. The country which is the sphere of our action is too big for that, and its incoming population too diverse a character to be forced into one ecclesiastical mould. One of the most thoughtful of our English bishops used the following words in regard to the church: "The other day I would have been an ill day for the church which can boast of a Fisher and a Cranmer, Hooker and Andrews, Cosin and Pearson, if she had handed on the teaching of one school. The church which in the last century has honored Simeon, and Pusey and Maurice, Liddon and Kingsley and Lightfoot, and Ryle, can't appreciate the riches of our varied inheritance in the saints and will not be ready to sacrifice the liberty of its comprehensiveness for the sake of a uniformity which could not last, or which, if it lasted would paralyze her life." If these words are true of the church in the motherland, they are as true here. There are coming into our land "many men of many minds" among whom are church people of many types, of thought. Let there be a home for them all within the wide circumference of the spacious fold of the comprehensive Church of England. But while we must admit variety let us be united. The spirit of Christ dwell in our hearts, harmony and unity without uniformity. While we are true to our individual predilections and convictions, we can be brotherly and harmonious and never succumb to the acerbity of party spirit. In the great and noble campaign which lies before the church of our ecclesiastical province there is surely a call not for divided but united forces. May God then unite us. May he be present with us in this our meeting and make us, if not all of one mind, yet all of one heart for the furtherance of his kingdom.

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NOT A SINGLE APPLICANT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER POVERTY 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. An Orphan, without Home or Means. It is always encouraging to have a letter from friends who kindly contribute. For the convenience of those who have no 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. HERBERT, K.C., 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. "DO IT NOW" Is a business motto of this strenuous age that applies with tremendous force when it is a good act you should do. "A child's kiss set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad." "A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong." "Thou shalt be served thyself in every sense of service which thou renderest." "DO IT NOW" Up and down back the door of the waiting Captain Thornecliffe Percy, laboring in ea—"You, Captain Thornecliffe, you give cannot understand?" Captain Thornecliffe with light touch on arm before replying believe me, Sir Henry, reason I advise you "But," he protested bled you and the Dragoon's fashion. Dr. Henry's face gr

Kendall's Spavin Cure. PORTAGE RIVER, N.B., March 5th. "I am using your Spavin Cure and can say there is nothing to be compared with it." Gilbert Maxwell. Cures: Spavins, Thoroughpins, Curbs, Splints, Ringbone, Sore, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, and all Lameness. It is a bottle—4 for \$2. Our great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., St. John's, N.B.



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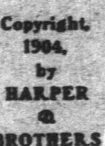
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# The Castle Comedy

By THOMPSON BUCHANAN



more politeness. Still, Sir John, angry at being baffled, struggled desperately with the panel. Now the Frenchman was turned that way.

"Yes," he said, "I tried only to disarm a monster, but he was violent, and, with his inimitable shrug, 'I was forced to wound him slightly.' The prisoner's tone expressed just a passing regret at having been compelled to perform a small, disagreeable duty. 'Lying comes easy to Frenchmen,' blurted Sir John at the panel.

"And one must lie to catch a liar," retorted the other, "but—eh bien! as the French say—I'm glad the little comedy is played out." The Englishman looked surprised.

"Comedy played out?" he sneered, with British candor. "Not till you're hanged."

"I spoke of this comedy," said Dubarre, smiling with quiet amusement, sure in the consciousness of something yet to come.

Sir John turned toward him, puzzled now.

"I don't see that you have cause for laughter."

"Sir John does not see everything," answered the old dancing master gently, "but it is just as I have said." He unbuckled his coat, took from the inside pocket the newspaper containing the story about "French Percy" and held it toward Sir John.

"Will monsieur read? Possibly this may explain many things."

Williamding came over quickly to take the paper. He stood beside the table of the Frenchman's right to read it. May Percy, eager, anxious, had stolen to his other side. As Sir John but his quick smile of encouragement told her only to be brave and wait.

Sir John looked up from his reading.

"Good! Good!" he cried. "We English can always fool you dull French spies. The government is awake."

"And, as usual, when awake it played the fool," broke in the Frenchman bitterly. "This, now"—He took the paper from Sir John. "It is safe to wager that 'French Percy' will fall in this, his last desperate undertaking, as if he should get to the castle, will certainly be captured. The place is now being watched." The reader cast the paper down angrily. "Fools! Idiots! That's what spoiled it."

"Spoiled it?" questioned Sir John.

"Yes," blurted Dubarre, angry now clear through, "spoiled it, I said. Send a man down here to watch, then publish stuff."

"What's this? What do you mean?" interrupted the slower Englishman, while even Mistress Percy began to show some signs of impatience.

"Mean?" ejaculated Dubarre. "I mean that while I fooled with a country bumpkin over his pastoral love affair because of this paper 'French Percy' slipped through my fingers."

Sir John fell back to gaze at him in angry, blank amazement. "French Percy" gone! he blustered. "All know you are the renegade himself."

The other had recovered his temper by this time. Now he shrugged his shoulders.

"Only when it pleased me. I'm no more 'French Percy' than I am Gaston Dubarre." And with his old mocking laugh he looked at the two astonished faces before him. May Percy fell away from him with a little cry of horror.

"Who? What?" was all Sir John could mutter stupidly.

The self confessed stranger drew himself up and bowed to them both deeply. "Jacques Fournay, the government's private emissary, at your service," he said.

"Jacques Fournay! Wellington's spy? Stuff!" cried Sir John.

Mistress Percy looked for a moment at the Frenchman, fright and amazement in her eyes, then she ran to the chair and buried her face in her arms upon the table. The acknowledged spy appeared nettled. He drew a small case out of his coat pocket and extracted therefrom a bit of old paper, which he spread out and offered to the Englishman.

"Read this, sir, and change your mind." Then as Sir John glanced at it he added aloud, "Mistress Percy might like to hear."

The girl who had rested in the man's arms so few minutes before heard Sir John read of her lover:

This is to certify that the bearer, Jacques Fournay, is a faithful, loyal and highly efficient officer in the British service. All soldiers and loyal subjects whom he may meet are hereby commanded to do everything in their power to aid him in whatever way he may desire, especially in the matter of the capture of the notorious outlaw and spy "French Percy." This order is to be considered a pass through all lines and is to serve as a requisition in case anything is needed by the bearer. All soldiers will see that it is duly honored. It will be shown only in case of grave necessity.

WELLINGTON,  
General Commanding.

Up and down, back and forth, before the door of the waiting chamber paced Captain Thorncliffe and Sir Henry Percy, laboring in earnest argument.

"You, Captain Thorncliffe, you have fought the French, you have bled for England, yet you give such counsel. I cannot understand it."

Captain Thorncliffe dropped his hand with light touch on the old baronet's arm before replying in a low, earnest tone. "Sir Henry, that is the very reason I advise you to permit his escape. The fighters are not the haters, Sir Henry."

The older one shook off the restraining hand angrily.

"But," he protested, "this man humbled you and the British arms in outrageous fashion. Do you forget the stealing of the headquarters papers that early morning in the Spanish pass?"

On the instant flashed back the soldier's question, "When came it the part of an English gentleman to bear malice against a gallant enemy?"

Sir Henry's face grew hard at the re-

ponse. His hands began to clench and unclench rapidly. He was working fast into a characteristic rage.

"Your duty, Captain Thorncliffe?"

"Will be in nowise evaded by letting this man go," broke in the soldier.

"He is counted one of the dangerous men in the French army."

"He is your cousin, a brave gentleman, here on private business and practically your guest," was the retort.

"He is an enemy to England, the minion of the Corsican spawn and practically a spy. Don't presume to teach me my duty, sir," roared the head of the Percys, advancing with threatening fist upon the soldier. But the man who had stood before the French Percy's sword did not fear the English one's anger. Instead—calm, contemptuous, accusing—he faced the old man down.

"Your cousin disclosed himself to defend your father's honor, Sir Henry Percy, and, that done, he fought no more, though he might easily have got away. You seem to have forgotten that."

Sir Henry stood silent, overwhelmed with argument, too angry for coherent speech. With increase of the Percy stubbornness Thorncliffe's temper had been rising steadily; but now, fighting hard, he kept sufficient self control to assume his quiet, convincing argument. He knew that behind that door he guarded two men, his friends, enemies to the death, faced each other before the woman they both loved. The door of heavy oak let through no sound.

What was going forward within he could not surmise, only he knew there would be a tragedy should Sir Henry in his present mood cross the threshold or any one from within come forth. And so for the life of a brave enemy he had come to love the gallant English gentleman fought hard with his friends.

"Sir Henry"—the question came forth sharp and straight—"if Colonel Latapie were not in love with your daughter would you wish to see him meet a felon's end?"

That shot struck home. The father's eyes opened wide.

"By my soul, Captain Thorncliffe, you take strange liberties!"

The soldier diplomat went on, unheeding the interruption:

"And yet he is a brave gentleman and asked you for her fairly."

"Sir, I'll—How do you know that?" roared Sir Henry, taken quite off his guard.

Thorncliffe tried hard not to show his triumph.

"Because," he said simply, "Latapie is a French officer and a Percy. Besides a man does not often throw away his life needlessly for a woman he does not love. And—and—as he said this the pleader watched the old baronet carefully—"she loves him much, Sir Henry."

Mistress Percy's father fairly exploded in rage and sorrow.

"What! What! My daughter—my little May—marry a Frenchman, a Johnny Crepand, a frog eater! Yes—yes—that is what the scoundrel asked me. 'Till now I—Thorncliffe, I had decided to allow him to escape because—because he is such a gallant rascal, and—and—with a burst of family pride—"after all, he is a Percy. You can't hurt the old stock, Thorncliffe, even with the weakening strain of the French blood. But marry May—my little May—take my only child over the water! Not that, Thorncliffe, not that. No one could ask that." The stern old voice trembled and broke.

A lump in his own throat, the soldier ventured to put his hand again, this time almost affectionately, on the shoulder of the older man.

"But why, old friend," he questioned gently, "merely because your cousin loves your daughter should you let the hangman's noose dangle over one branch of your family tree? Is that quite fair?"

The head of the house laughed aloud in sudden revision of feeling.

"I was mad, Thorncliffe—mad!" he cried. "The boy is a Percy. That was the reason. Do you think a Percy would give her up when he lives?"

Thorncliffe took a turn along the little passage and back again. It was the life of a brave man he wanted. The Frenchman must look out for his own love affairs, and besides his latent racial prejudice made the soldier feel that there was some justice in the father's words. Accordingly the pleader's next question was put carefully.

"Suppose—suppose, Sir Henry, Mistress May should marry Williamding? The Percys have two qualities—courage and honor. Your French cousin has proved that he possesses both. Marry her to Williamding tonight!"

"Tonight!" murmured Sir Henry blankly. "I told him, Dubarre, Percy, that, but I did not mean it. Tonight!"

"Tonight," insisted Thorncliffe. "It must be tonight. The soldiers you sent for should be here now. Besides I recognized Wellington's spy, Fournay, in one of your French visitors yesterday. Now I know why he was here. Marry her to Williamding tonight, for not until she is married will the French Percy leave England. She will be safe from him then—and—God help her!" muttered the soldier.

Sir Henry Percy drew a long breath of relief; then, with sudden feeling, gripped the soldier's hands impulsively.

"Thank you, Thorncliffe—thank you. You have kept me worthy of my name. I'll start for Sir Harry Johnston's at once and drive over tonight with the bishop. You—ab—you," with a wise nod, "you arrange things. And—may the good God speed the boy!" he ended softly.

Within the waiting chamber the self confessed spy stood laughing with cynical contempt at the girl he had won and the man he had conquered.

(To be continued.)

Mistress Percy, the proud gentleman, overcome at the disclosure of her lover, still at beside the table, her face buried in her arms. Once she had looked up, but the sight of the contemptuous, sneering face of the spy bitterly baiting Sir John Williamding quickly brought her head down again.

The gentleman in diagnosis had had loved. Her hero, cousin of Napoleon's guard, risking his life gallantly in a gallant adventure and offering it gladly for her, she had adored. But this spy, by his own statement—this sneak, who laughingly confessed to trailing her hero cousin for blood money and loudly boasted fighting for her because it might have cost him the price of "French Percy's" life—she shrank from him in horror. Now at the thought of his kisses, at his every speech, the proud girl writhed with shame and loathing. There could be no mistake. She felt sure of it, for not even the reckless, desperate "French Percy" could have dared the risk she had heard this man boastingly take.

"I've fooled too long already with a country bumpkin over his pastoral love affairs. Call Captain Thorncliffe—He will bring the bishop over on hand. A nice thing it would be to report to the commander in chief that the astute stupidity of a country militia officer allowed the most dangerous scout in the French army to slip through our fingers."

"By God," roared Williamding, fingering his pistol, "if it were not for the slight chance I'd kill you now!"

The spy laughed in his face.

"And be hanged for it later. But I tell you the little chap of the pair here yesterday, the one with the gray eyes, was St. Croix. Now"—impudently—"call Thorncliffe!"

Sir John walked over to the big door and knocked, and as he did so the spy stepped suddenly close to the table.

"Mistress Percy—"

A last unacknowledged hope shining in her eyes, she looked up.

"I'm sorry for the part I had to play with you."

A gasp, and the dark head sank again as the girl burst into shuddering sobs.

"Come, Hal, come. And you, too, Sir Henry. Come block this French trickster's game. The scoundrel claims now to be not St. Croix at all, but some spy—Fournay. See—see the pass he has forged or stolen." And Sir John Williamding, at the door, thrust the paper into the hands of the astonished Captain Thorncliffe.

Dumb from amazement, Sir Henry Percy followed Captain Thorncliffe into the room. At the sight of his daughter sobbing over the table the old baronet was about to cry out, but the soldier, with a quick, warning grasp, restrained him. Smiling and easy, the spy bowed to them.

"What's this? What do you mean? Who are you anyhow?" blurted Sir Henry.

The prisoner bowed jauntily a second time.

"As my pass reads—Jacques Fournay, Wellington's spy, at your service. Captain Thorncliffe should know that signature."

After one glance at the self confessed Fournay the soldier had given all his attention to the pass. Now he looked up.

"It's genuine," he said. "There can be no doubt of that."

"And stolen, too, I wager," broke in Williamding angrily.

"This scoundrel possible, Jack. I saw this pass written in Spain. I recognize it by a crossed out word."

"And this fellow is"—gasped Williamding.

"He must be Fournay."

For quite a minute no one moved. The spy looked straight into the eyes of Thorncliffe and Thorncliffe straight into the eyes of the spy. But what each saw in the other was for those two only. Then impulsively the Frenchman thrust out his hand:

"Monieur—captain!"

Thorncliffe turned his back.

"I think," he said slowly, "your trail, Fournay, leads toward France. Sir Henry Percy, in accordance with that pass, will give you a horse. You may catch your man before he reaches the seacoast."

With the first sound of her father's voice Mistress May had sprung to her feet. The Percy pride, strong in all the line, leaped to her rescue. Throughout Thorncliffe's identification of the spy she stood straight, with head held high, facing her father, and, although now and then her hands at her sides moved nervously and at the end her mouth was trembling, yet the big black eyes throughout showed brave and firm.

"Dad," she began, and just at first the trembling motion made the tones to shake over so slightly, though the look remained steadfast—"dad, you must be surprised to see me here. I want to confess something to you, dad. I came because I thought that man—that spy—my cousin from France. And—and—dad, I loved him. If he had been my cousin St. Croix, dad—and now her voice was proud and full—"nothing could have kept me from marrying him. But a Percy can't love a blood money spy, dad, and if you and John will forgive me I'll—I'll—she ended in a wild jumble of words and tears—"I'll marry John any time you say."

From Sir Henry there burst a great rushing sigh of relief.

"Then tomorrow if it is, coz?" he cried gathering the sobbing girl in his arms, "I'll bring the bishop over from Sir Harry's tonight, and your old dad's the happiest man in England."

Without so much as a glance at the father and daughter or at the man who had won the girl he loved the spy turned and walked from the room, and as he passed Captain Thorncliffe he muttered, "Merci, monsieur, but I had rather you had not so paid that little debt."

(To be continued.)

**ALEXANDER POPE**  
He Was Considered in His Day the Greatest of All Poets.

Few men of our day comprehend the commanding intellectual position held by Pope during the latter period of his life and for a long period after his death. There has never been anything approaching it in the history of our own literature or of any literature. In the opinion of vast numbers he was not merely the greatest English poet of his time, but the greatest English poet of all time; not merely the greatest of English poets, but the greatest of all poets that ever existed. Even those who took the lowest estimate of his character—and there were no small number—entertain the highest admiration for his genius. They expressed themselves with an extravagance of praise which astounds the modern reader, too apt to go to the other extreme of unwarranted depreciation. They did not content themselves with calling him merely a poet; they called him a man, a man whose friends as a matter of course; it was conceded by the indifferent and even by those personally hostile. As one illustration of many, a poem appeared in 1788, entitled "An Epitaph to the Little Satyr of Twickenham." It was full of the severest reflections upon Pope's character. It spoke of him as an object of universal scorn. It charged him with being under the influence of ill nature, spleen, envy, malice and avarice. Yet it admitted that in his early youth did he surpass others, but that his powers had increased with advancing years. Till to perfection you at last arriv'd. With none have ever excell'd that ever liv'd.

There was no sentiment of a solitary individual. It was a widespread feeling at the time, and it did not die out suddenly. If anything, the belief increased in strength after Pope's death. We can get some idea of its force by the few verses containing up his character, which were immediately produced by the man against whom for a quarter of a century the poet had been directing the shafts of his satire. The year before Pope died Colley Cibber had been substituted in place of Theobald as the hero of "The Dunciad." He had every reason to feel and express the bitterest resentment against the author of the satire, so far as a nature almost absolutely free from rancor could entertain such a sentiment.—T. H. Lounsbury in Scribner's.

**The Stag Howl'd's Sent.**  
Hounds with very fine noses are not and perhaps never have been too common. The hound that never loses the line, but threads his way through cover, along roads and turns with the stag when the latter runs beside a hedge, is invaluable, and such hounds help greatly to the death of the stag. There is another quality which is invaluable and rare—the faculty of discriminating not only the scent of the quarry from that of all others, but of distinguishing the scent of the hunted animal from that of others of the same kind. When we consider how foxhounds in a well preserved country are allowed and perhaps sometimes even encouraged to change foxes it is remarkable that the quality of retaining any of this quality of their stag-hound ancestors. But the fact remains that of the drafts which make up our staghound kennels some few hounds in each do develop the faculty of holding to the line in spite of the many temptations to change, thus retaining to the qualities of their ancestors.—T. F. Dale in Blackwood's Magazine.

**The Longest English Novel.**  
"Clarissa Harlowe," written by Samuel Richardson (1689-1761), and generally regarded as his masterpiece, is the longest novel in the English language. It ran to eight volumes, and in publishing it Richardson said: "Ashamed, as I am, of the prolixity, I thought I owned the public eight volumes in quantity for the price of seven." He knew very well that it was not a page too long for the public for which he wrote, and the result justified his faith in himself as an author and in the public appetite, which, created by himself in the first instance by his "Pamela," grew by what it fed upon. His third work, "Sir Charles Grandison," extended to seven volumes. "We do not," says Professor Masson, "read Richardson's novels now. These are the novels of eight to ten volumes, written in the tedious form of letters and recording conversations and meditations in which the story creeps on inch by inch without so much as an unexpected pistol shot or a trick of harlequin or pantalon to relieve the attention."

**How Words Change.**  
Words undergo all sorts of changes, not so much in form as in meaning. Their forms remain traceable, but the way in which many of them shift their meanings is very interesting and remarkable. Take our common word "resentment." It now means a manifestation of anger or displeasure. In its origin it meant almost precisely the opposite. It signified either attention or recognition of a friendly act. To acquiesce was at first merely to call things by the same name, not to utter a falsehood. Hypocrite meant originally nothing but a player or actor and had no sinister meaning. Finesse at first was made of the precious metals, and the word was in good repute till detection of repeated frauds caused its degradation. The word "admiration" once meant wonder merely. Now it also means approval and delight. There are thousands of words in English that have changed their significance, some for the better, some for the worse. But their forms have changed little in many cases not at all.—Portland Oregonian.

## ALD. McDONALD GETS AFTER REEVES CO.

### At City Council Manager of Abell Company Fights Request of Opposition Concern Committee Reports

M. T. Reeves the president of the Reeves Mfg. Co., who have made their Canadian headquarters in this city appeared before the city council last evening and made application to have their warehouse and office building front on Eighth avenue. Mr. Reeves gave sound and convincing reasons why the city should grant the request, and while the majority of the board appeared to consider the request favorably, Ald. McDonald fought the proposition to the last ditch, but was finally defeated on division, and the Reeves company will now arrange their building plans accordingly and proceed with the construction at once. It would have been much better had Ald. McDonald refrained from opposing as he did the request of President Reeves, for as manager of an opposition concern it looked too much like using his position at the board for business purposes, and if any such thought influenced his attitude it was certainly a very small game.

A mild sensation was created round the board by Ald. Sowan asking whether the city has any control of the salary of the police magistrate, and he gave notice of motion that the salary be discontinued.

Another notice of motion was given by Ald. Cowan as follows:

That the council should petition the Legislative Assembly at its next sitting to amend the existing law to confer on the council the power of issuing debentures to the amount of \$15,000, the said debentures to be used in installing certain water drainage connections required by leaseholders who were not in a position to remit the entire cost immediately on completion of the work, and that repayment should be made in seven equal annual payments.

Finance

The payment of accounts amounting to \$45,122.45 was recommended by the finance committee and sanctioned.

The finance committee also recommended (1) That a grant of two hundred dollars be made to the Provincial Race association towards the prizes to be given by that association to be competed for at the rifle shooting competition to be held at the barracks on Aug. 27, to 29.

(2) That the application of the Tennis Club for a grant of a cup for the Provincial Tennis Tournament to be held at Regina in September, be granted and that the chairman be authorized to choose one, at a cost not to exceed \$50.

(3) That a grant of \$100 be made to the Regina Trades and Labor Council towards the prizes to be given by them for the Provincial Labor celebration on Labor day.

(4) That the city treasurer be authorized to issue a cheque for \$500 being the balance of the grant made to the board of trade for this year.

Waterworks

Ald. Cowan reported for his committee recommending:

(1) That the report of the city clerk with reference to the outstanding water account against the C.P.R. for the closets at the depot and the watering of coaches, and showing a balance due to the city of \$64, be accepted and that the treasurer be instructed to issue an account therefor to Supt. Brownlee.

(2) Messrs. Wm. Newman & Co., having reported that they had struck quicksand when digging foundations for the new compensating basin, and the city engineer having reported thereon, the committee secured the services of Mr. O. W. Smith, consulting engineer, Toronto, formerly engineer of the waterworks, to visit the site of the basin and report on the foundation, which he did and recommended that the work be carried out as suggested in his report.

(3) Mr. N. B. Melniss of the municipal Construction Co. having attended a committee meeting and stated that their firm were ready to go on with their contract and in view of the fact that the city engineer had stated that he was unable to get men to do the work by day labor it was agreed to recommend that the Municipal Construction Co. be permitted to go on with their work to the pipe.

Ald. Kramer said it seemed to him rather strange that the city engineer could not get men to undertake the work referred to. There was "a screw loose somewhere." Day after day men came to him looking for work.

Ald. Peverett did not think suff-

hospital board are ready a transfer to the city and that the city solicitor be instructed to prepare a by-law authorizing the payment of said indebtedness on receipt of said transfer.

Ald. Thompson moved the adoption of the report.

Ald. Peverett advised the insertion of the following clause, to follow the word "transfer" "conveying to the city free of all incumbrances and on the production of the proper title."

The mover accepted the addition and the report was adopted.

Cemetery

Ald. Kusch reporting for his committee, moved:

(1) That the tender of Messrs. Murphy & Martin to build the mortuary chapel at the cemetery with pressed brick face for \$7,434 be accepted and their deposit cheque be returned as soon as the contract is prepared by the city solicitor and a start made on the work.

(2) That the city engineer be instructed to stake out the site for the mortuary on the ground recently acquired from the Dominion government.

(3) That the council record their high appreciation of the gift of a free grant by the Dominion government to the city of Regina of 66.55 acres of land adjoining the Regina cemetery for the purpose of extending the cemetery and that the thanks of the council on behalf of themselves and the citizens of Regina be tendered therefore by the city clerk to the Dominion government and particularly to Sir Wilfred Laurier for the active interest he has displayed in securing this gift to Regina.

An amendment, proposed by Ald. Ball, to substitute sand lime brick for the pressed variety was defeated and the report adopted on the motion of Ald. Kusch.

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The Toronto General Trusts Corporation are big money lenders in the west, and we are agents here at the Provincial headquarters of the large concern.

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School Blanks, Scribblers  
Pencils, Pens, Erasers, Ink  
Reference and other Books  
General School Supplies

**Canada Drug and Book Co.,**  
Limited.

## Local and General

Wheat cutting has commenced at Estevan.

The lowest temperature in the city last night was five degrees above freezing.

Drs. Johnstone and Callum are now comfortably located at their new offices on Albert street.

Mrs. J. H. Spooner and Mrs. R. J. Westgate returned on Friday from spending the week at Saskatoon.

Mrs. Jas. McAra and family are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Kemp for a few days.—Vidette.

Three Indians, Standing Fox, Okcao and Bocato were arrested yesterday by Corp. Hogg, R.N.W.M.P., for being intoxicated. They were fined the usual amount, but for resisting arrest Bocato was sent down for two months.

Mrs. T. J. Bennett and her sons Amedeo and Charlie, have returned to the city, after spending a short holiday at The Golden West Stock Farm the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Brett.

W. T. Hawker, the C.P.R. yard foreman, has received from Winnipeg a mounted lynx. This is the animal which he shot in the early part of the summer. It is thought that the lynx came down from the north in a car of wood.

John and Jake Fidler, the chief and medicine man of the Sandy Lake Cree Indians, who last winter strangled a notorious squaw to prevent the evil spirit escaping and frightening game, will be tried at Norway House by Commissioner Perry of the R.N.W.M. Police. They killed the woman in accordance with the tribal custom in the presence of the band. They will be prosecuted by the justice department and defended by the Indian department.

Geo. S. Wilson, general manager of the North-West Thresher Co. of Stillwater, Minn., was in the city yesterday on an inspection tour. He took up the Regina business of his company with the manager, John Britton, of this city. This concern has done a big business this season, but they have been greatly inconvenienced by the lack of spur track facilities. The C.N.R. has not yet put in the spur which was applied for a long time ago, and the company has had to postpone their building operations for another season.

The Regina friends of Miss Belcher who was recently married to Mr. Nesbitt at Lethbridge sent the following presents from here: Commissioner and Mrs. Perry, sterling and cut glass fruit dish; Miss Perry, pierced silver bon-bon dish; Asst. Commissioner and Mrs. McIlree, silver toast rack; Miss McIlree, silver card tray; Dr. Mrs. and Mr. Bell, cut glass olive dish with silver fork; Inspector and Mrs. Ritchie, high cut glass vase; Inspector and Mrs. Burnett, Battenberg centre piece; Miss Burnett, Battenberg tea cosy; Mr. Mrs. and H. T. Ayre, eyelet embroidery centre piece; Mrs. and Miss Dodd Mexican drawn work.

The two branches of the municipal commission have been in session here drafting their report for the government. They are assisted by Prof. Osborne of Wesley college, Winnipeg, who does the drafting, and W. D. Lighthall of Toronto, who as a municipal expert is the official critic who will supervise the report, which will be ready for publication this week. It is a voluminous document covering about twenty-five pages of foolscap. The people of the province will be asked to criticise the provisions and the majority desires will be respected by the government in drafting the new municipal bill, which will be submitted to the legislature at the next sitting of the house.

W. D. Lighthall and A. White attending the sitting of the municipal commission were guests at the King's Hotel.

Early on Tuesday morning last the business section of Oxbow suffered severely from fire, which cost the town about \$175,000.

R. Martell of Halbrite, J. H. Haslam's manager at that point, was in the city Saturday on business and went to Winnipeg from here.

J. H. H. Young, provincial manager for the Canada Life is in Toronto attending the international convention of life underwriters.

R. J. Westgate, manager of The West, accompanied by Mrs. Westgate left last night for Bank. They will be absent about two weeks.

Judge Wetmore has sold his family home in Moosomin to take up his residence in this city as soon as the new court act goes into effect.

Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, Frank Haultain and C. E. D. Wood returned last evening from Indian Head they having attended the regatta.

Mr. Ryan travelling agent for C. W. Blackstock & Co., has returned from the coast and came over the C.N.R. from Edmonton. He saw a couple of binders working in a field of wheat near Warman.

The many friends of Mrs. A. D. Jones, Rae street (north) will regret to learn that she is a patient in the Regina hospital suffering from typhoid.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Canada, are opening provincial headquarters in this city, J. G. Milloy being appointed manager for Saskatchewan.

The Credit Foncier of Quebec a large loaning company has decided to make their headquarters here for Saskatchewan. The manager is H. G. Alton.

Fraza Shaw, of Davin, was in the city last week. He reports good crops in his district, and although a little late they are coming forward rapidly. The crops in that district he claims, are not much later than the average season.

The death occurred on Friday last of George Marvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Robinson of this city, aged five months and nine days. The funeral took place on Sunday to Regina cemetery.

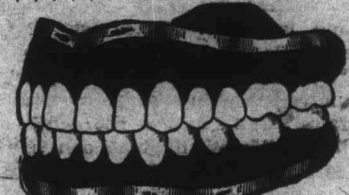
Chas. C. Knight, president of the underwriters association of Saskatchewan and manager of the Sun Life left last Thursday for Toronto accompanied by Mrs. Knight and their little daughter. After attending the international life underwriters' convention there, Mr. and Mrs. Knight will go to Sherbrooke, Que., to their former home to attend the Dominion exhibition.

**\$1,000** Worth of Silverware went astray in transportation just arrived. Will be sold at bargain prices.

See the Bon-Bon Dishes at \$2.00.  
Pudding Dishes, Tea Sets all of Finest Quality.

**CALL AND SEE THEM!**  
**M. G. HOWE,** GRADUATE OPTICIAN AND JEWELLER  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Our 20th Century Teeth made with Double Action will Give You Perfect Satisfaction  
Examination and Estimates Free



How many people neglect their teeth from month to month and from year to year and by so doing suffer untold agony with the loss of valuable teeth.  
With our painless methods there is no need to dread the dental chair and we will give you prices that will bring high class Dentistry within the reach of all.

Remember the Place **New York Dentists** SCARTH ST. (over Howe's Jewelry Store)

## STRAYED

Strayed from Mr. Bratt's, Buck Lake, one dark brown mare branded F 3 on left hip, and reversed 5 on left shoulder. A reward of \$5 will be given for information leading to recovery, and parties unlawfully detaining will be prosecuted. Reply to Thomas Watson, Regina. 19-21

## REGINA MARKETS

Regina Flour Mill Prices

WHEAT	
No. 1 Northern	74
No. 2 Northern	71
No. 3 Northern	68
No. 4 Northern	64
Oats	30
Butter	20
Eggs	20
Potatoes	\$1.50

## FOR SALE CHEAP

Gaar-Scott, 25 h.p. engine with tank on wagon all complete ready for threshing or plowing, used only one day. Guaranteed. Also two new John Deere, 8 disc gang plows. For particulars address: Box 788, Regina. 17-20

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Newlands, made in the action of

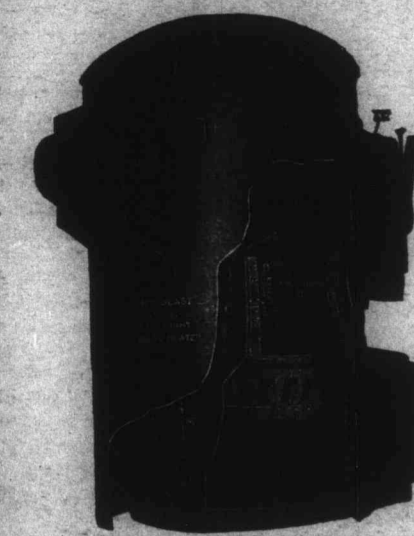
The Excelsior Life Insurance Company Limited, Plaintiffs,  
—and—  
Karl Galenzowski, Jacob Frombach, Wilhelm Slack, Imperial Bank of Canada, F. W. Law Co., Ltd., Co-ville Georgian Company, Ontario Grape Growing & Wine Manufacturing Co., Defendants.

There will be offered for sale at King's Hotel in the town of Balgonie, at Twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the Seventh day of September, A.D. 1907, all and singular the North-West Quarter of Section Fourteen (14) and the South-West Quarter of Section Twenty-three (23), both in Township Twenty (20) in Range Seventeen (17) West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The purchaser shall pay ten per cent. of the purchase money at the time of the sale and the balance within one week thereof without interest and subject to further conditions of sale approved by the undersigned.

JONES, GORDON & BRYANT, Advocates for the Plaintiffs, Regina, Sask.

## QUAKER Steel Furnace



This cut represents the Perfect Furnace made in nine different sizes. The improvements it has are many and have proved to be a good thing. It will cost you no more to have a good furnace and we can save you money on your heating system.

**Armstrong, Smyth & Dowsell**  
Scarth Street

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Do You Believe in the Dignity of Labor?

If so then take pride in the clothes that you wear.

In Overalls we have the bestlines than can be procured.

They are the "Headlight," the "Railroad King," the "King of the Road."

Overalls from **\$1.00 to \$3.00** Per Pair

**J. W. CRESWELL & CO.**

The Men's Man

## TRADING COMPANY STORE NEWS

# Lowest Prices on Binder Twine

Crescent, 500 feet	-	-	11c-lb.
Raven, 550 feet	-	-	12c "
Premier, 600 feet	-	-	13c "
Blue Ribbon, 650 feet	-	-	15c "

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Savings Bank Depart allowed on deposits from and credited quarterly.

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