

June

We are for YOU before—for that moving me that you able prices!

TION halore

then come in me Early! Gets the Bar-

ampaigne, very latest

Alteration Sale Price \$22 1/2

tape and cardinal

Alteration Sale Price \$22 1/2

If you have lost anything, or have anything to sell advertise in this paper.

The West.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1910

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

THE NEW PROVINCES ARE PUPPETS OF OTTAWA

Some More of Pugsley's Peculiar Finance—How the Lime Industry Suffers by Wrong Classification—The Post Office Mismanagement—A Grave Injustice to the New Provinces—Pay to Provide Postal Facilities for Eastern Canada

Laurier and Alberta. The first Alberta Government has collapsed ignominiously. It began with a great many things in its favor and it has gone to pieces through sheer inability to go straight. No does the reconstruction look good at this distance. Apparently Mr. Cushing was the best influence in the defect government. He fought against the bad railway bargain which wrecked the government; he resigned rather than support it; he forced the measure of reconstruction which has been adopted. Yet he has not been called to form a government, and he has not been included in the Sifton administration which has been formed.

Now it must be remembered that for all of this Sir Wilfrid Laurier is responsible. It was a puppet government, dancing to the strings pulled from the East Block at Ottawa. It is a puppet government, governed by Mr. Daines is the creature of Federal Premier, owing his appointment to his shameful betrayal of Mr. Haultain in 1905. Sir Wilfrid Laurier chose Premier Rutherford and he has chosen Mr. Sifton. He has prescribed Mr. Cushing.

The new provinces are subject provinces. They are not trusted with their lands; they are told that Ottawa can handle the public domain more wisely than they can. They are kept in leading strings. Their politics are carried on under surveillance. The political standpoint, in the West is the creation of an order of inferior provinces.

Mr. Pugsley's Telegraph Bill. The Public Accounts Committee of the New Brunswick Legislature, a while ago discovered a few things about Mr. Pugsley's handling of public money when he was in power in his province. When investigation was made the Minister's telegraph bill was found to stand as follows:

1904—Western Union, \$95,277; C. P. R. Telegraph Company, \$448,131—\$543,408.

1905—Western Union, \$129,125; C. P. R. Telegraph Company, \$723,066—\$852,191.

1906—Western Union, \$70,100; C. P. R. Telegraph Company, \$135,651—\$205,751. Or more than \$1,600 for the three years. When these bills were being investigated—on March 19th, 1907—Mr. Pugsley was called upon for an explanation. He said that he had gone through the accounts himself, had separated the messages which were of a private nature, and had made a refund to the Treasury.

Thus Mr. Pugsley while he was in power paid his own private telegraph bills out of the public purse and kept the fact quiet. When there was a change of government and the Legislature investigated matters, then—and not till then—did Mr. Pugsley refund. He knew that the account was improper. He knew that he was making the Treasury to his own advantage. He kept on doing so as long as he was shielded and made restriction only under the spur. Yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier permits a man of such loose ideas respecting trust funds to preside over one of the greatest spending departments of the Federal Government.

A Customs Anomaly. In the dying hours of the late session Mr. David Henderson, Conservative M. P. for Halifax, brought to the attention of the House a curiosity in customs matters.

The lime industry is of considerable size and importance in the West and in Ontario. There are important establishments in the counties of Haldimand, Wellington, Oxford, Perth and Renfrew. In particular there has recently been established in Guelph an extensive industry for the manufacture of hydrated lime or "hard wall plaster," a rather new product which is rapidly coming into use. There also are manufacturing establishments in Manitoba and the West generally. A considerable amount of money is invested in the industry and it employs a considerable amount of labor. As Mr. Henderson observed in bringing the matter up, "It consumes a large amount of fuel which probably would not be required for almost any other purpose, furnace wood, which is usually wood of an inferior quality. In the burning of lime a large amount of coal is used. That coal is imported from the United States. Those who are engaged in the industry have to pay 53 cents a ton duty on their coal." This industry is exposed to a good deal of competition from the

United States, the importations last year having been 191,500 barrels with a value of nearly \$17,000. Now lime is not mentioned by name in the Canadian tariff. Thus the question arises how it is to be classified; and on the classification depends the duty, and the protection the industry is to enjoy. Mr. Henderson has always contended that it should be classified under the heading "manufactures of stone." Lime, of course being manufactured by applying heat to limestone. The Customs Department, however, has refused to do this and insists upon classifying it as one of the "enumerated articles." As such it comes under clause 117, the "omnibus clause," of the tariff. The manufacturers of stone have 30 per cent duty; articles of the unenumerated class until recently had only 17 1/2 per cent duty, and by Mr. Fielding's arrangement with the United States this is lowered to 15 per cent. Thus the lime manufacturers have had their duty lowered to oblige President Taft and a large and widely diffused industry will suffer.

Mr. Henderson brought the matter up when the House of Commons was called upon to sanction the arrangement with the United States, and presented the foregoing facts. Mr. Fielding, in reply, advised Mr. Henderson to take the matter to the Customs Board.

Public attention should be kept steadily fixed on the monstrous injustice which the Post Office Department is doing the West. It is well known that the Canadian post office pays. That is, the amount of money the people pay in postage stamps is larger than the amount the Department spends in serving them. Now it is right that the service should more or less pay for itself, and it might be right for an old, long-settled country to derive a small part of its general revenue from profits on its postal services. But there is one thing that can be asserted positively. When part of a country is new, is in the pioneer stage, the country at large should not expect to derive a profit from the post offices established in the pioneer districts.

The men who are settling on the prairies deserve much consideration from the people who live in long-settled and fully equipped districts. They leave the comforts of older Canada of the United States, of Great Britain; they go out on the bare prairie and break it in; they suffer from loneliness and isolation; they miss the large towns, the golf, and the conveniences of the old world. Yet they are doing an enormously valuable national work, adding to the productive area of Canada, adding to her prosperity, adding to her importance. Unquestionably the people of older Canada should stand by the people of newer Canada, should do their best to make life tolerable and comfortable for them.

One particularly easy way whereby older Canada can help the settler is by means of the post office. The post office should watch and help the settler. It should accompany him and indeed should almost precede him. It should not on the prairies be carried on with any eye to profit. It is safe to say that Eastern Canada would approve of this rule being made; that every dollar the prairie settler pays in postage stamps should go back to him and a little more.

Now what actually takes place is this. The four western provinces have spent in them for postal purposes much less than they pay out in postage stamps. The proportions are: Manitoba gets 88 per cent of what she pays. Saskatchewan gets 94 per cent of what she pays. Alberta gets 93 per cent of what she pays. British Columbia gets 97 per cent of what she pays.

Thus every time a Manitoban pays a dollar for postal services the Department takes 12 cents for profit. Every time the homesteader of Saskatchewan buys a dollar's worth of stamps the Department seizes six cents for profit. The Albertan is fined seven cents; the British Columbian is fined three cents on every dollar.

In Central Canada the same thing is done. Ontario gets only 50 per cent of her contributions to postal revenues returned in postal services. Quebec is much better treated, but gets only 92 per cent. Now, no one

would complain if Ontario and Quebec yielded a moderate profit and it were applied in helping the Western homesteader; if Ontario, for example got only 90 per cent of what she paid and the extra 10 per cent were spent in the giving the western settler a service a bit better than he actually pays for, nobody in Ontario would object, for it would be felt to be a case of the East helping the West in a thoroughly justifiable way.

But when we look at the Maritime Provinces we see where the money goes. This situation is:

For every \$1.00 that Nova Scotia pays in postal revenue she gets \$1.24 in postal services.

For every \$1.00 that New Brunswick pays in postal revenue she gets \$1.28 in postal services.

For every \$1.00 that Prince Edward Island gets in postal revenue she gets \$1.53 in postal services.

Thus the Department is taking a 12 per cent profit from the Maritime, a 6 per cent profit from the Saskatchewan settler, a 7 per cent profit from the Albertan rancher, a 3 per cent profit from the British Columbian, not to mention an 8 per cent profit from the Quebec man and a 30 per cent profit in Ontario—to give the Maritime Province people more than they pay for. They, who have been longer in the country than the people of almost every other part of Ontario, get the treatment which should be given to the settlers on the plains. We make the homesteader an able rancher pay toll to the men of the Maritime provinces.

BORDEN'S TOUR.

Borden, Whitney and Doherty Address Big Meeting at Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls, Ont., June 20.—The effectiveness of Hon. R. L. Borden's Ontario tour was enhanced today when Premier Whitney joined hands at a picnic of the Niagara Falls and Welland County Conservative Association at Queen Victoria Park, this afternoon. Before the picnic, Mr. Borden was given an automobile tour to historic spots, including Lundy's Lane. About three thousand people cordially welcomed the Conservative leader.

Mr. Borden said the conservative of natural resources was a subject of immense importance, statesmanship should guide the development of resources so as to insure to the whole people without discouraging private enterprise. The old Liberal platform of 1896 "land for the settler and not for the speculator" has since been outrageously disregarded since public resources were exploited in hundreds of instances for the benefit of partisans despite the efforts of the Conservative opposition.

Speaking of the Indian land scandal at Selkirk, he held the government could not be held liable in court but was amenable to the court of public opinion for this and other flagrant breaches of trust.

Judge Doherty made his last speech of the tour.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Britain and the United States Reach Final Agreement.

London, June 20.—The report that James Bryce, British Ambassador, at Washington, has been authorized to sign the British-American pecuniary claims agreement was officially confirmed by Theo. McKinnon Wood, Under Secretary of State for foreign affairs today. Mr. Wood stated that foreign offices were now in communication with the State Department of the United States regarding the terms of publication of the agreement.

The signing of the agreement marks the end of the prolonged negotiations. The last general claims commission was convened in 1853. It dealt with claims that had arisen since 1812. In the '70's the Civil War claims were disposed of. The present negotiations thus concern claims between the two governments dating back before 1812 and general claims which have arisen since 1853.

The general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain which was signed in April, 1908, a provision was made that the treaty would not apply to existing pecuniary claims. It is said to be probable that the agreement when made public will be found to provide for a commission of three persons, which will determine the merits of the several demands.

Terrific Heat.

Chicago, June 19.—Fifteen deaths due directly to the heat, which has been beating down on Chicago for three days, have been reported, four of them today.

The heat of today was not nearly as oppressive as that of Friday and Saturday, however. The dense humidity was gone from the atmosphere and a brisk breeze that blew a part of the time directly off from the lake helped matters materially. The high heat temperature recorded today was 83 degrees at ten o'clock in the morning. By three o'clock it had fallen 18 degrees.

ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Prince Albert Wants a Sample Market Established at that Point—Elevator Manager Claims to Have Lost Money

Prince Albert, Sask., June 21.—The Elevator Commission of the province met here yesterday in the persons of Professor Magill, chairman; George Langley, M. L. A., and F. W. Green, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association. Several witnesses were heard, but none produced a definite plan save Judge McGuire, president of the Board of Trade, who presented a scheme for government owned elevators operated by an independent commission. Among the other things suggested by them was the establishing of a sample market in Prince Albert and with the development of the water power here there was every reason to believe that a big flour-milling industry must develop. Secretary Wood also gave evidence from a experience gained in the grain exchange.

S. A. Milligan, manager of the Farmers' Milling Company, testified to the effect that a twenty-five thousand bushel house handled four times its capacity in six months, and earning just charges for handling and storing grain lost \$300. The only way elevators could make money was by dealing in grain. T. Yelland, of Tildale, complained there being no competition at his point, grain was being docked seven pounds to the bushel.

Andrew Knox, of Colleton, one of the directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, gave evidence on behalf of the local grain growers. He was not in favor of the scheme proposed by George Langley that farmers should bear 25 per cent of the cost of elevators if the government put up 75 per cent. He wanted the government to go into direct competition with the line companies.

Fight at Reno.

Reno, Nevada, June 21.—Reno gets the big fight, but the headquarters of the divorce colony did not have a walkover and, as a few disappointed citizens of Goldfield remarked: "Distance and the long railroad haul beat us, we were on hand with the coin." The men from Tex Rickard's old camp fairly paralyzed the Reno boosters this morning when they agreed to take Rickard to the bank and place the sum of \$200,000 in his credit. Tex scratched his head a long time over that offer and Reno began to have visions of the big show slipping away southward over the desert.

Contrary to Rickard's first statement several days ago, the people of Reno had made no definite proposal in the face of Goldfield's amazing bid, Tex asked the people of "pl town" to make good on a tentative proposal to build the arena and give him a free license. "It will cost it all about 17,000," announced Tex. "Now then rustle around and get this sum pledged and then I will decide."

Canadian Arbitrator.

Washington, June 20.—Mexico has agreed to settle the Chamizal boundary dispute by arbitration. A convention providing the details proposed by the United States is now being arranged by telegraph in the hope of getting it before the senate before the adjournment of congress.

By its terms a Canadian jurist is to hold the balance of power in the arbitration. He will act as an umpire and will be chosen by the United States and Mexico. If they fail to agree on a man the Canadian government will be asked to name him.

The Chamizal tract, which was of comparatively little value when claimed first by Mexico in 1854, has since greatly increased in value by the growth of the city of El Paso, Texas which it adjoins. It is estimated to be worth from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The United States has always exercised jurisdiction and has maintained a custom house there. Many questions of international title to property in the tract are now held in abeyance in the federal courts pending a settlement of the dispute.

No Crop Damage.

Winnipeg, June 21.—No relief was furnished this sweltering city last night by thunderstorms which seemed eminent. The thermometer did not fall below 75 and with sunrise started steadily climbing again, with prospects of passing the hundred mark this afternoon. Temperature of over a hundred were recorded yesterday in many Manitoba points, 107 being the top notch. No rain has fallen in this province, while strong parching south winds have damaged crops on lighter lands. In some of the larger offices in the city conditions are so insupportable that they will close down this afternoon.

THE GLASGOW HOUSE

Departmental Stores

R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd.

Men's Hot Weather Hats

SNAP BRIM STRAWS—Soft, easy fitters, with black or colored bands. Each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

BOATER STRAWS—With either plain or rough braid. Black silk bands. Special padded sweat bands. Each \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

PARA ATTA STRAWS—In many good styles. Very light and easy to wear. Plain or fancy bands. Each \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$3.50.

PANAMAS—A very special fine woven Panama in a nobby block at \$5.00.

Better Panamas at \$8, \$10 and \$12.00.

A full range of linen and Cotton Hats. In all styles at 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.

Summer Shoes for Women

CANVAS STRAP PUMPS—White canvas strap pumps with strap and bow. Short vamp; leather heels. Very special value, per pair, \$1.50.

WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS—With four large eyelets. Self tips. Low leather heels. \$1.50.

CANVAS TIE PUMPS—Two eyelet Pump. Short vamp. Covered heels; turn soles. Special at \$2.00.

WHITE OR TAN CANVAS SHOES—With three eyelets and ribbon tie. Plain toes. High covered heels. Turn soles. Very dainty, \$3.00.

POPLIN PUMPS—Strap Pumps in a fine Poplin. White, grey, blue, etc. Very pretty with summer dresses, \$2.50.

A full range of white Canvas Shoes for Misses and Children.

INDIA WHEAT CROP.

This Year's Crop Promises to be Better Than Last Year's.

Calcutta, June 17.—The final forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for 1909-10 shows that the total area under wheat is 8,102,000 acres. This corresponds with the first forecast of 8,091,400 acres; but is appreciably below the second forecast of 8,119,300 acres. There was no malaria to impede sowing operations in the autumn and the total is rather disappointing, and, having regard to the maximum area of 9,100,000 acres under wheat in 1906-7, the total area is 2.4 per cent above that of 1908-9—namely 7,814,700 acres—and 1.8 per cent above the quinquennial average. The climatic conditions were somewhat similar in 1908-9 and 1909-10. The total yield is estimated at 3,103,076 tons against 2,725,378 tons last year, and the quinquennial average of 2,993,107 tons, the gross yield, which covers a series of good years.

Taken all round, the present crop is very good. The total wheat exports during 1909 amounted to 747,030 tons, against 305,241 tons last year. The export figures for 1909 appear to be rather low having regard to the excellence of the harvest. The total area under wheat in the native states is 1,105,500 acres, against 1,077,400 acres, and the gross output is 352,269 tons, against 336,819 tons in 1908-9.

KNOX STAYS.

Decides Not to be Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Washington, June 19.—At the "urgent" request of President Taft, Secretary of State Knox tonight issued a statement, refusing the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania. The Knox statement came at the end of a series of conferences that he has had with his friends and political supporters during the past three days, ending with a long talk between Knox and the president at the White House this morning. At this interview it is understood that the president asked Knox to remain at the head of the State Department and in that connection he made some very flattering statements with regard to the service that Knox is rendering to his country in the management of its foreign affairs.

The president, without reservation, assured Knox of his unqualified support and pointed out to him that his success so far had been so great in the matter of the court of arbitrator justice, and all the other policies bearing Knox's immediate primature, that he was bound to rank among the greatest of American secretaries of state if he would continue in office at least for the remainder of his term. Under this pressure Secretary Knox relented from his very evident desire to get out of the State Department.

The Coronation.

London, June 21.—It is stated that the coronation will occur as soon as possible after the anniversary of Edward's death, and immediately thereafter the Duke of Connaught will sail for Canada to become Governor-General.

McAra Bros. & Wallace

FINANCIAL, INSURANCE AND ESTATE AGENTS

FIRE INSURANCE effected in the Strongest Companies.

MONEY TO LOAN—Private and Company funds for City and Farm loans at lowest current rates.

CITY AND FARM PROPERTY bought, sold and managed.

Phone 113. 2114-16 Eleventh Ave. REGINA, SASK.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital authorized \$10,000,000
Capital subscribed 5,575,000
Capital paid up 5,230,000
Reserve fund 5,330,000

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

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
Lloyds Bank, Ltd. 71 Lombard St. London

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

Farming and general business transacted.

Savings Bank Department
Interest allowed at current rates from date of deposit.

REGINA BRANCH
J. A. WETMORE, Manager

WRIGHT BROS.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

Day Phone 53
Night and Sunday Phone 141
Regina, Sask.

country the weather was said to be scorching the fields, with the temperature averaging well over 90 degrees. Today's official weather forecast was not comforting to farmers. It promised light showers in Minnesota and cloudy for the Dakotas. A Minnesota news paper is quoted as saying that heavy rains must fall within two days or growers will begin to plow under their crops.

For Dominion Day, July 1st, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce a rate of fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale June 29 to July 1st, inclusive; final return limit July 4, 1910. 11-12

Co. LIMITED

Prices special price on Barry Shoe is a high grade Sale Price we place \$3.85

There is Only One

GLYCERINE PUMICE

that perfectly cleanses without injury.

10c PER CAKE

The Toilet Soap that Cleans.

Made by

THE YOUNG THOMAS SOAP CO., LTD., REGINA.

A Prince of Sinners

By E. Phillips Oppenheim
Author of "The Trailers," "The Survivor," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," Etc.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"And you think that I am going to play the dilettante?"

"Not altogether. But you will want to pass from one scheme to another to see the inner workings of all. I shall be content to find occupation in any one."

"I shall be coming to you," he said, "for information and help."

"I doubt it," she answered, cheerfully. "Never mind! It is pleasant to build castles, and we may yet find ourselves working side by side."

He suddenly looked at her.

"I have answered all your questions," he said. "There is something about you which I should like to know."

"I am sure you shall."

"Lord Arranmore came to me when I was staying at the Metropole with your uncle and cousin. He wished me to use my influence with you to induce you to accept a certain sum of money which it seemed that you had already declined."

"Well?"

"Of course I refused. In the first place, as I told him, I was not aware that I possessed any influence over you. And in the second place I had every confidence in my own judgment."

She was suddenly very thoughtful.

"My own judgment," she repeated. "I am afraid that I have lost a good deal of faith in that lately."

"Why?"

"I have learned to repent of that impulsive visit of mine to Enton."

"Again why?"

"I was mad with rage against Lord Arranmore. I think that I was wrong. It was many years ago, and he has repented."

Brooks smiled faintly. The idea of Lord Arranmore repenting of anything appealed in some measure to his sense of humor.

"Then I am afraid that I did him some great harm in accusing him like that—openly. He has seemed to me since like an altered man. Tell me, those others who were there—they believed me?"

"Yes."

"It did him harm—with the lady, the handsome woman who was playing billiards with him?"

"Yes."

"Was he engaged to her?"

"No! He proposed to her afterwards and she refused him."

Her eyes suddenly grew dim.

"I am sorry," she said.

"I think," he said, quietly, "that you need not be. You probably saved her a good deal of unhappiness."

She looked at him curiously.

"Why are you so bitter against Lord Arranmore?" she asked.

"I?" he laughed. "I am not bitter against him. Only I believe him to be a man without heart or conscience or principles."

"That is your opinion—really?"

"Really! Decidedly."

"Then I don't agree with you," she answered.

"Why not?"

"Simply that I don't."

"Excellent! But you have reasons as well as convictions?"

"Perhaps. Why, for instance, is he so anxious for me to have this money? That must be a matter of conscience?"

"Not necessarily. An accident might bring his Montreal career to light. His behavior towards you would be an excellent defence."

She shook her head.

"He isn't mean enough to think so far ahead for his own advantage. Villain or paragon, he is on a large scale, your Lord Arranmore."

"He has had the good fortune," Brooks said, with a note of satire in his tone, "to attract your sympathies."

"Why not? I struck hard enough at him, and he has borne me no ill-will. He even made friends with Selma and my uncle to induce me to accept his—well, conscience money."

"I need not ask what the result was," Brooks said. "You declined it, of course."

She looked at him thoughtfully.

"I refused it at first, as you know," she said. "Since then, well, have wavered."

He looked at her blankly.

"You mean—that you have contemplated—accepting it?"

"Why not? There is reason in it. I do not say that I have accepted it, but at any rate see nothing which should make you look upon my possible acceptance as a heinous thing."

He was silent for a moment.

"May I ask you then what the position is?"

"I will tell you. Lord Arranmore is coming to me perhaps this afternoon for my answer. I asked him for a few days to think it over."

"And your decision—is it ready?"

"No, I don't think it is," she admitted. "To tell you the truth, I shall not decide until he is actually here—until I have heard just how he speaks of it."

He got up and stood for a moment looking out of the window. Then he turned suddenly towards her with outstretched hand.

"I am going—Miss Scott. Good afternoon."

She rose and held out her hand.

"Aren't you—a little abrupt?" she asked.

"Perhaps I am. I think that it is better that I should go away now. There are reasons why I do not want to talk about Lord Arranmore, or discuss this matter with you, and if I stayed I might do both. Will you dine with me somewhere on Friday night? I will come and fetch you."

"Of course I will. Do be careful how you walk. About 7.30."

"I will be here by then," he answered.

On the last flight of stone steps he came face to face with Lord Arranmore, who nodded and pointed upwards with his walking-stick.

"How much of this sort of thing?" he asked, dryly.

"Ten stores," Brooks answered, and passed out into the street.

Lord Arranmore looked after him—watched until he was out of sight. Then he stood irresolute for several moments, tapping his boots.

"Damn'd young fool!" he muttered at last; and began the ascent.

CHAPTER IV.

A Marquis of Matrimony.

"My dear Miss Scott," Lord Arranmore said, settling himself in the most comfortable of her fragile easy-chairs, and declining tea. "I cannot fail to perceive that my cause is hopeless. The united efforts of myself and your worthy relatives appear to be powerless to unearth a single grain of common-sense in you—or pardon me—singularly obstinate disposition."

A subdued smile played at the corners of her mouth.

"I am delighted you are convinced, Lord Arranmore," she said. "It will save us both a good deal of time and breath."

"Well—as to that I am not so sure," he answered, deliberately. "You forget that there is still an important matter to be decided."

She looked at him questioning.

"The disposal of the money, of course," he said.

"The disposal of it? But that has nothing to do with me!" she declared. "I refuse to touch it—to have anything to do with it."

"You see," he explained, "I have placed it, or rather my solicitors have in trust. Actually you may decline, as you are doing, to have anything to do with it—legally you cannot avoid your responsibilities. The money cannot be touched without your signature."

She laughed a little indignantly.

"Then you had better withdraw it from trust, or whatever you call it, at once. If it was there until I was eight I should never touch it."

"I understand that perfectly," Lord Arranmore said. "You have refused it. Very well. What are we going to do with it?"

"Put it back where it came from, of course," she answered.

"Well," he said, "by signing several papers that might be managed. If that case I should distribute it amongst the various public-houses in the East End to provide drinks for the thirstiest of their customers."

"If you think that," she said, scornfully, "a reputable use to make of your money—"

He held out his hand.

"My dear Miss Scott. Our money!"

"The money," she exclaimed. "I repeat, the money. Well, there is no thing more to be said about it."

"Will you sign the papers which I authorize me to distribute the money in this way?"

She thought for a moment.

"No; I will not."

"Exactly. You would be very foolish and very untrue to your principles if you did. So you see, this sum is not to be foisted altogether upon me, for there is no doubt that I should misuse it. Now I believe that if you were to give the matter a little consideration you would see upon a more reasonable manner of laying out this sum. Don't interrupt me, please. My own views as to charity you know. You however look at the matter from an altogether different point of view. Let us leave it where it is for the moment. Something may occur to you within the next few months. Don't

let it be a hospital, if you can help it—something altogether original would be best. Set your brain to work! I shall be at your service at any moment."

He rose to his feet and began slowly to collect his belongings. Then their eyes met, and she burst out laughing—he to smile.

"You are very ingenious, Lord Arranmore," she said.

"It is my conscience," he assured her. "It is out of gear to the tune of three thousand."

"I don't believe in the conscience," she answered. "This is sheer obstinacy. You have made up your mind that I should be interested in that money somehow, and you can't bear to suffer defeat."

"I am an old man," he said, "and you are a young woman. Let us leave it where it is for a while. I have an idea of the sort of life which you are planning for yourself. Believe me, months you will be willing to give years of your life, years of your labor and your youth, to throw yourself into a struggle which without money is hopeless. Remember that there was a time when I too was young. I too saw these things as you and Brooks see them today. I do not wish to preach pessimism to you. I fought and was worsted. So will you be. The whole thing is a vast chimera, a jest of the God who have made for yourself. But as long as the world lasts the young will have to buy knowledge—as I have bought it. Don't go into the fray empty-handed—it will only prolong the suffering."

"You speak," she protested, gently "as though it were impossible to do so."

"It is absolutely and entirely impossible to do good by any means which you and Brooks and the whole army of your fellow-philanthropists have yet evoked," he answered, with a sudden fierce note in his tone. "Don't think that I speak to you as a cynic, one who lingers on the edge of the cauldron and peers into gratefully cravings for sensation. I have been there, down in the thick of it, there where the mud is as black as hell—bottomless as eternity. I was young—as you—mad with enthusiasm. I had faith, strength, belief. I meant to cleanse the world. I worked till the skin hung on my bones. I gave all I had—youth—gifts—money. And, do you know what I was doing? I was swimming against the tide of natural law, stronger than all mankind, unconquerable, eternal. There wasn't a small, dark corner of the world the better for my broken life. There wasn't a child a man or a woman content to grasp my hand and climb out. There weren't plenty who mocked me. But they tell back again. They fell back always!"

"Oh, but you can't tell that," she cried. "You can't be sure."

"You can be as sure of it as of life itself," he answered. "Come, take my advice. I know. I can save you a broken youth—a broken heart. Keep away from there."

He pointed out of the window eastwards.

"You can be charitable like the others, subscribe to societies, visit the sick, read the Bible, play at it as long as you like—but keep away from the real thing. If you feel the fever in your veins—fly. Go abroad, study art, literature, music—anything. Only don't listen to that cry. It will draw you—against your will even. But not you nor the whole world of women. To the world full of gold, will ever stop it. It is the everlasting legacy to the world of outraged nature—"

He went swiftly and silently, leaving her motionless. She saw him far down on the pavement below step into his brougham, pausing for a moment to light a cigarette. And half an hour later he walked with elastic tread into Mr. Ascough's office.

Mr. Ascough greeted him with an inquiring smile. Lord Arranmore nodded and sat down.

"You were quite right," he announced. "The tongues of men or of angels wouldn't move her. Never mind. She's going to use the money for charity."

"Well, that's something, at any rate," Mr. Ascough remarked.

"The eloquence," Lord Arranmore said, lazily, "which I have wasted upon that young woman would entrance the House of Lords. By the bye, Ascough, I am going to take my seat next week."

"I am delighted to hear it, your lordship."

"Yes, it's good news for the country, isn't it?" Lord Arranmore remarked. "I have not quite decided what my particular line shall be, but I have no doubt but that he papers will all be calling me a welcome addition to that august assembly before long. I believe that what's the matter with me. I want to make a speech. Do you remember me at the Bar, Ascough? Couldn't keep me down, could they?"

Mr. Ascough smiled.

"You were rather fond of being on your feet?" he admitted.

Lord Arranmore sighed regretfully.

"And to think that I might have been Lord High Chancellor by now," he remarked. "Good-bye, Ascough."

Later, at the reception of a Cabinet Minister, Lord Arranmore came across other men. He detached himself at once.

"This is odd," he remarked, with a whimsical smile. "What the dickens are you doing in this respectable household, Arranmore? You look like a lost sheep."

Lord Arranmore shrugged his shoulders.

"I've decided to go in for something," he said, "politics or society or something of that sort. What do you recommend?"

"Slipper!" Mr. Hennibul answered, promptly.

"Come on then," Lord Arranmore assented. "One of those little tables in the far room, eh?"

"The table here is delicious," Mr. Hennibul said; "but for Heaven's sake leave the champagne alone. There's some decent hock. You'll excuse my pointing out these little things to you, but, of course, you don't know the wine yet. I'll give you a safe tip while I'm about it. The Opposition food is beastly, but the wine is all right—Pommery and Heidsieck, most of it, and the right years. The Government food now is good, but the wine, especially the champagne, is positively unholly."

"One should eat then with the Government, and drink with the Opposition," Lord Arranmore remarked.

"Or better still," Mr. Hennibul said, "do both with the Speaker. By the way, did you know that they are going to make me a judge?"

"I heard that your friends wanted to get rid of you!" Arranmore answered.

"To make yourself obnoxious—thoroughly obnoxious," Mr. Hennibul murmured, "is the sure road to advancement."

"That's right, give me a few tips," Lord Arranmore begged, sipping his wine.

"My dear fellow, I don't know what you're going in for yet."

"Neither do I. What about the stage? I used to be rather good at private theatricals. Elderly Wyndham parts, you know."

Mr. Hennibul shook his head.

"Twenty years too late," he declared. "Even the suburbs turn up their noses at a lord now."

"I must do something," Arranmore declared, meditatively.

"Don't see the necessity," Hennibul remarked.

Lord Arranmore lifted his glass and looked thoughtfully at the wine for a moment.

"Ah, well," he said, "you were born lazy, and I was born restless. That is the reason you have done some things, and I haven't."

"If you want my advice—my serious advice," the K. C. said, quietly, "you will make yourself a nuisance to that right woman, whoever she is, until she marries you—you'll only get rid of you."

"All sorts of things in the way," Lord Arranmore declared. "You see I was married—abroad."

Mr. Hennibul looked up quickly.

"Nonsense!"

"Quite true, I assure you."

"Is she alive?"

"No—but her son is."

"Great Heavens. Why he's Lord Kingston?"

"Of course he is."

"How old is he?"

"Twenty-eight—or somewhere thereabouts."

"What is he doing? Where is he? Why don't we know him?"

"He doesn't approve of me," Lord Arranmore said. "Fact, really! We are scarcely on speaking terms."

"Why not?"

"Says I deserted his mother. So did! Played the backward, or next door to it!"

Mr. Hennibul fetched out his handkerchief and dabbed his forehead.

"You are serious, Arranmore?"

"Rather! You wouldn't expect me to be frivolous on this hock."

"That young man must be talked to," Mr. Hennibul declared. "He ought to be filling his proper place in the world. It's no use carrying on a grudge against his own father. Let me have a try at him."

"No!" Lord Arranmore said, quietly. "I am obliged to you, Hennibul, but the matter is one which does not admit of outside interference, however kindly. Besides, the boy is right. He wittily deserted both him and his mother, and she died during my absence. My life, whilst away from them, was the sort one forgets—or tries to—and he knows about it. Further, when I returned to England I was two years before I took the trouble to go and see him. I merely allowed to these domestic matters that you might not wholly misjudge the situation."

"I am delighted to hear it, your lordship," Mr. Hennibul went on with his supper in silence. Lord Arranmore whose appetite had soon failed him leaned back in his chair and watched the people in the further room.

"This rather puts me off politics," he remarked, after a while. "I don't like the look of the people."

"Oh, you'll get in for the select crushers," Mr. Hennibul said. "This is a rank and file affair. You mustn't judge by appearances. But why must you specialize? Take my advice. Don't go in specially for politics, or society, or sport. Mix them all up. Be cosmopolitan and commonplace."

"Upon my word," Hennibul declared, "you've gone my good fairy."

He sprang up and disappeared into the further room.

"Lady Caroom," he exclaimed, bending over her shoulder. "I never expected it of you."

She started slightly—she was silent perhaps for the fraction of a second. Then she looked up with a bright smile, meeting him on his own ground.

"But of you," she cried, "it is incredible. Come at once and explain."

(To be Continued.)

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

PARADE OF SUFFRAGETTES

Ten Thousand Women March in London Demanding Their Suffrage—One Hundred Present from Canada

London, June 21.—The British suffragettes made good their bill parade in London. Ten thousand women who want the ballot marched from the Thames embankment to Albert Hall, where a monster mass meeting was held in support of the woman's suffrage bill, newly drafted on conciliatory lines and recently introduced in the House of Commons. The processionists came from all parts of the United Kingdom. Ireland had a special delegation including the Misses O'Connell, granddaughters of the "Liberator" of the Green Isle. Canada presented a contingent of almost a hundred, each carrying a sheet of wheat.

There were 500 women scientists, doctors, teachers and university graduates wearing their robes, hospital nurses in striking uniforms, purple and green and white. Light summer dresses were worn by a majority, giving the procession the appearance of a holiday parade. Actresses, mill girls, stenographers were all there to emphasize their demand for the franchise. There were also nearly 500 women in prison garb showing that they had "done time."

Mrs. Drummond, the grand marshal, rode a horse at the head of the column, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Harveland and Vera Holme as aides. All rode astride. The place of honor among the forty bands was given to the drum and fife corps of the Women's Social Club and the Politic Club.

Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal for funds at the mass meeting brought \$5,000 from Mrs. H. Lytton, the noted socialist. Then Petrick Lawrence arose and gave another \$5,000. Lord Lytton spoke. Approximately \$14,000 was realized. The parade caused London to rub its eyes.

Probably since 1832 no demonstration in favor of a public movement has attained such proportions. Those who have regarded the agitation as merely a curious incident admit their surprise. The thousand policemen who escorted the paraders had no trouble. The procession extended over a length of two miles. The marchers were divided into companies, according to their societies or place of residence, like so many soldiers parading. Each division was marked with huge banners which would have tried a man's strength to hold aloft in the brisk breeze.

One section, including a strong muster of women from European countries carried banners representative of their various nationalities.

H. B. TERMINALS.

To Decide on the Merits of Port Nelson and Fort Churchill.

Ottawa, June 16.—The Canadian government steamer Stanley will start next week for Hudson Bay with two parties to make a hydrographic survey at Port Nelson and Fort Churchill. The reports of these surveys will determine the deep water terminus of the Hudson Bay railroad, the first contract of which will shortly be let by the Canadian Government.

W. J. Stewart, head of the Canadian hydrographic survey, will have charge of the work, which will be divided between two parties, one under H. R. Pariseau, and the other under A. A. Bachand. One party will be assigned to Churchill and the other to Nelson.

As the approach to Nelson will have to be charted for ten or fifteen miles out, coming into the presence of sand bars, a schooner has been secured at Halifax, and will at once be sent in for use at this point. The work at Churchill does not extend so far from shore and the party at this point will make its base of operations on land and work from small boats and launches.

It is expected that the surveys will be completed this summer. The work of charting Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits will be undertaken later. A special steamer will have to be secured for this.

BUSINESS CARDS

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
J. KELSO HUNTER, Barrister, Etc. Regina
1818 Scarth Street.
Money to lend on Improved Farms and City Property.

HAULTAIN, CROSS & JONAH
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
Office: Marsh Block, Scarth Street, Regina, Canada.
F. W. G. Haultain, K.C. J. A. Cross, E. B. Jonah.

PEVERETT & HUTCHINSON
General Agents
Representing The London Assurance Corporation of England; The London Guarantee and Accident Co.; The Sun and Hastings Saving and Loan Co.; The Royal Trust Company; The Sovereign Life Assurance Co.; Commercial Union; Hartford Fire and other first class companies.
SCARTH ST., over Imperial Bank, REGINA, SASK.
P.O. Box 710. Telephone 125.

JAMES McLEOD, M.D., C.M.
(McGill)
Late of London and Vienna.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT EXCLUSIVELY.
Office: Northern Bank Building, Regina, Sask.
Office Hours—9 to 12.2 to 5 and 7 to 8. Telephone 274.

DRS. BALL & HARVEY
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Cor. South Railway and Scarth Sts. (Over Dominion Bank)
Hours—9.30 to 10 a.m., 2 to 6 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.
Telephone No. 665.
F. J. BALL, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.)
W. A. HARVEY, M.B. (Toronto Univ.)

STOREY & VAN EGMOND
Architects
Office: Top Floor, Facing Elevator, NORTHERN BANK BUILDING, SCARTH STREET.
P.O. Box 1344. Telephone 498.

ASHTON D. CARROTHERS
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY.
Telephone No. 598
STRATHCONA BLK., 1721 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

T. D. Brown, B.A. Harold F. Thomson

BROWN & THOMSON
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.
Offices: Wheatley Bros. Block, Scarth St. Regina, Sask.

Money to Loan
We are representatives of the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Ltd., and are prepared to take large or small loans on farm property. Lowest rates of interest and terms made to suit.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
NAY & JAMES,
Financial Agents REGINA

Dominion Day
CANADIAN NORTHERN
JULY 1st 1910
EXCURSIONS
Fare and One-Third for Round Trip, Between All Stations on the Canadian Northern Railway in Canada.
Tickets on sale June 29 to July 1, inclusive. Return Limit to July 4, 1910.
Full information from local agent or write to:
R. CREELMAN,
Asst. General Passenger Agent
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Immigration Statistics.
Ottawa, June 17.—According to statistics contained in a hand book being issued by the Immigration Department the immigration to Canada during the last ten years totalled 1,455,288. The fiscal year recently closed eclipses all others in volume of immigration, arrivals numbering 208,796. A grand total for the decade, amounting to 565,000 came from British Isles, 344 from the continent, and 497,000 from the United States. Americans coming across the border are therefore within 68,000 of the total British immigration. Of the immigration from the British Isles about 418,000 came from England and Wales, 108,987 from Scotland and 34,124 from Ireland.
Japanese immigration in the past three years totalled 8,867. Since 1892 deportation regulations became effective, 3,883 people having been deported.

Phone 932. S. Fielding Mgr.

SASKATCHEWAN COAL

First-class for Stove and Furnace

\$4.25 a ton at the sheds

Office and Sheds: Dewdney St. between Rose and Broad and opposite Cameron & Heap's Warehouse

The Utopia

Regina's Up-to-Date Cafe

Is now open for business, serving the best of foods in the neatest style.

Visitors to Regina are asked to come here for their meals; satisfaction guaranteed.

A full line of Fruits and Confectionery always in stock. Winter Apples of highest grade by the barrel.

Highest prices paid for Eggs, Butter and Fowl; only the best wanted.

GIVE US A TRIAL

The UTOPIA

1843 Scarth St. Phone 891

Geo. Speers & Co.

REGINA UNDERTAKERS

1761 Hamilton St. Phone 219 (Next door to C.P.R. Telegraph)

Ambulance in Connection.

Open day and night. Large stock to select from.

MONEY TO LOAN

LOWEST CURRENT RATES

No waiting to submit applications.

DEBENTURES
Municipal and School Debentures Bought and Sold

FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE

J. ADDISON REID & CO. LIMITED
305 Darke Block Telephone 448

WINTER APPLES

5—Carloads—5

Spys, Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Tolmon Sweet, Kings, 20 oz. Pippin, Haas, Grimes' Golden, Bailey Red

Crab Apples, Pears, Grapes

Williamson's FRUIT EXCHANGE

GALT
COAL
CLEANEST AND BEST

The Smith & Fergusson Co
Sole Agents
Phone 46. Smith Block Rose St.

Shocking.
Winnipeg, June 19.—A successful police raid was made last evening by Inspector Robertson, when he entered the Tribune building and raided the room in which he discovered several employees of the paper playing poker. "You had better cash in," said the Inspector, and the players then handed their chips to a man named Orris and he paid their equivalent establishing the case for the police. It is understood that they will all plead guilty.

Wednesday, June 22, 1910.

S. Fielding Mgr. ATCHEWAN COAL

for Stove and Furnace 25 a ton at the sheds

Sheds: Dewdney St. Rose and Broad, and Cameron & Heap's Ware-

Utopia

Regina's Up-to-Date Cafe

opened for business, the best of foods in neatest style.

Patrons to Regina are to come here for meals; satisfaction guaranteed.

Full line of Fruits and Confectionery always on hand. Winter Apples the best grade by the

Best prices paid for Butter and Poultry, if the best wanted.

Give us a Trial

Utopia Scarth St. Phone 891

Speers & Co.

MINI UNDERTAKERS

Milton St., Phone 219 prior to C.P.R. Telegraph office in Connection.

MONEY LOAN

AT CURRENT RATES. Apply to submit applications.

SECURITIES and School Debentures Bought and Sold

and ACCIDENT INSURANCE

DISON REID & CO. LIMITED Scarth Block Telephone 448

WATER APPLES - Carloads - 5

Baldwins, Russetts, Golden, Tolson Sweet, 20 oz. Pippin, Haas, Golden, Bailey Red

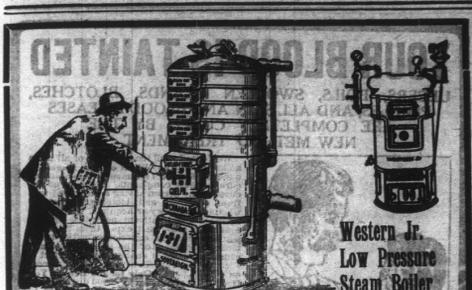
Apples, Pears, Grapes. Jamson's FRUIT EXCHANGE

GALT COAL

CLEANEST AND BEST

Smith & Fergusson Co. Sole Agents 45, Smith Block Rose St.

Shocking. On June 19, a successful raid was made last evening by Robertson, when he entered the building and raided a which he discovered several of the paper playing poker. "better cash in," said the In- and the players then handed to a man named Orris and their equivalent establishing for the police. It is understood they will all plead guilty.



Taylor-Forbes Heating HOT WATER & LOW PRESSURE STEAM Installed by Heating Engineers and Plumbers Throughout Canada

THE BARNES COMPANY, LTD. Agents in Calgary

Taylor-Forbes Co., Ltd., Guelph

Send to my address your Heating. (It's free.) Pocket Dictionary of

SAILORS IN MUTINY HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

Chinese Attempt to Leave British Ships at Philadelphia - Attack Made - Four Sailors Are Drowned

Philadelphia, Pa., June 17.-A mutiny on the British steamer Highland Monarch, outward bound for Auckland New Zealand, followed by a dash for liberty by a dozen Chinese members of the crew, resulted in the drowning today of four and the narrow escape of three others. The men rescued are in a police station, while the remainder of the mutineers are in iron aboard the ship. The trouble started last night. The Highland Monarch had been lying in the Schuylkill river at Point Breeze, in the extreme south-western part of the city for three weeks loading case oil for New Zealand. As the United States immigration law places a fine of \$500 on the captain of a steamer for carrying Chinese member of a crew that has been not permitted to leave the vessel while the other twenty men in the crew, all Englishmen, were given liberal shore leave.

The confinement grew irksome and as the ship was to sail today one of the Mongolians asked First Mate Bowman last night to allow him a few hours on shore. Bowman refused and the Chinaman drew a knife and chased the first mate about the ship. The man was finally tripped by a white member of the crew and in falling cut himself. The mutiny broke out in iron and an hour later nearly all the Chinamen made a break for liberty. The Englishmen were on the watch, however, and a hand to hand fight followed, which resulted in the Chinese being overcome and forced back on the ship.

Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning the Highland Monarch got under way with the Chinese in the stowhold. Suddenly as the steamship was passing through the draw at Penrose Ferry bridge, a dozen Chinese appeared above deck and without an instant's hesitation, some of them leaped overboard.

Captain Woods, who was on the bridge, spotted the whistle, stopped the ship and ordered a crew to man a boat. The whistle attracted the bridge tender, who threw the swimmers ropes, which they refused to catch. In the struggle for liberty the men had to fight hard the strong tide and four of them sank before reaching shallow water. The other three just managed to reach shore.

MANITOBA ELEVATORS.

Farmers Are Endorsing Conservative Policy by Applying for Elevators. Winnipeg, June 15.-That the farmers of the country have unbounded faith in the working out of a plan of government ownership of interior elevators is shown by the fact that although the commission has been in active operation only 14 days, 103 petitions for the erection and operation of elevators by the commission have been received from all parts of the province. This means that 36.13 per cent. of the points in the provinces have decided in favor of the policy of the Government. The petitions in the vast majority of cases are signed by from 70, 10 to 50 per cent. of the farmers in the district, which is very in excess of the 50 per cent. which is required according to the Act as passed at the last session of the Legislature.

D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the commission, is busy throughout the country explaining to the farmers the duties and the work of the commission. Men are engaged at the present time on three sets of plans for a standard elevator, which it is expected will be submitted to the commission for approval early next week.

THE RETURN FROM ELBA PRESENT THEIR CASE

Thousands Give a Cordial Welcome to Roosevelt - Many Notables Who Were Not Present - A Wonderful Scene

New York, June 18.-Nineteen-five years ago this day a certain distinguished warrior, late of Elba, met another certain distinguished warrior at a place called Waterloo. As a result of the meeting, the gentleman from Elba was fated to spend the remainder of his days in St. Helena, and innocent denizens.

There are those - among them malefactors and great wealth, plain and fancy lars, molluscoides, race splitters, nature fakirs and undesirable citizens - who profess to see in the coincidence of dates an ill omen for Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who arrived in town today on the Auguste Victoria from Africa, Europe and way stations. If there is a "link" on Col. Roosevelt, however, it was not in evidence today. Certainly no citizen of the United States or elsewhere, private or public, ever received such a reception as was accorded today to the returning hero.

Thousands of people paid fabulous prices for standing room in excursion steamers which went out to meet the Auguste Victoria. Hundreds of thousands lined the waterfront when the steamer which met Col. Roosevelt at quarantine came up the bay, followed by a great parade of yachts and harbor craft, all gay with flags and bunting.

Passes Through Human Wall. Mayor Gaynor and a reception committee which reads like a "Who's Who in America" greeted the returned traveler when he landed at the Battery. From that point to Broadway Fifth avenue and other thoroughfares to Fifty-ninth street, the carriages containing Col. Roosevelt and hundreds of other notables passed through a veritable human wall.

The Rough Riders formed a guard of honor for the former president and shared in the tremendous ovation which was accorded to their leader. Nearly every city in the United States was represented in the vast concourse of people which gathered to greet the nation's hero, and representative men from all the official delegations were given places in the roped arena at the Battery where Col. Roosevelt landed from the revenue cutter Ondrocoogin. Cornelius Van derbilt, chairman of the reception committee, presided at the brief meeting held there, Mayor Gaynor making a brief address of welcome, and the former president responding with a few well chosen words, in which he gave expression to his joy at finding his feet once more on American soil.

The procession uptown was confined with strict limits and included only men of mark and official delegations from cities and organizations which were anxious to seize the first opportunity to hail Teddy of the controversies which have waged in his absence. It all of those who wanted to take part in the procession had been permitted to do so, the parade would not get by a given point for a week to come.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were given a private box at the Battery ceremony and a place of honor in the parade.

Among the high officials not present at the reception were President Taft, Jack London, the Rev. William J. Long, Senators Bailey, Hemenway and Chandler, Luke E. Wright, William J. Bryan, Eugene V. Debs, Messrs. Moyer and Haywood, and a few others.

Said His Daughter.

Ottawa, June 20.-High Constable O. Groulx, of Hull, who has just returned from a trip to Aldfeld township, Quebec, brings down a story of a father's alleged harrowing of a daughter to the highest bidder. According to Constable Groulx, one Joe Menard had a married daughter who was courted by a prominent young man in the village. He asked Menard for his daughter's hand in marriage, but was astonished when told that it would cost him exactly \$100 before the ceremony could take place. Not having the necessary amount the engagement was broken.

Menard is alleged to have approached a young man named J. Beaugard, who was a close friend of his daughter, and offered to give him the girl in marriage if he would pay the sum of \$50. Beaugard is said to have accepted his terms, paid away \$50 and the two were married privately before a minister. Rev. Father Garsau, parish priest at Masham, denounced the marriage in church on Sunday last as the parties were Catholics. He declared that the ceremony was illegal and they therefore went through the ceremony again in the Catholic church at Masham.

To Tour West.

Toronto, June 18.-While no definite plans have been as yet made for Mr. R. L. Borden's Western tour next year, it is authoritatively stated that a trip through the Western provinces will be made in 1911, probably during the summer. This will be designed to offset the effect of the Laurier tour of the present summer. The itinerary will be a through one, it is stated. It is understood that two months will be spent by the Opposition leader west of Fort William.

The Regina Cold Storage & Packing Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: REGINA, SASK.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. Divided into One Thousand Shares of \$100.00 Each

First Issue of Stock will be sold at the par value (\$100.00 per Share). Terms: 25 per cent. with application, 25 per cent. on December 1st, 1910; balance, subject (if required) to future calls of not more than 10 per cent. at any one Call.

The public are hereby given an opportunity of securing for themselves a GILT-EDGED investment with a very small amount of capital.

Patronize a HOME COMPANY. Invest where you have a voice in the control of your own money.

NO BETTER CHANCE TO GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF A REALLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

FARMERS: ATTENTION! - Build up your own local market for your Hogs, Butter, Eggs and Poultry. See the advantage a Cold Storage Plant in this City will be to you.

For Prospectus and all further information, apply to -

A. J. GIBSON & CO. SUITE 2, BLACK BLOCK, HAMILTON STREET, REGINA, SASK.

OFFICERS ELECTED

At the Masonic Grand Lodge Meeting in Saskatoon Last Week - Interesting Ceremony at Prince Albert

The Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. met in Saskatoon on Wednesday and elected officers for the ensuing year. Grand Lodge officers also visited Prince Albert and laid the cornerstone of a new Masonic Temple. The Grand Master - Rev. W. B. Tate, Qu'Appelle.

- D.G.M. - Wm. Hopkins, Saskatoon. G.S.W. - Dr. A. S. Gorrell, Regina. G.J.W. - W. B. Willoughby, Moose Jaw.

- 1 - J. Rymal, Rushern. 2 - J. D. Hill, Rouleau. 3 - J. E. Caldwell, Moose Jaw. 4 - A. H. Smith, Moosomin. 5 - J. T. Johnson, Saskatoon. 6 - J. J. Heaslip, Alameda. 7 - O. Price, Lashburn. 8 - J. S. Cordingley, Francis. 9 - W. Thomson, Ft. Qu'Appelle. 10 - Otto Ritz, Humboldt. G. Chap - Dean Sergeant, Qu'Appelle.

- G. Treas. - A. Sheppard, Regina. G. Secy. - Dr. J. M. Shaw, Regina. G. Reg. - F. S. Proctor, Cupar. G. Stewards - C. W. Stirling, Moose Jaw; H. H. Low, Drinkwater; T. S. McLeod, Statahula; D. Patterson, Maple Creek; F. S. Whiting, Qu'Appelle; W. Marston, Kutawa; G. A. Manro, Saskatoon; F. L. Reber, Girvin. G. S. D. - G. Coombes, Prince Albert. G. J. D. - C. H. Hartney, Weyburn. D. of C. - E. L. Elwood, Moosomin. G. Organist - Harold Dawson, Regina. G. Purs. - E. A. Jolly, Regina. G. Tyler - Wm. Barnwell, Maple Creek.

- Board of General Purposes - O. Neff, Moosomin; W. M. Thomson, Fort Qu'Appelle; Dr. Low, Regina; S. C. Wright, Lang; J. H. Anderson, Saskatoon; W. T. Mollard, Regina; F. F. Lewin, Saskatoon.

All of the foregoing members of the Board of General Purposes are elected for two years, with the exception of the last named, who is elected for one year.

LOST FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Aged Port Arthur Prospector Lives on Polar Leaves.

Port Arthur, Ont., June 20.-Capt. Walpole Roland, the 33 year old mining engineer, who strayed from a prospecting party one month ago, in the Lake Manitow gold district, has been found. Several experienced private and government search parties had given up hope of finding the captian alive, but after subsisting on polar leaves and water for 31 days the marvellously strong will and constitution of the captian conquered and he is today well and excepting being physically weak is apparently none the worse.

Attracted by birch parchments scattered prominently by the Captian a Dominion Government Geologist viz, Dr. G. L. Parsons, of Toronto, and Messrs. Thompson and Marurah searched and found him about one mile from the trail from which he strayed.

Your correspondent had a short interview with Captian Roland about private business, and was favorably impressed with the keen perception and unimpaired mind which one might not have been surprised to see affected. Captian Roland leaves for his home in Port Arthur on 26 Tuesday afternoon.

C. O. F. Tax Increased.

Montreal, June 17.-The Canadian Order of Foresters in Dominion convention here this morning decided to increase capitation tax from a dollar to a dollar and twenty cents.

The Paragon Store

SCARTH STREET PHONE 807



Grasp This Opportunity. You cannot afford to neglect the money-saving opportunities we are able to offer each week. The saving is not at the expense of quality or any other essential of the high-class grocery store goods.

The magnitude of our business warrant if

- Prunes, fancy new, per box, 10 lbs. 90c. Fancy Apricots, per 25 lb. box 47c. Barley, 4 lbs for 25c. Evaporated Apples, 9 lbs. for 1.00. Salmon, 11 tins for 1.00. Corn, per tin 10c. Beans, per tin 10c.

NOTE OUR PRICES

- 20 lb. Sack, regular 80c, our price 65c. 8 lb. Sack, regular 35c, our price 30c.

Flour

- Lily, per sack \$3.00. Robin Hood, per sack \$3.30. Royal Household, per sack \$2.50. Golden Rod, per sack \$2.50.

Special price in quantities.

- Tea, our special, 3 lbs. for \$1.00. Coffee, our special, 3 lbs. for \$1.00. Catsup, quart bottles, per bottle 25c. Rice, best Japan, 5 lbs. for 25c.

P.S. - Country orders are pouring in. Yours will be another. We can handle it. Highest price paid for produce.

Money refunded if goods not satisfactory.

Money To Loan

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

GENERAL AGENT FOR

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

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

Money to Loan

We are prepared to negotiate loans without delay, on improved and unimproved property at lowest rates of interest. Terms arranged to suit the borrower. Call for full particulars.

TRACKSELL, ANDERSON & CO. 1715 HAMILTON ST. REGINA, SASK.

News of the Province

A land office has been established at Wadena.

The Aylmer Shoe Factory may locate at Battleford.

A number of Swift Current people have been "stuck" on United Wireless.

Harold M. Weir has been engaged by Yorkton Board of Trade as public utility commissioner.

Hon. W. C. Sutherland, speaker of the legislature, has gone to Europe on an extended tour.

R. M. Dale, of Qu'Appelle, has arrived in England with Kel O'Or, his horse for the Derby.

Claude Ralton, a Summerberry lad was drowned in the dam at that village, while bathing, last week.

Wingthorpe, Sask., June 19.—John Pee, who lives in the Graystone district, was instantly killed by lightning while breaking on prairie ground Saturday. He recently came from some where in Ontario, where he leaves wife and two children. A number of fine looking grain fields were destroyed by the same storm.

North Battleford, Sask., June 15.—George Alvin Smith was buried under seven feet of earth in a waterworks trench yesterday at noon. The boom had been raised for repairs and a small plate, having fallen into the trench, Smith descended to get it. While stooping the side caved in. It took an hour of hard digging before the body was reached. The inquest was held this morning, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death exonerating all parties from blame.

Another Survey. A party of engineers went out of the city Monday en route for Griffin, Sask., from which point they will make a survey to the boundary. They will touch the boundary near the town of North Portal at which point the line stops. The party comprises 14 or 15 men, and is in charge of Engineer Stealy, who has been until recently stationed on the works of the Portia Branch a few miles out of Regina. They are taking with them a full outfit and the work is to be pushed on with all possible speed.

Let Boy. Saskatoon, Sask., June 19.—On Friday morning, June 3, Gordon H. Cumming left his home in Saskatoon and has not been heard of since. It was a school holiday and he evidently set out to spend it as such, but whether he met with an accident at the river or went out of town is not known. He did not take any clothing except what he wore. He was 13 years of age. His hair is red and his face freckled. The police have been working on the case ever since, but as yet no clue has been found, but information concerning his whereabouts will be gladly received by his father, Rev. W. B. Cumming, at the Land Titles Office, Saskatoon.

Stoughton Post Office. This week Stoughton citizens have been considering who we should have for postmaster. W. F. Carefoot sent in his resignation to the department owing to complaints that were sent in and the inspector visited town to make an investigation. Albert Grant then got busy and circulated a petition asking Mr Carefoot to reconsider his decision, which was largely signed and sent to the Department at Ottawa. It is now up to the public what will preside and the public await the issue. W. F. has been postmaster since the founding of Stoughton, and numerous complaints have been made at times, but we still find that when the petition is circulated nearly all the residents that "that with all his faults, we love him still." We do not think ourselves that it is a very desirable job, but an efficient servant is what we want.—Times.

Arrested Doctor. North Portal, Sask., June 16.—A warrant was today issued for the arrest of Dr. McCallum, of Portal, North Dakota, on the charge of practicing medicine on the Canadian side of the line without having taken out a provincial license. Proceedings were instituted by the Saskatchewan Medical Association, but the warrant has been unable to be served as Dr. McCallum has not crossed the Canadian side since the issuing of the warrant.

The people of North Portal and surrounding district are very indignant at this peremptory act on the part of the Medical Association, as there is no medical man within twenty miles and there are at present several serious cases of sickness in the town and vicinity. The government has been asked to allow Dr. McCallum to continue treating cases on the Canadian side until a qualified medical man can be located.

Via Estevan. Last Saturday A. L. McKay came down from Griffin where he is working on his grading contract with the G. T. P. Mr. McKay is a serious man not given to levity, so due weight must be given to the message he brings. He says that all previous forecasts, prophecies and sure things on the location of the G. T. P. may be thrown to the wind, for a new plan has been made. He has the necessary authority for this assertion that the survey from Griffin to the border has been cut off and the surveyors have been ordered to go off from Griffin toward Estevan. They will now plan their stakes down along the Souris valley, maybe through Estevan, but anyway near it, and on to Portal. Of course Adam does not advise the owners of vacant lots to double the selling price on the strength of this story, but "Mark my words," says he, "Mark my words."—Mercury.

Gophers. The problem of exterminating the gopher is one that must be faced sooner or later. The little rodent is one of the many foes of the farmer, the loss from hail may be met with insurance, but the gopher must be exterminated. The seriousness of the gopher pest has so increased that resolutions concerning the treatment of this menace have been dealt with by local improvement districts. The difficulty of getting rid of the pest is increased by the tracts of uncultivated land adjoining cropped farms and by the absence of concerted action among the farmers afflicted. A number of local improvement districts give gopher poison free to the farmers, and by this encouragement and assistance the destructive creatures are kept in check, but several of the local improvement districts have discontinued the distribution of poison owing to the fact that many farmers made no effort to distribute it. An unusual number of gophers seem to be on the run this year and co-operative efforts should be made to get rid of them. All authorities claim that strychnine is the proper poison to use in fighting gophers. The great trouble has been after applying leaves the bait. A very persistent process strychnine is being put on the market which "sets the poison" in the grain so that it is not washed out by the rain or deteriorated with age.—Alameda Dispatch.

Power Scheme. Saskatoon, Sask., June 17.—The people of Saskatoon today, by a vote of nearly three to one, decided in favor of making a contract with the Saskatchewan Power Company, which means that the Saskatchewan river at this point will be harnessed in the not far distant future to provide a cheap electrical energy, with which to drive the present industrial concerns as well as to offer power at a minimum cost to

manufacturers intending to locate in the west. The verdict of the people today was reached after an agitation extending over two years, in which every detail of the power question was gone into, and the result was overwhelming in favor of the contract with a private company to build a generating plant twelve miles below the city at a cost somewhere in the neighborhood of a million dollars. With this amount it is believed between five and six thousand horse power can be developed which will be sold at a rate between \$30 and \$35, and which it is believed will have a most desirable effect upon the future of the city. The vote means a decided forward step in the history of Saskatoon.

Gazette Appointments. The following recent appointments are published in the current number of the Saskatchewan Gazette: Justices of the Peace—William Hall, J. W. Wood Mountain, Geo. Goddard at Whitesoak; Douglas John Mince at Jaanib; Norman Reginald Fletcher of Unity; Jens M. Jensen, of Unity; Samuel McLeod, of Prince Albert; Anton Erbe, of Webb; Martin J. Hanson, of Nut Lake.

Notaries Public—John Charles Hutcheson, of Kindersley; Angus Joseph Kidd, of Nokomis; Robert Broadwell Thompson, of Lloydminster; Wm. Jas. Graham, of Netherhill; Frank Gerret Dundas Quirk, of Moose Jaw; James Horace Gooderham, Braydon; Frank William Shaw, of Mankin.

Commissioners for Oaths—Leslie Eselbert Cribb, of Heward; Clarence Dickinson, of Regina; Thomas Carlyle Russell, of Regina; Anti Myllmaki, of Wapella; Eli Samuel Willoughby Mark, of Forward; Walter George Turner, of Milestone; Henry Kendall Pendlebury, of Saskatoon; Clark Hamilton Pannell, of Drimswater; Jack Hugh Cameron, of Saskatoon; David Swan Lloydminster; Hans Mathias William Peterson, Regina; David Dahl, of Buljea; Wilfred Coleton Davidson, of Kindersley; Howard Daniel Wilson, of Melville; Frank Garret Dundas Quirk, of Moose Jaw; Robert R. King, of Melfort; Joseph Phillip Saldou, of Battleford; Alexander Ernest Macdonald, of Hanley.

Acting Provincial Treasurer—Hon. Walter Scott, of Regina.

Acting Minister of Education—Hon. Walter Scott, of Regina.

Acting Minister of Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones—Hon. Walter Scott, of Regina.

Acting Local Registrar Supreme Court—James Allan Munro, of Moose Jaw, for the Judicial District of Moose Jaw.

Acting Clerk Surrogate Court—James Allan Munro, of Moose Jaw, for the Judicial District of Moose Jaw.

Registrar Land Titles—Geo. Wishart Spencer, of Moose Jaw, for the local registration district of Moose Jaw.

Acting Registrar Land Titles—Harold Edward Ross, of Prince Albert, for the Saskatoon land registration district; Harold Edward Ross, of Prince Albert, for the Yukon land registration district.

Issuers of Marriage Licenses—Eldred Brown, of Fairlight; Arthur J. Boyer, of Montmartre; N. R. Park, of Kindersley; B. T. Bedford, of Griffin; Fred Rutan, of Dryden; John Mariner of Muenster.

Boroners—William Alexander MacLeod, of Rosethorn; William Edward Elkins, of Theodora.

Official Auditor—J. J. Stevens, of Carlyle.

Died Game. Toronto, June 21.—Walter Ross was executed here at seven o'clock this morning for the murder of his chum, Percy Parkinson, at Ramore, in the Temiskaming District, last winter. He walked to the scaffold with a smile, but protested that he shot in self defence, and that Canadian justice had given him a cold deal. Owing to remarkable vitality the victim's heart beat fifteen minutes after the neck was broken. Minuteman Ellis officiated.

Wholesale Retail 100,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

PAINTED OS, BLOTCHES, OD DISEASES BY THE TREATMENT... KENNEDY Detroit, Mich.

Food & Co. Property Sask. Do not miss this. District at \$13.00 per acre.

LOAN becomes glowing hot a few minutes a little paper and a wash dustproof bag.

LOAN rest current rate of interest. No time lost in connection.

REGINA, SASK. NOTICE. The Saskatchewan and Gasoline Engine Company, intend to apply and will be Registrar of Joint Stock to have its name changed Canadian Motor Car Sales Limited.

Money to Loan have large sums of private company funds to loan at rates on the security and Farm Property. No charge signed when applied.

PATENTS 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Trade Marks, Copyrights & Patents.

Mason & Risch Pianos. SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME. ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT. Factory Branch SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.

GREAT LABOR VICTORY

A Popular Government Badly Defeated by Powerful Labor Unions - The Suffragettes Claim Credit for Big Victory

Labor has suddenly emerged from the bold and taken its place on the quarter deck of the Australian ship of state. As unexpected as a successful mutiny was the success of the Labor party, and nearly all commentators saved avowed Labor organs are amazed at the result. Had the defeated government been a weak or unpopular one, the surprise at its overthrow would not be so great, but the Deakin Ministry seemed to be going strong and to command the confidence of the public. Then suddenly there arose an issue that might be considered almost an academic one, and in a night the Deakin government was overwhelmed, and the strongest government since the birth of the Commonwealth was placed in office.

One curious feature of the election was the proof it offered that the Government had not lost the confidence of the electors. Though its ranks were decimated, most of its supporters whether elected or not elected, received more votes than at the previous election. It was a case of not voting Deakin less, but Fisher more. At the previous election some 53 per cent. of the registered vote was polled; the other day 65 per cent. was cast, and the 12 per cent. was almost unanimous for Fisher. The increase was made up largely of the women's vote, and the Suffragettes claim chief credit for the change in the situation, so that the Labor party has three full years in which to carry into effect its Socialist platform. Capitalism and landlordism are the two targets at which the Government is expected to discharge its ammunition. It is said that a determined effort will be made to break up the great blocks of land at present held by private capitalists, and further extensions of the principle of Government ownership are looked for.

The issue that the Labor party made the excuse for destroying the Government was, as has been said almost an academic one. It was hardly to be expected that a thoroughgoing Labor-Socialist voter would care whether the Australian Government was federated or unified. We should expect words like centralization and decentralization to be more aliboleth to him. Nevertheless, when the Deakin Government took the course unusual for a central Government and espoused the federated theory of the Commonwealth, the Labor party took up the standard of centralization, and having war, its policy is, according to the Melbourne Age, "to starve the States into absolute dependence upon the Federal Parliament, and thus compel the surrender by the States of those functions of Government reserved to them by the organic law."

The plain truth is that the Labor party was ready to take office, and simply took it. Even if there had been no issue more immediate than Halley's comet, Fisher would have won. It was organization, not an issue that gave him the victory, for undoubtedly the best non-clerical political organization we ever heard of in the Australian Labor party. The whole Commonwealth is dotted with labor unions and branches, which, in season and out of season, work persistently to increase their membership and to convert non-members to their political views. For fifteen years they have been carrying on this quiet, unceasing work, attracting very little public attention until it was suddenly realized that Labor was a political power of about relative magnitude to the Irish Nationalists. It was worth while for both the older political parties to pay it some attention, and it is well known that for some years past Labor has very strongly influenced most Australian Governments.

The time came when Labor had advanced to the dignity of a first-class political power. Then the other parties combined under Mr. Alfred Deakin to resist it. Now they have been almost annihilated. According to the Sydney correspondent of the Morning Post, the result of the election is to practically abolish responsible government. The Fisher Cabinet will consist of the whole caucus of the Labor party, meeting in secret, discharging its executive duties, and shaping its legislation collectively and aloof from observation, according to the decision of the majority. The proceedings in Parliament will merely embrace the formal registration of caucus decrees, debate or discussion in the true sense of these terms there will be none.

DIRECTORS ELECTED

For the Great Company - Change in the Retail Store Policy - Wm. Mackenzie and Kindersley Now on the Board

London, June 18.—The annual report of the Hudson's Bay Company issued today says that the directors arranged last autumn for Richard Burbidge, managing director of Harrods' stores, London, to examine into and report on the condition of the company's retail stores throughout Canada. This report has been received and is now receiving earnest attention and consideration of the government and committee.

The retiring directors are the Earl of Lichfield, deputy governor and brother of the late Bishop Anson of Qu'Appelle, and Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, a city alderman, who do not seek re-election. The board recommended that Vivian Smith, of Morgan Grenfell & Company, and Mr. Kindersley be elected to fill their places. It is further considered in the interest of the company that R. Burbidge and Wm. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, be also elected directors, thus bringing the board up to the limit laid down in the charter and bylaws. Thomas Skinner is to succeed Lichfield as deputy governor.

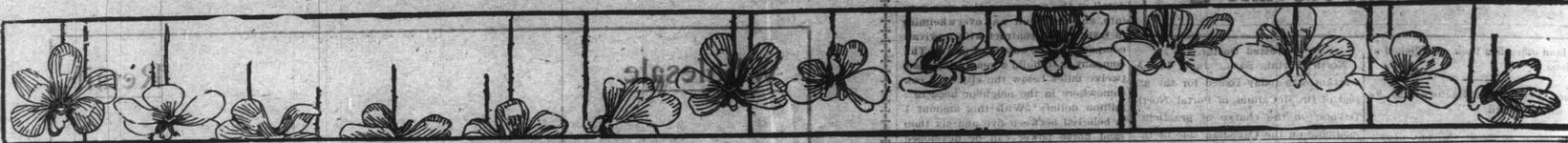
Reading between the lines of the foregoing statement it is evident that the reform party has won out in what has been beneath the surface a strenuous struggle. The selection of Skinner as deputy governor means that the administration will be quietly but resolutely modernized. The retail stores department especially, is to be remodelled to produce an adequate return or will be closed. Lord Starbuck is the governor. Burbidge is the most progressive of London departmental store managers. At the time of his visit to the Canadian West last year it was rumored that his company was taking over the retail business of the Hudson's Bay company. Change in the Canadian personnel will be made so soon as the new policy demands them. Vivian and Kindersley will especially represent those now in control of a majority of the stock. Mackenzie's election is capable of several explanations.

On to the Bay. Halifax, N.S., June 20.—The schooner or Chrissie M. Thomey, purchased by the Dominion Government for an exploring expedition in the north, will sail for Nelson River, Hudson Bay next week. Her company will consist of six of the crew and engineering staff of six. The vessel will remain in the Hudson Bay as long as the weather permits, returning to Halifax September 1st. The engineering staff in charge of Mr. Parriseau, of Ottawa will remain until the ice forms and then start overland for Winnipeg.

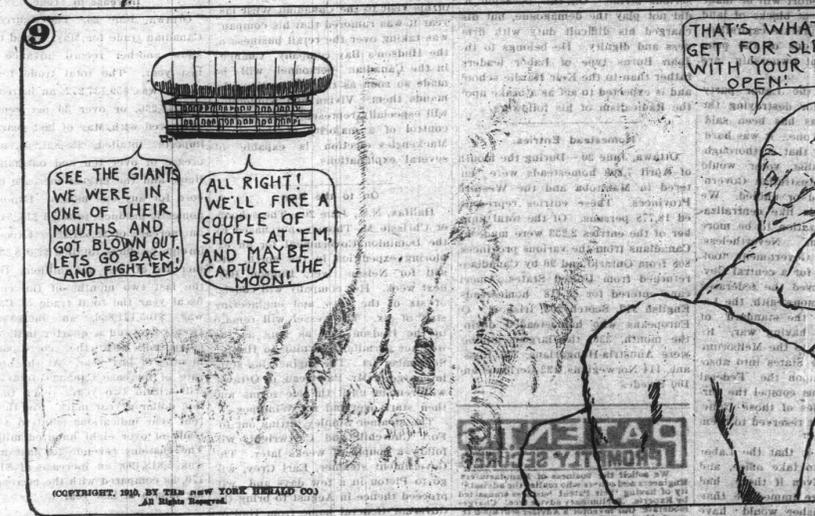
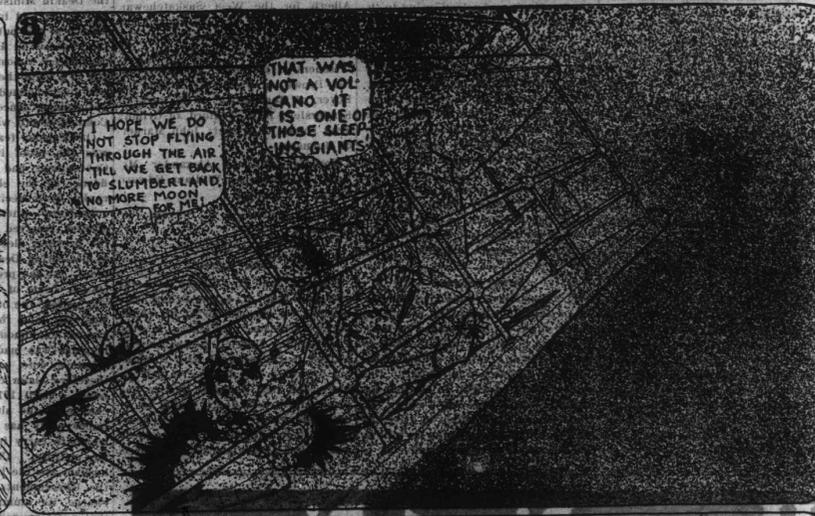
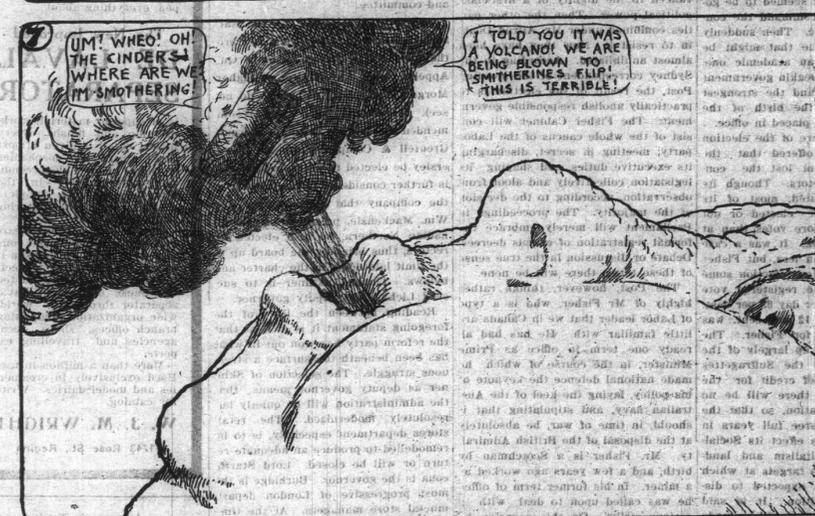
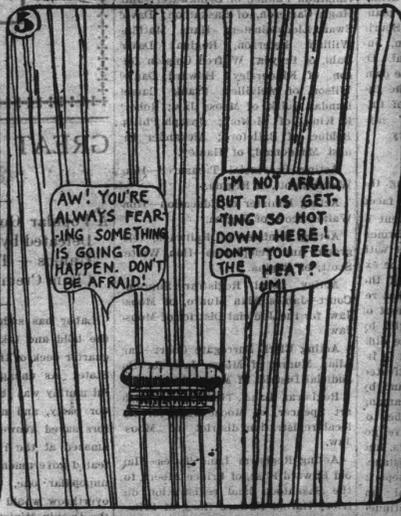
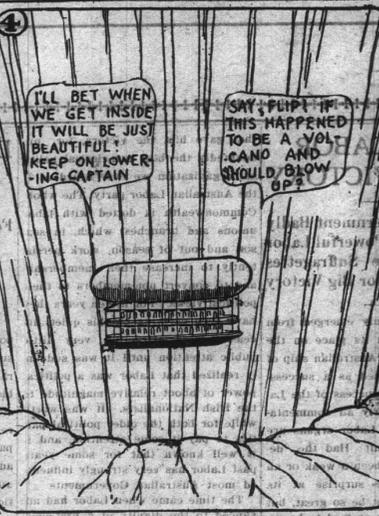
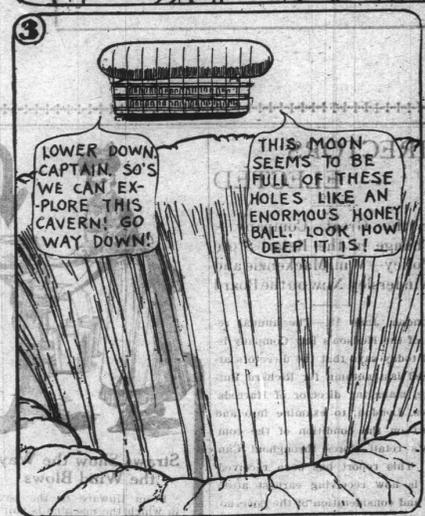
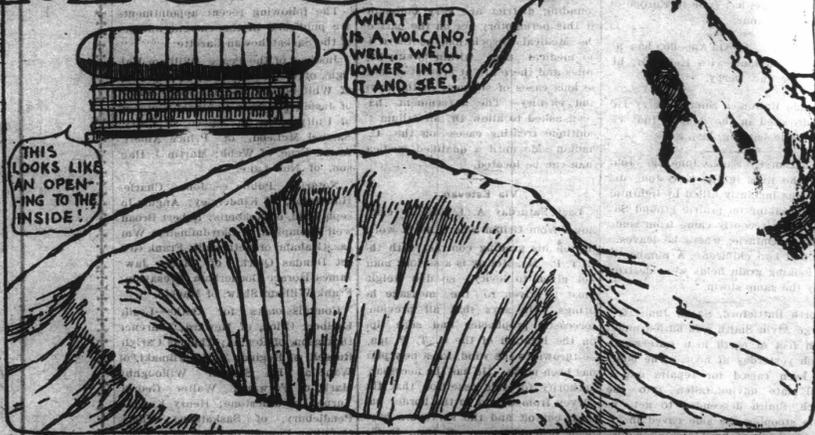
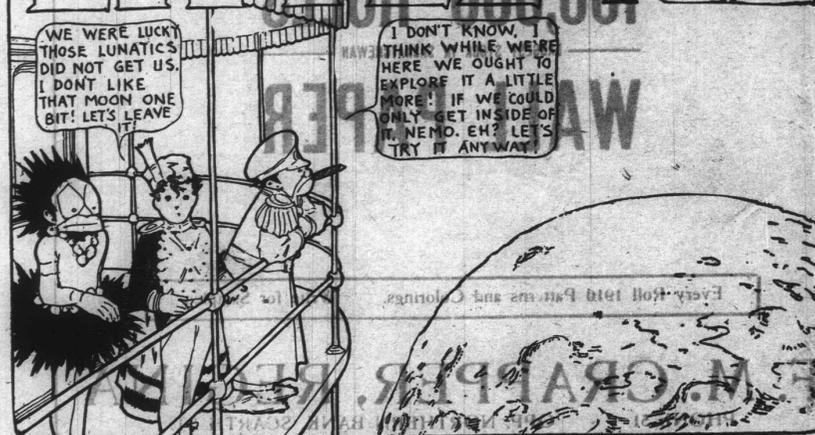
The steamer Stanley, fitting out for Port Churchill and Cartwright, will follow a couple of weeks later. The Government steamer, Earl Grey, will go to Plover in a few days and will proceed thence in August to bring the Governor General home from Hudson Bay to Quebec.

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR. Straws Show the Way the Wind Blows. From thence to the box in which the machine is shipped, everything about. The New Improved DE LAVAL SEPARATOR is of superior material, workmanship and finish. Every little detail is given utmost care by trained mechanics working under ideal conditions only possible in the most modern and complete separator manufacturing plant in the world.

Increase in Trade. Ottawa, June 20.—The figures of Canadian trade for May, issued today, show another record advance over last year. The total trade for the month was \$59,137,272, an increase of \$14,276,236, or over 30 per cent., as compared with May of last year. The imports totalled \$38,821,963, an increase of over ten and one-half millions, and the largest increase on record for any one month. Exports of domestic products totalled \$18,347,432, an increase of \$2,597,255. Exports of foreign products totalled \$2,018,537, an increase of over one million. During the last two months of the current fiscal year the total trade of Canada was \$106,171,866, an increase of twenty-five and a quarter millions as compared with the corresponding months of last year. At the present rate of increase Canada's total trade within two years reach the billion dollar a year mark. For the current year indications point to a total trade of over eight hundred millions. The customs revenue for last month was \$5,818,490, an increase of \$1,576,170, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.



MEMO IN SLUMBERLAND



Copyright, 1910, by the NEW YORK HERALD CO. All Rights Reserved.

News of the Province

S

sons is future—the stu first res ability—the pleo the alth th and hav her own wichea. brothe reward one say Who pu

First If your the bes satchels all day. self. B rattan or enan also be one or any othe way—in to carry that are the sam these y to drink to weath

A tin wrapped and smu cheese on a third between in which shakers, pgsou's one clo will hold six white and aga of tape forks at also m These in the Jap thrown is prefer thrown buy in

The D AR tion less is possi a last y most up anols lighter costume to Dress The p now sho really at silk fin ence to just the nevert over pla made or te the a paras ported may the to order One color is bow, the several ery th the clo opened bowknot silk tis be used cream a with a ply add to accot This bo pins, alt on each Panels broildei good line embroide ored silk summer

The i larger a the ave but smu ordinary ried as of the h It shoul answer The s son ar unusual in the poppy, h eesy ha pretty in finely wooden. this yea Hand in voga when f every d with a readily sol into of great some of Anon dit mlec These a far orn only le wasou.



A Page for Misses

The MOTOR LUNCHEON HOW TO PREPARE A DAINY AND APPETIZING REPAST

SINCE one is never so hungry as when out motoring it has come to pass that a new type of meal must be invented—the motor luncheon.

The preparation of these luncheons is a good place for the hostess of the future—the young girl of to-day—to begin the study of housekeeping. One of the first requisites of a good hostess is the ability to forget herself and think only of the pleasure of her guests. This means that she must consider first the substantial that the men of the party will enjoy and have, not chocolate cake because it is her own favorite, but the kinds of sandwiches, salads and cakes that father, brothers or guests particularly like. Her reward will come when, as they eat, some one says—"My, what a good luncheon! Who put it up?"

First comes the question of the hamper. If your motor car does not boast one of the beautifully appointed hampers of satchels that are sold nowadays for use on all day trips you can contrive one for yourself. Buy one of the inexpensive Japanese rattan suit cases and fit it up with tin cheese crackers or wafers. There should also be a screw top glass jar for salad and one or two bottles for coffee, lemonade or any other preferred drink. By far the best way—indeed, the only satisfactory way—to carry anything to drink is in the bottles that are specially made to keep liquids at the same temperature for hours. With these you can have something really hot to drink or something very cold, according to weather conditions.

A tin cracker box will hold sandwiches wrapped neatly in wax paper; another, and smaller, will do for a few crisp cheese crackers to eat with the salad, and a third will hold the cake. Fitted in between these should be small spice tins in which are put the salt and pepper shakers, as a dish flavored to suit one person's taste often lacks flavor for some one else. At one end, where the straps will hold them, you should put four or six white enameled ware or china plates and against the cover should be straps of tape into which you can slip knives, forks and spoons. Tumblers and cups should be fitted in and napkins. These may be either linen napkins or the Japanese paper ones, which can be thrown away. The dishes, too, if that is preferred, can be of a kind that are thrown away after using them. One can buy in these days dishes of almost any

shape that are meant to be used only once.

NOW as to what you will provide. If you know about the intended expedition the day before you can prepare lobster or chicken salad and other dainties. But if on a sudden inspiration you decide to run off for the day and something to eat must be provided, put your "thinking cap" on once. Search the larder and see what is in it which can be made up into a portable luncheon. Any cold vegetable is good for a salad and small remnants of different ones may be combined with a mayonnaise dressing to blend them all together. The lettuce or water cress for the salad must be washed and then wrapped loosely in a towel which has been dipped in rice water and squeezed a little, but still left quite wet. This should be put in one of the tin boxes ready to bring out when you serve your salad. It is best not to mix your mayonnaise with the vegetables for the salad until ready to serve.

With the salad you will want sandwiches or cheese crackers. For the latter take any un-wetted crackers that are in the house, butter them, shake a very little salt over them and then sprinkle them with grated cheese and bake them for a few minutes in the oven. This process will freshen even very stale crackers. If the cheese is disliked or is not at hand the butter and salt alone will serve the purpose. If these are wrapped, when cold, in wax paper they will keep fresh and crisp for hours. The girl who does not want to take the trouble to make them or who has not time enough can buy her cheese crackers all prepared, but the homemade are the best. Or she can use plain crackers and cheese.

A whole volume might be written on the subject of sandwiches, but here we can give only a few attractive and useful hints. Always cut the bread very thin and trim it with a sharp knife. Cut the square slices diagonally across, making interesting looking triangles. Cut any meat very small and when possible mix it with a little salad dressing or cream to "make" a paste which is easier to spread on the thin bread. Wrap only a few sandwiches in each piece of wax paper; they keep better this way. The bread should not be too fresh.

THE different varieties of filling used in sandwiches are simply innumerable. Any kind of meat may be used

The New Fashionable Parasols

PARASOLS this year are exceptionally pretty, and while the more elaborate designs predominate it is possible with a little ingenuity to turn a last year's sunshade into one that is most up to date. Of the untrimmed parasols flowered silks abound, but the lighter hues are reserved for midsummer costumes, while for city use dark Persian Dresden tones are much in evidence. The plain colored silk parasols must now show some sort of adornment to be really smart. A three to five inch sewing silk fringe makes an astonishing difference to a sunshade that, while perhaps just the right color for a certain costume, nevertheless looks somewhat small and over plain this year. The fringe can be made or bought by the yard and attached to the edge of the silk, with the result of a parasol that looks as though just imported from a Parisian shop. If necessary the sewing silk fringe can be dyed to order at very small cost.

One exceedingly pretty parasol of plain color is adorned with an enormous ribbon bow, the loops and ends spreading far over several of the panels. In soft satin or liberty this ribbon will not interfere with the closing up of the parasol, and when opened up looks quite charming. The bow knot may be of the exact tone of the silk itself, or else a contrasting hue can be used with good effect. One white or cream colored sunshade can be carried with a number of different gowns by simply adding each time a different bow knot and second with the color of the costume. This bow can be pinned with tiny safety pins, although it will look better if fastened on each time.

Parasols can now be had stamped for embroidering in sheerest fabrics of plain good linen not too heavy quality. These embroidered pieces stretched over a colored silk foundation make most attractive summer sunshades.

The parasols this year are somewhat larger and more spreading than usual, for the average hat of to-day could receive but small protection from a parasol of ordinary dimensions. As a parasol is carried as much to guard the delicate straws of the hat as to shield the eyes from glare, it should certainly be sufficiently large to answer this requirement.

The sticks to the parasols of this season are quite long and the handles are unusually attractive. A large flat knob in the shape of a rose or gardenia or poppy, according to the color, makes an easy handle to grasp and is exceedingly pretty in either china or wood. The new finely carved and delicately colored wooden handles are really works of art this year.

Hand painted silk parasols are always in vogue, and this year is no exception, when flower effects are striven for in every detail of dress. A girl blessed with any talent with her brush can readily turn the cheapest plain silk parasol into one which gives the appearance of great cost by simply painting over it some effective flower design.

Among the newest parasols are some of sheerest lace and chiffon trimmed groups of three narrow tucks, which are of course too evidently made for ornament pure and simple and must only be classed among the fads of the season. Most attractive, too, are the

tiny parasols which, like the carriage sunshades of old, are intended only to be held as a shield between the eyes and the sun. These little parasols, built of soft shirred chiffon, each rib covered with bands of tiny ribbon rosebuds wound around and around, seem to say that they have given up all attempt at covering the hat and are simply to be held off at one side just beneath the wide trim of the bonnet.

The sticks of these small parasols are very long and are ornamented, just at the top with a pretty smooch of ribbon or a cluster of artificial flowers—forget-me-nots, lilies of the valley or rosebuds. These clusters of delicate flowers fastened firmly a few inches from the top of the long straight handles are now somewhat of a fashion. Ribbon flowers, which are now used in every detail of dress from the hat to the slippers, make an extremely pretty finish to the top of a parasol stick. A small wreath of ribbon rosebuds in the centre of a large satin bow sport with a tiny smooch hidden in the centre of the flowers can also be fastened to a long parasol stick.

Misses' Pretty Petticoats

By buying the materials and doing the sewing herself a girl may have several pretty petticoats at the cost of a single ready made one. For the street there is nothing better than a crocheted petticoat of changeable taffeta of softest weave with an umbrella flounce, which gives the maximum fullness with the minimum bulk, trimmed with rows of embroidered scallops finished with an understated pleating of maline.

Pongee petticoats, which are popular because they launder so satisfactorily, are made similarly to those of taffeta and have flounces tucked in groups and trimmed with self-colored tulle lace or with hand embroidered scalloped edges of a matching or contrasting shade. Matinee petticoats, intended to accompany the fluffy little negligee jacket or kimono sacque, are daintiest in white, pale yellow, violet, green, blue or rose straight widths and trimmed with a flounce of silk and Valenciennes lace in section entre deux de lace edged net or of wide lace, headed with a ribbon run beading. Soft silks are also used as the foundation of a petticoat having three or four flounces of sheer white mull with two inch wide hem run with satin ribbons of the same color as the skirt, drawn through eyeholes at one side and tied in pert looking little bows. The ribbon threaded net petticoats are so fetching that it seems a pity to cover them with party frocks. The five straight widths of dotted or plain net which form the top are, stitched down flatly to above the knees, where a delicately colored broad satin ribbon run through eyelets partially holds in the fullness about the knees. The lower edge of the upper portion of the skirt has two horizontal pin tucks, and below that is set on a very deep flounce of the net laid in four groups of three narrow tucks, which are of course too evidently made for ornament pure and simple and must only be classed among the fads of the season. Most attractive, too, are the

and some of the potted meats (especially game) are extremely good. Olives, chopped or sliced thin and mixed with cream cheese, make another very good filling, and green peppers and nuts may be chopped up and mixed with mayonnaise. A rule for making sardine sandwiches which is used by some officers in the navy at their tea on shipboard is always begged for by the women who are fortunate enough to be invited to eat the sandwiches. This is it:—Scrape all skin and bones from the sardines and for a boxful use with the meat one teaspoonful of olive oil, a half teaspoonful of lemon juice, the same amount of grated onion or onion juice and a few drops of Worcestershire sauce. Add a little salt

PRACTICAL TALKS BY THE APRIL GRANDMOTHER

THE exceedingly pretty young woman whom we met at the Colony Club this afternoon, mumbled her head in that peculiar manner because she is trying to conceal her teeth," replied the April Grandmother to a query of her second granddaughter. "Of course, she is conscious that no facial feature is so conspicuously unsightly teeth, but she probably does not realize that in many instances they are evidences of irregular care and of reckless diet."

Crocheted Dressing Jackets. Many girls find the finer needlework tiring to the eyes, and, indeed, too much fine white work, especially at night, is not to be recommended for any one. As a change from this exacting sort of work, crocheting is desirable, and nowadays so many things are crocheted that it is well worth while to become an expert in this work. Bedspreads are crocheted in the old fashioned manner, and then there are crocheted laces of all sorts, which have again become popular. But here, again, one is perhaps venturing into the realms of the more exacting handicrafts. If one wants to keep away from this sort of thing altogether there is nothing like crocheting in wool, and there are few sorts of work, also, which yield satisfactory results quickly.

Among the attractive articles now being made of wool are charming and comfortable bed jackets or dressing jackets. The wool used is of the finest sort, so delicate that the completed garment is as light and airy as if it were made of chiffon. There is not the least suggestion of clumsiness in it, and when it is lined with a pale, thin silk of contrasting color the effect is dainty in the extreme. The jacket is made with short, wide sleeves and reaches to the long pointed front hanging down half way to the knees. The silk lining shows through the very open mesh of the jacket. In one such jacket the lining was of pale yellow, the crocheted part being brown. Although the time for thin dressing gowns and jackets has come there are always days at the seasons and the mountain side of this sort at hand, and such a jacket takes up very little room in a bag or trunk, but proves as satisfactorily warm when needed as if it were of the most cumbersome variety.

"The rule about brushing the teeth at morning and night is a good one, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough," she continued. "For instance, it does not state that a moderately soft brush having split end bristles should be wielded in a vertical direction instead of transversely, and that unless it is used thoroughly particles left upon the teeth will decompose and decay the enamel. It is not safe, however, to rely wholly upon frequent brushings, for the sediment which lodges between the teeth can only be completely removed with the soft, pliable brush. This should be done at least once every twenty-four hours, and invariably directly after brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth with soda water or milk of magnesia, in order to sweeten the breath and to prevent the formation of enamel destroying acids."

"Only the highest class of dental powders and washes should be used, and even with the aid of these it is sometimes absolutely impossible to keep the teeth free from discoloration. Consequently a little drop of peroxide of hydrogen or a little finely powdered pumice should occasionally be sprinkled upon the brush and applied to the teeth, after which the mouth should be thoroughly rinsed."

"More mischief may be done to the teeth during one soda water and fruit frappe season than a dentist can repair in the same length of time," warned the April Grandmother, "because the temperature of these so-called cooling semi-liquid refreshments is likely to crack the enamel or outer shell of the teeth in addition to forming sour gases in the stomach, which in turn react disastrously upon the mouth. The only resource of the confirmed soda fountain devotee is to put a pinch of salt on her tongue directly after swallowing a cold beverage, as this will help to sweeten the stomach and keep the teeth white."

Care of Evening Slippers. Particular attention should be devoted to kid slippers in delicate shades of red, low, violet, green, pink or blue, which quickly fade when exposed to strong sunlight, and should therefore be aired in some well shaded place, after which they should be filled with sachet powdered tannin paper—white for colored slippers and dark blue for white ones—and put away in soft lined individual boxes. Never handle a pair of light colored slippers directly after taking off a pair of black shoes, for, while the hands may apparently be perfectly clean, any black shoe is likely to leave upon the fingers a certain amount of grime, which will promptly become embedded into white kid. The safest way is always to powder the hands thoroughly with French chalk, which will not only make the shoes slip on easily, but will also make the moisture of the finger tips less likely to leave upon the slippers as a good plan to handle the slippers as if they were made of wax. It is a good plan to put them on and taking them off, always placing the fingers under the slippers at the sides and holding the heel in the palm of the hand, working them gradually, instead of pulling from the top or pushing from the counter.

Fresh ornaments make an immense amount of difference in the appearance of evening slippers. A slightly soiled or crumpled bow or rosette will give a girl's feet a shabby look which critical observers will be certain to comment upon, and yet it is the easiest thing in the world to take on bows of fresh satin ribbon or to fashion rosettes of maline.

Crepe Negligees. Charming negligees for girls are made of crepe de Chine and trimmed with satin ribbon. They are quite long and made on the Empire lines, short waisted and with skirts not very wide,

and mix it all into a smooth paste to spread on the buttered bread. As for the cake, any kind can be used, but the soft layer cakes, although delicious, are not very practical for packing. Other loaf cakes can be comfortably managed, but the best of all are the small single cakes. Crisp cookies are especially good, and if one is lucky enough to have a cook who does not object to making some in a hurry a large box of homemade cookies will make the best possible finish for the luncheon. But if this cannot be managed macarons and the small pound cakes from the baker's will make a good substitute.

A most important part of the motor luncheon is the liquid part. For this the first question is—"Hot or cold?" If it is a cool, windy day hot coffee or chocolate is what should be taken. On the other hand, if it is warm and sunny the most refreshing thing possible will be cold lemonade or a fruit punch. If you are going to make the latter do it before you start anything else for the luncheon and put it in the refrigerator. Start the punch with a cupful of tea and into that put the juice of six lemons and four oranges, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a quart of claret and a lot of cracked ice. At the last moment when it will keep cold, put it in the bottles and it will keep cold until you use it.

New Designs for Lingerie Pillows

INGERIE pillows are as necessary a part of every girl's couch furnishings as ever, and a new supply seems always to be needed in the spring, for even the most careful laundering cannot make these delicate creations very long lived. Some of the new designs are quite encouragingly simple and seem especially suited to the girl's room.

Just at present the oblong pillows are the most popular, although it is always useful to have pillows of different shapes, which are much more comfortable than those of uniform shape. One of the simplest of the new lingerie pillows is trimmed only with hemstitching and drawn work. There is a hem all around the edge of the pillow and a second row of hemstitching inside this. Then two inches further in toward the center there is a band of drawn work about a half inch wide.

Venetian lace is used to decorate the pillows in a variety of ways. In some pillows there is quite a large oblong of lace forming the centre-piece and around this are embroidered designs, this being outlined with an insertion of the Venetian lace. Other pillows have a very small oblong of the lace in the centre, the rest of the pillow being embroidered with delicate corner pieces of the lace. Other designs show the lace used in small pieces here and there as the central motive for an embroidered design. Valenciennes, sulphure and Irish lace are also used in this manner and are supplemented with a fine French embroidery.

A great many of the new lingerie pillows are bordered with a band of the material coming out beyond the pillow itself like a ruffle, except that it is not full. Sometimes this extension of edge is of full. Sometimes this extension of edge is of full. Sometimes it is of the material itself scalloped, buttonholed or hemstitched or finished with narrow lace. This extension border is not wide in any of the new pillows, from an inch to an inch and a half being the usual widths.

Pillows finished in this fashion are frequently trimmed with English eyelid work, and not much of this is used to make up a rather scattered design. Heavy crash pillow covers are embroidered with coarse cotton in a sort of rope design, and these, although much heavier and more substantial, are associated with the lingerie pillows because they launder well and are made to slip on and off the pillows and to fasten with buttons.

Crepe Negligees

Charming negligees for girls are made of crepe de Chine and trimmed with satin ribbon. They are quite long and made on the Empire lines, short waisted and with skirts not very wide,

THING HAPPENED! M SMOTH-G! NOW'S AFRAID!

OH! NE!

WELL! YOU'LL KILL YOURSELF SOME NIGHT DOING THAT! STOP DREAMING AND GO TO SLEEP!

WINSOR McCAY

Local and General

Hopkins-Moorehouse is now editor of the Trail Magazine

Regina building permits up to June 17th amounted to \$1,172,610.

Mr. J. H. McLachlan, of the Virdon Advance, and his bride have been in town for a few days.

W. Bert Roadhouse, private secretary to the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, was in the city yesterday

On Monday evening the City Council dealt a severe blow to transient traders, by imposing a license fee of \$200.

Mr. A. Aldridge has been appointed principal of Victoria School, and Mr. Jolly of Strathcona School. They were formerly principals of Earl Grey and Albert Schools.

On Thursday considerable damage was done by fire to the dry cleaning establishment, My Wardrobe. The firm however, were doing business again in the old stand next day.

On Wednesday, Ralph H. Wayland Tyvan, was married to Isabella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, of Angus street, Regina. The happy couple will reside at Francis.

E. S. Wilson, for some time court reporter and lately a law student in this city, has gone to Moose Jaw. He will continue his law course in the office of Knowles & Hare, of that city.

Mr. John Huffman, of Waihala, N. D., was in town last week looking after his farming interests north of Regina. He is greatly impressed with the West and intends moving here next spring. While here Mr. Huffman bought considerable city property.

Sir John French and his party will arrive in Regina next Monday, June 27, and will remain here until the following day, when they will go north to Lamden Beach to inspect the 95th The party that will come to Regina with the English general will consist of the following officers: General Sir Percy Lake, General Henderson, Colonel Lessard, Major Watt, A. D. C. and Lieut.-Col. Williams.

The needs of the Church of England in Western Canada, especially as they exist in the diocese of Qu'Appelle will be set forth at a meeting arranged to be held tomorrow, Thursday June 23, at the residence of Lord Brassey in Park Lane, London, Eng. Among those who are down to deliver addresses are the Right Rev. the Co-adjutor-Bishop of Qu'Appelle, of this city, and the Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, of Moose Jaw. The chair, it is announced, will be taken by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

Miller Escapes

After several days in which it has been impossible to obtain any information as to the whereabouts of the man Miller, who shot and killed another man named Beale in the vicinity of Blue Hill, news has come to hand that he has been successful in eluding his pursuers, who have been in the meantime following him closely, and has crossed over the border into Montana. The Royal North-West Mounted Police will continue their pursuit in conjunction with the U. S. authorities, and it is expected that he will be secured before long. He was last seen at Glasgow, Mon., on the night of June 15, leaving on a freight train.

Estimates

The Collegiate Institute Board met Monday night and discussed the estimates for the current year. The following is a summary of the estimated receipts and expenditures for the year:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Government grant (\$4,958), Finance (\$400), School management (\$14,450), Building and grounds (\$3,800), Incidentals (\$408), School fees (\$19,058), and School fees (\$1,100).

Balance to be provided for \$13,300

Brotherhood of St. Andrew

The brotherhood was organized in St. James Church, Chicago, by thirteen men in 1883, and has increased its membership to 25,000. In 1889 the first brotherhood in Canada was established in Toronto. The Regina conference was the first great gathering in Western Canada west of Winnipeg. On Sunday splendid addresses were delivered by T. M. Daly and Mr. King to an immense gathering in the City Hall. The conference closed with a mass meeting in the City Hall Monday evening, addressed by Rev. Mr. King and Bishop Girdlestone.

Tregava Annual Picnic

The Tregava annual picnic will be held on Tuesday, June 28th, 1910, in Mr. Johnston Seeds' grove. There will be a booth, sports of all kinds and also a programme. Everybody is cordially invited to come and bring their baskets and help make this one of the greatest days of the season. One of the fastest games of football ever witnessed is expected to appear on the field this day.

Stirring Events

T. Mayne Daly, police magistrate of Winnipeg, delivered a splendid address before the Regina Canadian Club at Monday's luncheon. Mr. Daly chose as his subject the stirring events in Canadian history in connection with the wars with France and the United States. He dealt with his subject in his usual eloquent manner.

THE MARKETS.

Winnipeg, June 20.—Still the cry of dry weather is having a marked effect on all grain markets. Reports from the western states on weather conditions were decidedly bullish, many places claiming that damage to the growing crops is becoming more apparent every day, and a regular "burning up process" is now existing. Reports from the Canadian West showed slight showers to have been prevailing in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but not enough by any means.

The cash demand was light on the local market and cables closed 1/2c lower with the result that foreign bids are still out of line.

The bulge in the Winnipeg market was 1/4c for June, 1/4c for July, and 1/4c for October. The rise in American markets was even more marked. Chicago July going 2 1/4c to 2 3/4c, September 2 1/2c to 3c, December 3 1/4c, while Minneapolis July advanced 2 1/4c, September 3 1/4c, December 4 1/4c to 4 3/4c.

Receipts were 99 cars of wheat, against 77 last year. There were also 380 cars ready for inspection in the yards.

Winnipeg Cash Wheat

Table with 2 columns: Wheat type and Price. Includes No. 1 Northern (93), No. 2 Northern (90 1/2), Oats (31 1/2), No. 2 White C.W. (31 1/2), No. 3 White C.W. (30 1/2), Barley (42), No. 3 (42), No. 4 (40).

Winnipeg Options

Table with 3 columns: Wheat, Open, Close. Includes June (92 1/2), July (91 3/4), Oct. (96 1/2), Oats (31 1/2), June (31 1/2), July (32), Oct. (32 1/2), Flax (170), June (161), July (166), Oct. (166).

American Options

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes Chicago (July 93 3/4, Sept 91 3/4, Dec 93 1/2), Minneapolis (July 105 3/4, Sept 95 1/2).

The June Rod and Gun

While each issue of Canada's foremost sportsmen's magazine contains some feature of special interest, the June number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont., is notable for several of such features, each one of particular interest to all sportsmen. "Three Weeks in the Forests of Quebec" with the successful capture of a moose will prove entrancing to all big game hunters; while the story of the success of Jack Miner in attracting wild geese in large numbers to a pond near his home cannot fail to hold the attention and secure the interest of all wild bird lovers. The latter story forms a splendid illustration of the courage all engaged in the work Mr. Miner has demonstrated the fact that it is possible to succeed with the wary wild goose and success with such birds means that efforts in other directions need not spell failure. The importance of the policy of Conservation justifies the illustrated account of the gathering at Toronto University. This policy means more to the future of Canada than the present generation can fully realize and to all interested in the great outdoors it is vital. A full supply of stories appealing to all tastes is included in a number which will prove a fine companion on all vacation trips.

Death Roll

Montreal, June 21.—Three more bodies were excavated from the ruins of the Herald building this afternoon and it is hoped that the tale of dead has now been finally told, these bringing the number of bodies found up to 33. The three taken out today were not so much burned as the others, they having evidently jumped and been crushed under the wreckage when the building collapsed. They were identified as John Wade, Joseph Octave Lippi, and Renben Morrison. It is thought possibly that there may be yet one body in the ruins, but this is not definitely known.

The Census

Ottawa, June 21.—An order-in-council has been passed fixing June 1 next as the day on which the census will be taken throughout Canada. Schedules which have been approved by the Governor in Council are practically the same as those of other years. It is expected that figures will all be tabulated in time to make it possible for the government to introduce a redistribution bill during the session of 1912, which will probably be the last session of the present parliament.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

Lot 5, P. E.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.

Bridgewater.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS



STOCK MUST BE REDUCED

We must clear out a lot of Regular Stock. The whole Store is to be re-arranged and work will be easier if quantities are lighter. We'd rather you would get these now while they're fresh. So come along and choose from these at June alteration prices.

- 40 dozen full-sized window Shades, regular 75c. quality, oiled opaque and well mounted. On sale, with all fixtures, complete, each 45c.
50 Door Mats Cocoa, L quality, large size worth \$1.50 each. Special \$1.00
500 yards Linoleum, X quality, 2 yards wide, regular \$1.50. Special \$1.10
25 Pairs of Arch Draper, large sized, and fringed top and bottom in red, green brown, and red and cream combination, worth \$6.50. Special \$2.45 per pair.
12 only Velvet Rugs, 4ft. 6in. by 6ft., worth \$8.00. Special, each \$6.00
100 square yards of oilcloth, 2 yards wide, black, floral and tile designs. Special per yard, 2 yards wide 65c

1 Gross Curtain Rods, extending to 48 inches, choice of ends, worth 40c. Each 25c

100 Pairs Dainty Lace Curtains. "This snap in itself should arrest your attention." These curtains are worth and marked \$4.50, \$4.75 and \$5.00 per pair. Your choice, per pair \$3.90

1,000 Square Yards Inlaid Linoleum

"NAIRN'S" MANUFACTURE
The kind that wears right through to the canvas back and still shows the exact pattern, excellent variety of patterns to choose from. Worth \$1.10 square yard. Your choice, per square yard .90c
DO YOU NEED A NEW TABLE COVER?
Great special purchase on sale at very special prices. A splendid line worth \$3.50 each, on sale at, each \$2.50

The Alteration Knife Got Into These SUITS



We'd rather you'd come for them now at any price than try to sell them to you later when the dust of the re-building has soiled them, so come early!

20 only latest New York and imported Silk Raincoats in a variety of colors and patterns. Two tones, moires and fancy stripes. The knife has been stuck deep into these garments. From 25 per cent. to 33 1/2 per cent. off every coat.
\$30.00 Coat for \$20.00
\$28.00 Coat for \$19.00
\$25.00 Coat for \$17.50
\$18.00 Coat for \$12.50
\$15.00 Coat for \$11.50

LADIES' CLOTH SUITS. 10 only Ladies' Smart Suits, in Worsted, Venetians and Panamas. Stylish cut, perfect fitting garments and the newest of colorings—rose, tan, reseda, violet, fawn, navy and green. Regular up to \$30. Alteration Price \$15.

LADIES' TUB SUITS. 15 only Ladies' New Wash Suits, made of Repp and Linen Coat, smartly trimmed with contrasting colors and jet buttons. Mohogany, natural rose violet. Mostly sizes 34 and 36. Regular up to \$10. Alteration Price \$5.75.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN DRESSES. Dainty Princess Dresses, made of good quality lawn, prettily trimmed with insertion and lace, smart tucked flounces, sizes 32 to 42. Alteration price is \$3.25

LADIES' PANAMA SKIRTS. 25 only Walking Skirts of the latest mode. Long yoke effect with killed flounces. Colors, sauge, green, black, cream, brown and navy. Good value at \$7.00. Alteration Price \$3.95

MISSSES' COVERT JACKETS. 18 only Smart Box Reefers, made of Twill Covert. Double breasted. Ages 12, 14 and 16 years. Alteration price \$4.75

COMFORT AND ECONOMY IN Ladies' Summer Underwear

This touch of hot weather ought to make selling easy. And the quality of these when you see them will do the rest. Summer Cotton Vests, with or without sleeves, draw strings, special at 2 for 25c. Cotton Drawers, of ribbed cotton, knee length, lace trim—special 25c. We have many other styles in cotton up to 60c each, and in silk and silk mixtures up to \$2.00. New ones arriving daily.

Big Shipment of Fresh Fish

Table with 2 columns: Fish type and Price. Includes White Fish (90c), Trout (90c), Salmon (90c), COD (75c), HALIBUT (75c). All fresh caught.

We've got a few Ontario dry-picked Chickens that are choice. Also Manitoba farm Sausage and Pork Tenderloin.

Look Out for the Suits With the Red Price Tickets All Through this Sale



MEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS \$7.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00

Special values at these prices. The Alteration Sale has struck the Men's Store a hard blow—YOU can reap the benefit. We can't go over the list of offerings but we can say that they all come up to our standard of perfection. We are not unloading undesirable goods, but building for a greater store and a greater business. If you are a customer already you'll know what these savings mean—if you have never bought one of our suits, come on in—we want to become acquainted with you. We want you to compare our suits with what others are offering—and we're content with your verdict.

Here's Hot Weather Comfort

When you don your light weight clothing it is common sense to continue to encase your feet in the same heavy leather shoe you have worn all winter? Be practical—get a pair of light weight canvas shoes and let your feet breathe. Men's White Canvas Blucher Cut Boots and Oxfords, 9c caps, price \$2.75. Men's Gray Canvas Blucher Cut Boots, leather bound toe caps, price \$2.00. Men's Tennis and Sporting Shoes, in white brown and black, rubber-soles, at \$1.00, \$1.35, \$1.75. Ladies' White and Brown Canvas Oxfords, in a great variety at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50. Misses' and Children's White Canvas Oxfords and Bare-foot Sandals, all prices. Poplin Strap Pump, in pink, blue and white at \$2.50. Ladies' Tennis Shoes, in blue black and white at \$5c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35. Boys' Grey Canvas Boots, with leather toe caps, price 90c. Boys' Grey Canvas Boots, leather bound, price \$1.75. Youths' Grey Canvas Boots 75c. Boys', Youths' and Children's Lacros e shoes at 60c, 70c, 85c. White Canvas Blucher Oxford M. S., price \$1.75

ALTERATION Savings Galore

In the Dry Goods Circle

Just Note the Prices, then come in Saturday morning. But Come Early! Remember the "early shopper gets the Bargains."

CREPE DRESS MATERIAL—40 inch, in pale blue, nile green, champagne, very latest effect for hot weather season. Our Alteration Sale Price 22 1/2c

PANAMA CLOTHS—Grey, white, wisteria, navy, cadet, taupe and cardinal. Regularly sold at 85c. Our Alteration Sale Price 59c

SHADOW STRIPE SATIN CLOTH—42 inches wide, combination of stripes and dots. Wisteria, rose navy, new blue, taupe, grey, cardinal, green, nile fawn, brown. Regularly sold at 85c. Our Alteration Sale Price 67 1/2c

LUSTRES—38 inches wide, brown, navy, cardinal, green, black, cream. Regularly sold at 55c. Our Alteration Sale Price 19c

VOILES—44 inches, black, cream, champagne, fawn, navy, grey. Regularly sold at 85c and 90c. Our Alteration Sale Price 66c

4,000 YARDS BEST ENGLISH PRINTS—In light and dark patterns, all good fast colors, 32 and 33 inches wide. Our Alteration Sale Price 12 1/2c

2,000 YARDS BEST CANADIAN PRINTS—In all the new patterns, 31 inches wide. Our Alteration Sale Price is 10c

WHITE BED SPREADS—White Marseilles Spread, our leader. Our Alteration Sale Price is \$1.50

LADIES' KID GLOVES—In brown only, in all sizes, 2-button. Regularly sold at 75c. Our Alteration Sale Price 59c

Silk Mulls Make Pretty Summer Dresses

Just as cool and dainty as a summer morning—and the styles are calling for them, so they're right in line. Silk Mull with embroidered dot design in navy, Dutch blue, champagne, pea green and white, 27 inches wide and specially priced at 40c per yard.

Ribbons for Millinery Uses and Hair Bows

What woman but likes dainty attractive Ribbons. We are specially proud of our showing. In pretty Moire, Dresden, check and stripe patterns, from 5 to 6 inches wide. Specially priced at 25c and 35c.

Hot Weather Requisites in the Drug Department

Your health is important during the hot weather months. The hot, debilitating air sends your blood pounding feverishly through your veins and there's nothing like a good cooling drink to keep your temperature at normal. Any of the following are recommended: Lime Juice, Lime Juice Cordial, the old reliable Montserrat Lime Juice, Effervescent Salts, Wampole's Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, large bottle, 35c; Wedd's English Fruit Salts, large size bottle, 50c; Manganese Citrate, Effervescent, large bottle, 25c; English Health Salts, large tin, old country style, 25c.

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