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Fur-lined Coats in every kind imaginable. Prices, from \$25.00 to \$150.00.
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VOL. 11 No. 32

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1909

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ROSE STREET REGINA

CANADA'S NAVAL DEFENCE

An Attempt Being Made to Misrepresent Mr. Borden's Attitude.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Liberal newspapers have been busy proving that Mr. R. L. Borden has approved the scheme of naval defence put forward by the Laurier government. Their proofs would be a little more convincing if they contained some indication of what the Laurier naval policy is. So far we have had the vaguest indications, and indications are cropping up that there is a movement to shade them off into a line of expenditure which would give great opportunities for contractors, and represent very little results in fighting power, and after all, fighting power is the test of a navy. It has been stated that the government will spend about \$20,000,000 in constructing the navy and about \$3,000,000 a year in maintaining it. But this statement is not authorized and remains a guess. There also is a good deal of talk in Liberal quarters regarding the preservation of our autonomy, which is a bountiful way of explaining that we are going to do nothing that will be of immediate practical value to the mother country. Even the charter about autonomy is unauthorized. Lately there have been hints that ten or twelve millions of this "naval" expenditure are to be switched into the building of dry docks—under the superintendency of Mr. Pugsley of Central Rail-
way fame. The fact is that we shall not know the government's plans until the government makes a responsible declaration of its policy. So how can Mr. Borden be said to have approved a plan of which we know next to nothing?
Mr. Borden's position has been consistent throughout. When the government last session proposed to pass a resolution which expressly declared that Canada would not under any circumstances help the British navy directly, he obliged it to modify this so as to cause the House of Commons to affirm that in case of emergency Canada would be prepared to do anything that was necessary. His speech at Halifax contained the suggestion that so far as possible, the measures taken for the naval defence of Canada should help on the development of the country. His next speech, that in Toronto, on November 1st, went more fully into the question and laid down the correct principles of Canadian naval defence with great clearness.
These principles are as follows: Canadians in considering naval defence should bear in mind two distinct phases of the future. There is the present emergency, due to the fact that the German navy is creeping dangerously close to that of Great Britain. There will be a second phase which will follow the foregoing, after the present crisis has been dealt with. This still will remain a state of affairs in the world which will render the possession of naval power in Canada necessary. For instance, the navies of Japan and the United States will remain great and powerful no matter what happens to that of Germany. To run a purely Canadian navy will no doubt be advisable. But if we wish to help the immediate emergency there is only one course to pursue and that is to help the Royal navy. This consideration Mr. Borden made most of it. "Can this Dominion be of the Empire and still not of it?" Can we honorably share and enjoy all the blessings, the privileges and the benefits of British citizenship and yet shun or evade its high responsibilities? Such a belief would be unconceivable. The will of the people must prevail, but I believe it will affirm what parliament with a unanimous voice has declared that the responsibility of co-operation in naval defence must be met and discharged. That responsibility involves two entirely distinct considerations: First, Canada's immediate duty in the hour of emergency, next, Canada's duty in the future permanent co-operation." Mr. Borden then went on to recall the manner in which the resolution of last session had been modified at the instance of the Conservatives and added: "This modification we deemed necessary because under present conditions the only immediate aid that Canada could bring to the defence of the empire in time of serious peril would be of this nature." Dealing with the measures for the future permanent co-operation of Canada in naval defence, he committed himself until details are made known, and reiterating his suggestion that the measure taken should benefit Canadian industrial developments.

A number of Moose Jaw citizens were in the city on Monday attending the sittings of the railway commission. The deputation consisted of Mayor Hopkins, Ald. Mayberry, City Engineer Whitmore, City Solicitor Willoughby, Commissioner McKellar, Messrs. Whitlock, Miller, Thompson, and ex-Mayor Bogue.

LOCAL OPTION THIS YEAR

Social and Moral Reform League Will Have Contests in Seven Towns.

Encouraged by the success of Local Option in Lunenburg, the Social and Moral Reform Council have decided to submit the by-law in the following towns at the coming municipal elections:
Wolsley,
Moosomin,
Sintaluta,
Milestone,
Hanley,
Oxbow,
Yellow Grass.
It was intended to submit the question in Weyburn, but at a meeting of the local Moral Reform Council last week, they decided to wait another year. It is almost assured that a number of towns will adopt the law and become "dry". In the south the prospects of success are exceptionally good in Yellow Grass and Wolsley. If, as is claimed by the Social and Moral Reformers, that the Norwegians are in favor of the law, Hanley will surely abolish the bar. In North Dakota and Minnesota it has been the strong sentiment prevailing among these people that has done much toward the enactment of prohibition laws. Advice from Moosomin are that the contest will be close with the chances in favor of the anti-

UNION DEPOT FOR REGINA

Railway Commission Order Plans to Be Filed Within Three Months—Rate Case Adjourned.

The Railway Commissioners have had two days hard work in Regina this week and have succeeded in placing the various subjects before the court between the C.P.R. and the city, that a settlement is in sight and next year will see work commence on such important matters as the union depot, subway and other necessary improvements.

The Commission ordered that the railway company submit plans for the union depot within three months; that the cost of the Albert street subway be apportioned within three weeks; that the diversion of Hamilton street be permitted and freight sheds built on the corner of Dewdney and Smith streets.
The question of freight rates, was adjourned to the Winnipeg meeting, when H. W. Laird will again argue the city's case. Moose Jaw was deeply interested in this case as well as Regina.

Longlaketon.

Beautiful weather here at present, makes us feel thankful we do not live in those eastern provinces where they have had so much rain and snow lately.
Threshing is finished in this settlement, everybody being very well satisfied with both the yield and the grade this year.

The past season has been a very good one for crops of every sort, vegetables, grain, fruits, both domestic and uncultivated.
Our school is again closed for the year, a great pity that we cannot have at least two months more each year, but good native teachers are too scarce.

The organization meeting of the Grain Growers which was held by Messrs. Green, Hopkin and Partridge at our school house a short time ago was much enjoyed and appreciated by all who attended, but threshing operations not being finished the attendance was not so large as it would have been otherwise.

Mr. A. Waterston is busy road-building at present. He has the oversight of a gang of who are constructing grades in some places which are too wet to be worked in the earlier part of the year.

Coyotes are very numerous and extremely hard on poultry. Plenty of opportunity for any sportsman to do a kind act and at the same time enjoy himself by the destruction of these pests.

Mrs. D. Dale who has been ill for some time, continues to gradually improve in health.

MILL HERE

While there has been no public announcement in reference to the location of the new Ogilvie mill, The West has been informed on the best authority that it will come to Regina. This new industry will mean much to the city, being the greatest of its kind west of Winnipeg.

A MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE

CARPETS AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS

We're going to finish up the most successful Housefurnishing season we ever had with a Clearance Sale at greatly reduced prices for the balance of this month.

If you are interested in Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Curtains, etc., better come in and see what we are doing.

ROOM SIZE RUGS

We have over 100 large Rugs to clear at a straight discount of 20 per cent. There are Wiltons, Axminsters, Reversibles, Brussels, Tapestries and Wools in splendid variety. Sizes are 9x9, 9x10 1/2 and 9x12 ft. This reduction means all elegant Wilton Rugs, reg. \$40, for... **\$32.00**

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Marvellous Selling at McCARTHY'S

Thousands of dollars worth of required merchandise placed under the banner of lowered prices.

Dress Goods

- 25c Dress Goods.
- 20 Pieces of Double Fold Dress Goods, new checks and plaids, regular price 35c to 40c a yard, clear at 25c a yard.
- Pillow Slips, 15c.
- 10 Dozen Hemmed Pillow Slips, good size, special 15c each.
- 2 yards wide Sheets, nicely hemmed, special, each \$1.00.
- Flannelette, 7 yards for \$1.00.
- 30 Pieces Heavy Colored Flannelette, 34 inches wide, special, 7 yards \$1.00.
- Wrapperettes, 10c a yard.
- 10 Pieces of Dark Wrapperettes, to clear at 10c a yard.
- 25c Skirting, 2 yards for 25c.
- 3 Pieces Heavy Moire Skirting, a 25c line to clear at 2 yards for 25c.

Men's Section Furnishings

- Excelsa Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c.
- 10 Dozen Fancy Excelsa Handkerchiefs, pretty border, to clear at 3 for 25c.
- 75c Neckwear, 50c.
- 25 Dozen Men's Fancy Silk Neckwear, four-in-hands, scarfs, etc., values to 75c for 50c.
- Men's Sox, 17 1/2c per pair.
- 50 Dozen Men's Plain Black or Grey Cashmere, heavy, values to 50c, for 3 for 50c.
- Men's Heavy Shirts, 75c.
- 10 Dozen Men's Heavy Winter Shirts, to clear \$1.00 line for 75c.

Clothing Department

- Coon Coats, \$50.00.
- 20 only Men's Natural Coon Coats, big shawl collar \$55.00 line for \$50.00.
- \$35.00 Wombat, \$25.00.
- Men's Natural Wombat Coats, nice clear pelts, \$35.00 line at \$25.00.
- \$35.00 Fur Trimmed, \$20.00.
- Men's Fur Trimmed Overcoats, quilted, with curl lining and rubber interlining, \$35.00 coat \$20.00.
- Men's Overcoats at \$3.95.
- 11 only Men's Heavy Friese Overcoats, long length, a splendid coat, regular \$10.00 for \$3.95.
- Big Overcoats, \$4.95.
- Boys' Long Overcoats, close fitting collar, values to \$7.50 for \$4.95.

Boots and Shoes

- OVERSHOE TIME.
- Boys' Overshoes at \$1.25 and \$1.50.
- Boys' One Buckle Waterproof Overshoes, sizes 11 to 13, \$1.25; 1 to 5, \$1.50.
- Men's Overshoes, \$1.50.
- Men's One Buckle Arctic Overshoes, waterproof, at \$1.50.
- Men's Two-Buckle Overshoes, \$2.00.
- Men's Two Buckle Overshoes, high waterproof, at \$2.00 pair.
- Ladies' Overshoes at \$1.25.
- Ladies' Half-Overshoes, waterproof, sizes 3 to 7, at \$1.25.
- Men's Overshoes at \$1.50.
- Men's Half Overshoes, waterproof, sizes 6 to 11, at \$1.50.

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EDUCATIONALISTS HOLD MEETINGS

Teachers, Trustees, and Officials of Education Department Discuss Matters at Moose Jaw--Next Meeting to be Held in Prince Albert--Hector Lang the New President.

Moose Jaw, Nov. 3.—For three days Moose Jaw will be in the hands of the educationalists. From almost every nook and corner of the province, teachers are flocking in large numbers to attend the second annual convention of the provincial education association, which is being held for the next three days here. When the meeting opened this morning over three hundred delegates had registered their names with the secretary, and during the course of the day nearly another two hundred had added their signatures. It is safe to say that the large number of attendance has far exceeded the estimate made by those in charge of the arrangements; though it is satisfactory to note that ample provision has been made in the way of accommodation. Speaking generally, the work before the convention today has been more or less of a formal character. C. W. Wilson, B.A., president of the association, opened the session shortly after the scheduled hour, and some time was spent in the reading of communications and dealing with matters concerning the business and of the gathering. A matter of considerable importance, that of a meeting place for the next convention, gave rise to considerable discussion. Invitations had been extended to the association by the school authorities of Regina, Prince Albert, and other speakers were present from both centres to urge their respective claims. Mr. T. Kennedy of Prince Albert, led off the arguments, by confirming the invitation from this city, and made a motion embodying its acceptance.

Hector Lang, principal of the Regina Collegiate institute, made an amendment, that voting on this subject should be suspended for 24 hours to enable other delegates arriving on later trains to voice their opinions. Ex-Chief Justice McGuire, in a spirited address, urged the claims of Prince Albert, and asking for an immediate settlement of the matter. Upon the amendment being submitted to the meeting it was carried, and voting will in consequence take place during tomorrow's deliberations. The address of the convention given by President Sifton, was one of the important features of the day. He dealt in detail upon the purposes for which they were gathered together, and with the moral and physical training of pupils. He paid a splendid tribute to the assistance given by the government, characterizing their aid as noble and liberal. Following this address, a paper on "Some phases of administrative work in the department of education," was read by R. F. Blacklock, chief clerk of the education department, which met with deserved approbation. When the time came for the opening of the afternoon session, a large contingent of teachers and visitors from Regina arrived to swell the number present. In addition to the teachers, the members of the public and high school boards were also on the scene. The afternoon's session was called for the purpose of meetings of the administrative, elementary and secondary sections, and in all of them many discussions arose of an extremely interesting nature. The most important of these was undoubtedly the round table conference in connection with the administrative section. At the conclusion of the routine business an election of officers of this section was held, the following being duly elected: Chairman, J. H. Chisholm, Indian Head; vice chairman, James Balfour, Regina; secretary, A. M. Penwick, Regina. A committee on resolutions was appointed consisting of Messrs. W. J. Bradshaw, Prince Albert; Thomas Miller, Moose Jaw, and J. F. L. Embury, Regina.

Ex-Chief Justice McGuire gave a second feature of the meeting's work was the address of Supt. Harvey, of Menominee, Wis. Dr. Harvey has a great reputation as an interesting educational speaker, and his paper delivered by him on "Fundamentals in Teaching," proved highly deserving of his reputation. He divided his address into four heads, viz.: the importance of a clear cut well defined system of work; the assignment of that work to the pupils, methods of drilling the pupils into the policy, and system. The points were dealt with by the speaker in detail, the whole address showing considerable experience along the lines discussed. The papers were read in the various sections during the afternoon work of a most varied character, ranging from "Modern Geometry," by A. Kennedy, M.A., to the "Merchant of Venice in the Middle Form," by J. Duff, M.A. Discussion on the various papers was more in evidence this afternoon than at the previous meeting, and while in most instances short, proved of interest to the gathering generally. The second round table conference of the administrative section dealt with many subjects of first importance in connection with school work. Among them may be noticed the advantages and disadvantages of short term schools; water supply and sanitation; diseases of school children and medical inspection, physical training in schools, and attention to school grounds. A meeting to which the general public was given admission, was held in the evening, at which instructive and interesting addresses were delivered by L. D. Harvey on "The Need, Scope and Character of Industrial Education," and by President Murray on "The Elementary School and the University." The assembly hall was filled to overflowing. The address, as anticipated, being replete with interest to the public and teachers alike.

FINAL SESSION. Moose Jaw, Nov. 5.—At the closing session of the Provincial Educational Association this afternoon, the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Hon. J. A. Calder; Hon. Vice President, D. P. McOll and J. W. Sifton; President, Hector Lang, Regina; First Vice President, Hector Neilson, Prince Albert; Second Vice President, R. G. Irving, Saskatoon; Secretary-treasurer, N. McMurphy. In the elementary section, Mr. Brown, Regina, was elected chairman, and Mr. Sifton, Saskatoon, secretary. The following resolution led to much discussion, but was eventually adopted: "That this board of sub-examiners recommend to the provincial educational association that the annual convention be held at Easter, and that representations be made to the Department of Education, seeking to secure four days immediately following Easter Monday, for the purpose of this convention."

ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

Educational Convention Centers Department for Withdrawing Second Year University Work from Collegiates.

The administrative section of the educational convention at Moose Jaw last Thursday brought in a resolution condemning the attitude of the provincial government in withdrawing from the collegiate institutes at the end of the next term the right to continue to teach second year university work.

The department of education has notified boards of education that the provision allowing collegiates to teach second year university work will be withdrawn at the end of the school year. The resolution pointed out that the department had given assurance that collegiates would still be allowed to continue this work after the opening of the provincial university, and on the strength of that special provision in buildings, equipment and a competent staff have been made for conducting this higher work. It pointed out that if the resolution were withdrawn many students, unable financially to attend the university, would be deprived of a great opportunity. It stated that in the interests of the university, it was advisable that Saskatchewan students be enrolled as extra-mural students of Saskatchewan university. By this method they would be more likely to continue their course in the provincial institute.

The resolution was supported by T. Miller. He instanced Moose Jaw as having 12 students who left for universities last year, only one of whom returned to the province. He pointed out the cost of a university course as a serious impediment in the way of every student and said that, even if they could not take the whole course they could receive the benefit of a two year's training in the home school. His motion was seconded by Mr. Bradshaw of Prince Albert, who thought the movement would support the university. He was of the opinion that if the framers of the resolution did not see to it that the collegiate students would be the last to act, Mr. Justice McGuire also supported the resolution, stating that the difference in conditions in the more thickly settled provinces and states, where students did not need to travel more than 50 or 75 miles to get to the doors of a strong institution. In the case of those not being able to take the full course, he thought that two years would be much better than nothing. There is no particular reason why a course should be made as long as four years rather than three or seven it was all a matter of custom.

C. H. Ball, I. P. S., pointed out that a university gave a class spirit that was one of the best features of a student's training. This course would do away with the collegiate. He thought that the resolution contained a double standard, that the same work would be taken up at different institutions as well as at the university. He maintained that the kind of teaching that students received at the different colleges would not be uniform. The equipment would be different at the university. He thought that the high schools and the collegiates have plenty to do preparing students for first, second and third class teachers' diplomas and matriculation.

Mr. Sifton, superintendent of the Regina schools, and Mr. Hutcherson, superintendent of the Regina schools, pleaded for the poor students and cited cases from their cities of students who would be cut off from university training. A. M. Penwick, I. P. S., instanced the motion of the collegiates themselves, while he frankly admitted that the staffs of these institutions might pass as many students as the university professors, still the training given by the collegiate could not be compared with that given by the university. He thought that bringing students into touch with specialists who had given many years to the study of their subjects was invaluable for cultural and intellectual training. He supported Inspector Ball claiming that the additional expense on the cities was unjust, unfair and unwarranted by the results sought. He thought the collegiates should attempt to do a better quality of work and not so much.

Dr. Murray, president of the university, came in during the speech and was asked by the chair to give his views on the subject. He said the question was vital to the interests of higher education in Saskatchewan. Practice was against it in every province in the Dominion, except one where there was no university. Four years must be spent in the collegiate before matriculation, and with the first year's university work, made five years which the student spends at his home collegiate. The university method differs from the high school methods and cannot be given in a school. It is fast becoming a practice of universities to give on the fourth year to the profession into which the student intends to enter. If two years were spent in a collegiate this would only leave one and a half years for university work. If specialization is to commence at the end of the second year the student must have university training to obtain correct methods in his specialty. He assured the section that if the financial difficulty was the only one, he would see that the money was forthcoming. He had advised students of 14, 15 and 16 for their first year to remain at home, attend

ing high schools and collegiates. This would continue to be his policy. Dr. Murray's address made a decided impression on the section, and Justice McGuire acknowledged a change of views. J. F. L. Embury asked why the department had led the school boards to believe that the work could be done and expensive buildings had been erected and completed, highly paid officials had been engaged. He protested against the idea that the motion was aimed against the university. He believed that it was in the interests of higher education and in the interests of poor students. He did not see how Prof. Murray could raise sufficient funds to supply all those needing it. He thought the poor boy was being legislated out of his two year course. Mr. P. McAra was indignant at what he termed a breach of faith on the part of the Department of Education. Money had been spent to carry out their policy and now it changed that policy without a moment's notice. Dr. Murray expanded on the previous points, stating that the present privilege was intended to be permanent and asked that the interests of higher education alone guide their resolutions. He hoped the university would never be looked on as a vampire, draining the life-blood out of the provincial education. In spite of the arguments put forth by Dr. Murray and his supporters, the resolution was carried.

LOADING THE BUFFALO. Although the men were all on hand early in the morning for the loading of the Banff buffalo herd it was ten o'clock before the first was run into the chute. It was evident to the on-looker that Commissioner Douglas had everything well in hand and that his able manner of handling the work was not newly acquired. Everything ran like clock work and when those buffalo pickers who had been waiting for the first two cars were loaded containing 23 buffalo in less than two hours they will scarcely believe that it could be done. The greatest difficulty was experienced in "cutting out" as only one at a time could be allowed in the chute and it was a case of follow the leader every time one was induced to break from the large corral and go through the gate into the smaller one from which the chute led. The buffalo had entered the chute two men stood at the lower end with prods to urge them to the car door. At the top of the chute two men stood on a platform with a large noose which was slipped over their massive heads while the animals were on the full run. The rope was strung through the opposite side of the car and the men who were called "pull" six men pulled with all their energy to lead him to the place allotted. In very few instances was there any great difficulty in getting them into place. Then heavy gates were securely tied to each side of the car to hold the animal in the course in the largest bull for shipment was the one sent to Calgary for the Dominion fair and considerable difficulty was anticipated in his ultimate capture as the car in which he was shipped at that time was little more than a shell by the time he reached Calgary.

He was finally induced to enter the first small corral and when he discovered he was separated from the others he immediately undertook to demolish the structure. Agitated and trying to get his head toward the gate leading to the car. Evidently thinking he could be in a better position on the opposite side he endeavored to cross and had just reached there when the bull was upon him. He ran and dodged in order to gain time enough to enable him to climb the fence but had to finally take his life in his hands by making a frantic effort to get out of the animal's reach. He was half way up the logs when the beast was upon him. The enraged beast stood on his hind legs and made two or three lunges toward Dalgleish and was only through the body and getting another log higher that he escaped being pulled down by the animal's sharp horns and trampled to death. As it is he has a bruise from one of the horns as a gentle reminder to have more respect for the anger of the pets he has been handling. Mr. Douglas said he had never seen a narrower escape from a charge of a buffalo in all his experience with the supposedly wilder herd he was loading in Montana. After considerable work the men succeeded in getting the bull into the chute but he broke away from the rope three times and had to be driven back but on the fourth attempt everything held but the opposite side of the car as the brute took a sudden notion to right on through and did not intend to wait till the opposite door was opened for him. He smashed the door and it was only by the prompt action of the army of men on the other end of the rope that he was prevented from getting lost by jumping from the car. There was many a sign of relief when the old fighter was finally put in his place and securely fastened. Eighty-seven buffalo were loaded; 60 of which had to be tied. This leaves only about 18 head at Banff, but they are picked from the herd. This shipment of buffalo went to Wainwright where they will be turned in with the ones purchased from Pablo in Montana and the herd at Banff will be increased by a small shipment still to come from that state. The balance of the herd from Montana will be sent to Wainwright.

R. S. LAKE ON NAVY

Member for Qu'Appelle Outlines His Position with Regard to a Naval Policy for Canada—Assist the Empire.

Seen at Grenfell last week R. S. Lake, M.P., for Qu'Appelle, expressed his views on Canada's naval policy. Mr. Lake said: "I am opposed to the policy, to which the Dominion government appears determined to commit us, of the creation of a Canadian navy, entirely apart from and independent of the imperial navy. To build, and equip, man, and so train a navy as to make it an efficient fighting force, starting as we shall have to do from the very beginning, will take a generation. And its usefulness for imperial defence will be seriously impaired by having it under separate control, and separate leadership from that of the British navy. "Under such a policy the people of the United Kingdom will be left to provide single handed, the fighting fleet, upon whose success in a great naval engagement the security of the British Empire and its commerce is absolutely dependent. Everything would indicate that such an engagement would be fought and the issue decided in European waters. The victory of the imperial navy would guarantee the security of Canada against naval attack. Its defeat would be inevitably followed by the annihilation of what we could hope to possess for the next twenty years. "Our true policy surely is first and foremost to give such assistance to the central power as would help to render the imperial fleet impregnable at the danger point. To accomplish this we ought, in addition to providing for our own coast defences, to make a direct contribution of ships and men to the imperial navy, to be at the absolute disposal of the imperial defence committee, or whatever body is directly responsible for the details of imperial defence. To meet the objections held by many to contributing money without having a voice as to its expenditure, we could, and no doubt would, be granted representation upon this committee. "I believe the policy I have indicated to be not only the most economical, but also by far the most economical means of adequately providing for the naval defence of Canada, and her great sea-borne commerce. By standing unitedly together, and demonstrating by our actions that the Empire is indeed one and indivisible we can best ensure immunity from outside aggression, and the security and peace we so earnestly desire."

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Hon. H. R. Emmerson, ex-minister of railways and canals announces himself as opposed to the naval policy to which both government and opposition leaders are committed. "I'm with Rogers on that issue," he declared, "I do not approve of the tin-pot navy they are talking about. Why spend millions on a navy before branch lines are secured for the Intercolonial? Canada should solve her transportation problem first. She should make a country to protect before building ships to protect it."

JUDICIAL SALE

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Johnston, dated herein the 21st day of June, 1909 and made in the action of

The Independent Lumber Company, Limited, Plaintiff, and Robert Fred Schrader, George D. Wood & Company, The Regina Lumber and Supply Company, Limited, and William Cowan, Defendants.

There will be offered for sale at the General store of James Slater, in the town of Bethune, at twelve o'clock noon standard time, on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1909, the following lands, namely: The South-east quarter of Section Twenty-four (24), in Township Twenty-two (22), in Range Twenty-four (24), West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, excepting therefrom the Right-of-way of the Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Railway and the Government Surveyed road.

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

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for Plaintiff, Regina, Sask.

GALT COAL

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The Smith & Fergusson Co. Sole Agents Phone 45, Smith Block, Ross St.

Canada West Coal

ALSO PENNSYLVANIA HARD WOOD

Jack Pine, Poplar, Slabs and B. C. Fir

PROMPT DELIVERY

WESTERN FUEL COMPANY G. B. KINGSLEY, Prop. Cor. South Railway and Rae Sts. Phone 384

SASKATCHEWAN COAL

First-class for Stove and Furnace

\$4.25 a ton at the sheds

Office and Sheds: Dowdney St. between Ross and Broad, and opposite Cameron & Hoop's Warehouse.

WINTER APPLES

3-Carloads-3

Spys, Baldwins, Russetts, Greenings, Tolmon Sweet, Kings, 90 oz. Pippin, Haas, Grimes' Golden, Bailey Red

Crap Apples, Pears, Grapes

Williamson's FRUIT EXCHANGE

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.

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The UTOPIA 1843 Scarth St. Phone 891

SUNLIGHT SOAP

A BASKET FULL of clean, sweet-smelling linen is obtained with the Sunlight Soap. Sunlight shortens the life of your clothes.

The doctor bent over the dyspeptic and said, "Your circulation is low." With a herculean effort the up in bed. "You're a liar!" he said. "It went up to 80,000 and I can show you the books!" And the great Editor fell Cleveland Leader.

A Thorough Pill.—To clear stomach and bowels of impurities is necessary when nutrition is irregular. The pill to do this work thoroughly are Lee's Vegetable Pills, which in action but mightily in result can be used without fear by delicately constituted, as the no painful effects preceding the operation.

Elderly Lady—Doctor, I feel a bit with a hallucination that I'm followed by a man. What of a cure would you suggest? "Honest Physician—A Cleveland Leader.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. It is a disease of the internal organs, and that it is cured by the use of the Sunlight Soap. It is a disease of the internal organs, and that it is cured by the use of the Sunlight Soap. It is a disease of the internal organs, and that it is cured by the use of the Sunlight Soap.

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The West
 THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1908

Canada's Grand Old Farmer.

Many are the tributes that are being paid to H. W. Campbell, the discoverer of the "dry farming system." His work has been acclaimed not only in his own country, but also in Canada and very properly. With all the applause that Canadians have given to this great farmer, they seem to have forgotten a much greater man in their own country. A man to whose untiring efforts and careful experiment is due the wonderful wheat fields of our prairie. Why not pay some tribute to Western Canada's Grand Old Farmer, Angus MacKay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm. Why wait for his death to discover that here in Canada we had a man whose efforts turned the dry prairie into fertile fields and discouraged farmers into wealth and prosperous citizens.

Remember the conditions that existed until our farmers adopted his method of wheat growing, a system, that in addition to reaping them immediate results, has done much towards the preservation of the fertility of the soil and combated that foe of the western farmer—noxious weeds. To the man who has studied the rapid exhaustion of the wheat fields of Minnesota and the Dakotas, who has seen the ravages of noxious weeds in these States, he can only attribute the continued fertility of our older districts to the earnest work done by Mr. MacKay to inculcate in our people his methods of scientific wheat growing. To those who have witnessed the early efforts of our first American settlers in a country and their rapid adoption of Mr. MacKay's methods as exemplified by their Western Canadian neighbors they cannot but be convinced of the great debt owing to him by Western Canada.

We do not mean to say that our American settlers do not know how to farm, but the results in Minnesota and the Dakotas show that immediate results, not continued fertility was their object. Many of them are excellent farmers, but the system of "buckshot" farming was very prevalent among them, especially in North Dakota. To say that it is the length of time they have been cropped is responsible for the small yield in these States cannot be offered as an excuse, when we consider that the Indian Head and Wolsley districts where Mr. MacKay's methods were first adopted, are today producing as much per acre as they did twenty years ago.

To Angus MacKay is due in a great measure the position that Canada occupies today as the "bread basket" of the Empire, and when Canadians acclaim the wonderful work of "dry farming Campbell" let them not forget to do honor to their own great citizen who first taught them the proper method of farming the dry prairie.

Editorial Notes.

Has anyone seen a copy of the Public Accounts for 1908?

The Federal Parliament opens on Thursday. The chief features of the session will be the naval defence bill, Banking Act and insurance bill.

The people of Weyburn are still awaiting the fulfillment of the Scott-Turgeon promise to form another judicial district with that point as the centre.

Hon. Charles Murphy assures the country that the terminals of the H. B. Railway will be retained by the government. Bill and Dan must be losing their grip.

Last June Scott and Turgeon promised the people of Weyburn that at the first meeting of the cabinet they would decide upon the proposal to form another judicial district. Surely there has been a cabinet meeting in four months.

Speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute Lord Charles Beresford said that the future of Great Britain was black, and we could only hold our

own by keeping up the supremacy of the seas. Navies of the Empire should be interchangeable, and they should have the same discipline and signals. He had found Canadians strong, healthy, cheery and energetic, the best specimens of British manhood he has ever seen. Canada's loyalty was unbounded, and their energy was splendid, and they could have very well sat still on this question of defence, for they could shelter themselves under the Munro doctrine. But they were too proud an offshoot of the old stock to do that, so they had determined to defend their trade routes. Having alluded to the excellent feeling between Canada and the United States, Lord Beresford declared "We should not talk of having a fleet that could win battles, we should rather aim at having such an Empire fleet that nobody could attack us at all."

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

(Mail and Empire).
 The Dominion Public Accounts are just issued. They tell us that for the year ending March 31, 1908, the Ottawa government spent \$126,857,398, and took in as revenues \$96,093,464. This gives us a deficit of no less than \$31,563,934. In order to appreciate the growth of our burdens the following table is helpful:

1895 (Conservative)	42,873,838
1896 (Liberal)	45,334,281
1901 (Liberal)	57,982,866
1904 (Liberal)	72,255,047
1906 (Liberal)	83,277,641
1908 (Liberal)	112,578,679
1909 (Liberal)	126,057,398

It will be noticed that the outlays of 1909 are exactly three times those of 1895.

Of the \$126,657,000 spent last year the sum of \$24,890,351 was employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The total amount sunk in this scheme now stands at \$51,966,462, and very little has been done. This enterprise it will be remembered, was committed to parliament by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the ground that it would cost "\$13,000,000 and not a cent more." Another feature of the outlays for the year is the charge of \$6,424,781 for the Quebec bridge. This robbery was devised by the government to make certain of its followers wealthy. The country was to provide the money with which to build the bridge, and the politicians who put up relatively nothing were to get all the profits. But the bridge tumbled down through the negligence of the government, and we are paying \$6,424,781 as a consequence. A further large figure in the accounts is a charge of \$3,874,490 on account of the Intercolonial railway, and a further charge of \$201,853 to meet the deficit on the running of the railway last year. The Intercolonial under the management of Minister Graham, has thus cost us in one year \$4,676,432 more than we received from it. This is a repetition of what occurred the year before—1906. In that period the revenue from the Intercolonial was \$9,173,568, and the total expenditure upon it \$12,527,172—a loss of \$4,353,604. In two years the country has had to provide \$9,050,046 to keep the Intercolonial going. At the same time we are spending many millions in the construction of a competitive line from Quebec to Moncton which the Grand Trunk is to operate in opposition to our road.

The great expenditures have resulted in an addition of \$45,969,419 to the net debt. This is equivalent to an increase of \$3,830,000 per month or of \$140,000 for every working day. We are now paying twice as much in interest as we ought to pay, owing to extravagance, and the government is mortgaging everybody's property to meet the further expense of its schemes.

The W.C.T.U. delegate who wanted to pass a resolution placing bridge whist on the same plane of condemnation as the liquor and white slave traffics is one of those who do more harm to true morality than a dozen publicans. She was properly rebuked by the convention refusing to endorse her attitude.

There are a lot of people in this world who love to condemn the pleasures and habits of others. They wear the blinkers of a narrow creed

SCROFULA
 Scrofula disfigures and causes life-long misery.
 Children become strong and lively when given small doses of Scott's Emulsion every day. The starved body is fed; the swollen glands healed, and the tainted blood vitalized.
 Good food, fresh air and Scott's Emulsion conquer scrofula and many other blood diseases.
 FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
 Send 10c, name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each book contains a Good Luck Penny.
 SCOTT & BOWNE
 128 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ont.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
 is the most efficient and perfect of leavening agents.
 MADE FROM PURE CREAM OF TARTAR
 No alum, lime or ammonia.

(or a good creed which they themselves have narrowed), and can see no excellence or virtue outside their own uninteresting paths. Beyond that they desire to find defects. They sniff the air for the scent of immorality and display a marked aptitude for finding it; in fact they can trace the form of vice in amusements that to people less righteous than themselves seemed innocent enough.

Respect for the church and the clergy is inborn in the Anglo-Saxon race. For that reason, among other criticisms of clerical utterances has of religious thought would probably always been rare; but the exposure of the church by the array of lay workers who, in their zeal for their pet cause, forget the charity that would become them so well.

(Toronto News.)

The executive committee of the Montreal Corn Exchange returns the support of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Navigation and Improvement Association in urging upon the Dominion Government the early construction of a new Welland Canal, and asks instead for the prompt carrying out of the George-Edwards canal project. In complimenting the Corn Exchange committee on its attitude the Montreal Trade Bulletin states that this country should not spend \$50,000,000 on a Welland Canal which would enable American competitors to outstrip Canadian in the race for the grain trade of the Northwest. With a larger Welland canal, says the Bulletin, the Americans would abandon the western portion of their barge canal from Buffalo to Syracuse, bring their largest vessels through the Ontario and Quebec canals, and thus with Canada's aid they would have a route 135 miles shorter than the Canadian route.

The Bulletin insists that the construction of the Georgian Bay canal is the only solution of the transportation problem, and suggests that if the government declines to undertake the project the city of Montreal should face it. It thinks that the city would be justified in financing this great project by guaranteeing the interest of 3 per cent on \$150,000,000 for a term of years. It believes that Ottawa and all the sections of the country through which the canal would pass would contribute liberally to assist Montreal in consummating it, and that when once the prairie country was reached every farmer would be willing to contribute his share in reducing the present cost of transportation from Port William to Montreal.

Murphy Banquetted.
 Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Three hundred citizens of Ottawa tonight banqueted Hon. Charles Murphy, secretary of state. All shades of political opinion were represented. Among those present were: Mayor Hopewell, who presided; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. S. F. Mackenzie, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Senator Edwards, Senator Belcourt, Senator Costigan, P. D. Ross, Sir James Grant, D. J. McDougall, M.L.A.; A. E. Frapp, M.L.A.; Denis Murphy and H. B. McEwen, M.P.

Mr. Murphy, in replying to the toast of his health, referred to his trip to the west last summer, declaring that he had been uplifted and inspired by the progress and the hope that he saw. He looked forward to the day when Canada would be the dominant partner of the British Empire, and lay the foundations of an Empire greater than that of ancient Rome or even Britain herself, in upholding the principles of representative government and true citizenship.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replying to the toast of "Parliament" said that since the last election, the personnel of the members had singularly improved. It had brought a galaxy of new members, who for ability and character could stand comparison with the old.

While they had differences in the house there were some points said the premier, upon which they were in accord. For instance there was no difference of opinion between the government and the opposition on the question of naval defence. The time was coming soon when it was hoped that all would do their duty.

Referring to the arrangement come to between the government and the city of Ottawa, he described the payment as a debt due by the nation to Ottawa, indeed, the nation had not paid enough; it ought to have paid more. He hoped to see Ottawa, the finest city of the world. Nature had intended it to be so.

Alberta's Crop Estimate.
 Edmonton, Nov. 3.—Following is the official estimate which the government has made of the year's crop in Alberta. There may be some slight changes when the threshers' returns are made, but so far as is known the figures are approximately correct.

	Acres	Estimated yield
Wheat, spring	250,000	6,250,000 25
Wheat, winter	88,000	2,000,000 25
Oats	500,000	20,000,000 40
Barley	100,000	2,500,000 25
Rye	1,000	18,000 18
Flax	3,700	62,450 64
Speltz	500	11,500 23

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labelled his own product. This greedy imitation is the poorest ever yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

MAKES IT PAY
 While Andrew Carnegie is giving away his millions in the shape of library buildings, gifts to institutions of learning and various permanent funds in his efforts to do good, he is managing his Scotch estate so carefully that it returns a profit each year. The game and fruit from the lands about Skibo Castle bring good prices, and every detail of marketing them is studied in the most business-like manner. In the London correspondence of the Kansas City Star we read:

The magnificent preserves on which the millionaire lavishes from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year return him \$35,000 in the shooting season. Although Andrew Carnegie does not forget his friends and one or two hospitals in London, when he has big "shoots," thousands of birds are dispatched to the game markets all over the kingdom. The partridges at Skibo are particularly fine, and they fetch four or five cents each more than any other birds of the same kind. From all quarters the orders for game pour in, and the millionaire does not consider it beneath his dignity to see that they are attended to. He will often spend an hour in the office making notes and looking after his accounts. Orders are attended to with the greatest despatch. To his own punctuality in the matter of his success, in the fishing and fruit seasons orders for both are tendered and promptly executed. "Carnegie apples," as a delicious brand from Skibo orchards is called, are a very choice variety, and very popular with some of the best fruit dealers. For years Andrew Carnegie has made a hobby of fruit growing, and these apples are his own production. He never tires of showing his apples, pears and other fruit to his guests, and at dessert sometimes he will tell the company of the handsome prices he gets for them. He is far prouder of being the producer of "Carnegie apples" than master of Skibo Castle.

Guests do not find Skibo Castle exhilarating. For one thing, bridge is not permitted. The master has an overpowering objection to cards, and it is an unwritten law that they must never be played. In the last shooting season a party of rich Americans were among those invited. All were devoted to bridge, and on hearing that it was forbidden at Skibo they decided to make an excuse to retire early to a game in one of their rooms, and they played into the small hours. Happening to awake and see a light in one of the opposite wings, where the game was taking place, Andrew walked across a balcony, and peering through the curtains, beheld the players and stakes of gold. Forthwith he entered unannounced. It must have been a quaint picture, the four Americans in front of whom there were many empty bottles, and the horror-stricken millionaire in his night attire. One of the guests who was a little more self-possessed than the others, offered their host a drink. Scotchmen are proverbially kind hosts. Though at first annoyed that his wishes had been disregarded, he accepted the proffered drink and laughed in his own sour way.

Gazette Appointments

NOTARIES PUBLIC
 James D. Munro of Lloydminster.
 Thomas J. Emerson of Moose Jaw.
 Ernest Rainville of Regina.
 Richard B. Davidson of Watrous.
 W. E. Moore of Tisdale.
 Earle W. Hume of Lemberg.
 Frederick Hiltz of Kennedy.
 Alfred J. Romeril of Prince Albert.
 William H. Fisher of Moose Jaw.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS
 William Jolly of Glenavon.
 Arni Kristinson of Elms.
 John Bird of Quill Lake.
 H. C. Pierce of Wadena.
 John Sprout of Kipling.
 R. H. Cathewood of Saskatoon.
 Samuel Evans of Nut Lake.
 A. H. Cunningham of Tisdale.
 Francis X. Brunell of Lafleche.
 James D. Nicol of Stoughton.
 Henry Kinross of Manor.
 Hector M. Clark of Battleford.
 Char. C. King of Tessier.
 Leonard A. Wright of Melfort.
 Harvey Dillabough of Moose Jaw.
 Thomas I. Davis of Keeler.
 W. J. Walton of Regina.
 Milton N. Campbell, Fort Pelly.
 Arthur Lucas of Highwood.
 Thomas C. Davis of Prince Albert.
 Arthur W. Snider of Swift Current.
 Archibald McLean of Saskatoon.
 Ernest Stewart of Ralph.

REGISTRAR LAND TITLES.

Edward W. Drew of Battleford.

PROFESS ISSUERS

Charles E. Oliver of Watrous.
 Fred M. P. Purdy, of Kinistino.
 Vincent H. Smith of Balgonie.

ISSUERS, MARRIAGE LICENSES

Seraphim Schoenacker of Pascal.
 Joshua J. Nunn of Landis.
 H. B. Tucker of Regina.
 Chas. M. Taylor of Melville.
 W. G. Wright of Semons.
 E. T. Child of Loxburn.
 A. Zilliox of Prince Albert.

CORONERS

Charles G. Cox of Buchanan.
 Herbert H. Christie, of Esterhazy.
 Maurice Gravel of Gravelbourg.
 Alexander M. Stewart of Roseton.

TURNKEYS

John Anderson of Tantallon.
 James Grey of Weyburn.
 A. E. Muir of Moomoos.
 William Stewart of Weyburn.

STOCK INSPECTORS

W. P. Smith of Foam Lake.

GAME GUARDIANS

A. T. Clemens of Stoughton.
 John Morton of Paskin.
 Geo. A. Weese of Kelfield.

RESIGNATIONS, RETIREMENTS.

S. D. Eland-Flekman, of Regina, commissioner of oaths.
 Norbert Goldsmith, of Regina, commissioner for oaths.
 Edward W. Drew, of Battleford, local registrar of the supreme court; clerk of the district court; clerk of the surrogate court; and registration clerk for the registration district of Battleford.
 James W. Hannon of Battleford, registrar land titles.
 J. S. Patsyth of Kinistino, process issuer.
 Paul Eisenhardt of Balgonie, process issuer.
 Henry Ole of Foam Lake, stock inspector.

Niagara Falls Robbery.
 Niagara Falls, Ont. Nov. 3.—The most daring robbery in the history of the Niagara district occurred in broad day light, at 5 p.m. today in the little brick office of the Canadian Express Co., situated a few feet west of the Grand Trunk station. Two strangers came to the door, one going into the office and the other one standing guard in the doorway. The former asked William Dobson, the cashier, if there was a trunk for him. Dobson did not understand and asked that the name be repeated. The fellow did not articulate clearly and Dobson bent behind the desk to see the record book to assist. While Dobson was stooping over, the stranger drew an 18-inch steel pipe, padded with insulation tape, and loaded at one end and struck Dobson a heavy blow on the head. Dobson fell senseless with a big gash in his scalp. The stranger then leaped to the counter and gathered up a package containing \$14,165 in old bank notes which were on the way to the bank to be destroyed and walked out. The crime was committed within halting distance of a hundred people, and men were busy loading baggage just outside the office. A couple of minutes later the train messenger who was to take the parcel containing the bills sent a clerk to the office and by with the station agent found Dobson.

It was 8 p.m. before Dobson could give a description of his assailants. He says the men looked and talked like foreigners. His assailant was a short stout man about 35 years of age and had a dark complexion, moustache and black overcoat. Dobson couldn't give an accurate description of the other man.

Inspector of the Provincial Police Mains, with four detectives, are on the trail of the men, and a description of the men was wired to all nearby cities on both sides of the border.

Three men were arrested last night, but only one was held. He is not believed to be the right man.

The National Geographic Society of Washington has endorsed Peary as discoverer of the North Pole. The society will issue a public statement of their findings.

WOMEN'S LONG, WARM CLOTH COATS
 Practical Winter Garments that are as stylish as they are serviceable, cut in the most fashionable designs. Most of them in plain tailored semi-fitting style. Others are a little more elaborate with braid trimming. The fit is perfect and the prices are extremely low—like these:

WOMEN'S CLOTH COAT—Of good heavy quality Kersey, 50-in. long, with flat collar, edged with silk braid; also wide braid from waist line up front, over shoulder, down back and under arm, giving it a pretty effect; black, brown, green..... **\$12.00**

WOMEN'S CLOTH COAT—Extra quality Kersey, 50-in. long, lined to waist, plain semi-fitting style, large collar and lapels, black and navy..... **\$12.00**

WOMEN'S CLOTH COAT—Fine quality Beaver Cloth, 50-in. long, semi-fitting style, beautifully tailored and trimmed with buttons and Sontach loops, navy only..... **\$18.00**

WOMEN'S CLOTH COAT—Of heavy Kersey, made with semi-fitting back, nicely braided on back and collar, 50-in. long, lined to waist, brown and navy..... **\$16.50**

MacGREGOR & JONES
 Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear Specialists
 1512 SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.

SILVERWARE
 TEA SETS COFFEE SETS BON-BON DISHES
 FERN DISHES NAPKIN RUGS BERRY SPOONS
 MEAT FORKS BUTTER KNIVES
 PICKLE FORKS SUGAR SHELLS

CUTLERY
 Carvers in 3 and 5-piece sets. Price, from \$3.00 to \$12.00 per set.

CARPET SWEEPERS
Armstrong, Smyth & Dowswell, Ltd.
 HARDWARE SCARTH STREET

FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR
 Our stock of Footwear for Men, Women and Children is complete. We have Rubbers, Overshoes, Felts, Moccasins, and in fact all kinds of Footwear required at this season of the year.

MITTS AND GLOVES
 We have a complete line of Mitts and Gloves for farmers.

REPAIRING OUR SPECIALTY
ENGEL BROS., 1723 Scarth St., Regina

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

CHARCOAL
 BEAVER BRAND
DOES NOT SMOKE! But because glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, well-yes, only 25c for a half bushel dust-proof bag.

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 Agents for Saskatchewan
 In Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

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 COL
 Presbyterians of Saska
 Get Under Way
 College—Directo
 ed—To Raise \$100,000

Saskatoon, Nov. 3.—The of the provincial synod of ians was taken up by three meetings held in Knox ch. eral new faces were added tendance of yesterday. In ing Mr. Keneside add ditions on moral and soc and reviewed the subject, emphasizing the importa operation in arriving at ed at by the organiza speaker stated that it w tion of the Saskatchewan to carry local options in and city in the province and also to organize bran organization in all parts gelization reports was the and the progress in wor great increase during the In the afternoon the me with a report on the college for boys in Sa The Rev. McMechan's board was held in Regi 25, 1909, and it was deci an immediate canvas of to raise \$100,000 for the endowment, and other t penses. It was decided a lege should be located at and the executive con

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SASK. BOYS COLLEGE

Presbyterians of Saskatchewan Get Under Way for Boys College—Directors Appointed—To Raise \$100,000.

Saskatoon, Nov. 3.—The second day of the provincial synod of Presbyterians was taken up by three successful meetings held in Knox church. Several new faces were added to the attendance of yesterday. In the morning Mr. Keenleyside addressed the divines on moral and social reform, emphasizing the importance of co-operation in arriving at the end aimed at by the organization. The speaker stated that it was the intention of the Saskatchewan council to carry local options in every town and city in the province next year, and also to organize branches of the organization in all parts. The evangelization report was then submitted and the progress in work showed a great increase during the year.

In the afternoon the meeting opened with a report on the residential college for boys in Saskatchewan. The Rev. McKeehan presented an outline of the developments towards the erection of the same. The report read as follows: The provincial board of directors of the proposed residential college for boys, begs to present the following regarding the full board was held in Regina, on May 25, 1909, and it was decided to make an immediate canvas of the province to raise \$100,000 for the building and endowment, and other incidental expenses. It was decided that the college should be located at Moose Jaw and the executive committee with

Judge A. G. Farrel as chairman, was appointed to act in the interval between the meetings of the full board. The committee met again on July 16, at Moose Jaw for a deed of land for a site to be agreed to. The name of the college is to be "The Saskatchewan College."

At a meeting of the board of directors held at Saskatoon on Nov. 2, it was decided to make the following recommendations, which were finally passed by a full synod. That the board of directors consist of 29 members, who shall hold office for a period of three years. That one-third of the board shall retire each year. The eight members to be elected for three years were composed of: Jas. Simington, Moose Jaw; Dr. R. M. Mitchell, M.L.A., Weyburn; John R. Green, Moose Jaw; E. M. Saunders, Moose Jaw; James Balfour, Regina; W. B. Wiloughby, Moose Jaw; and J. A. Gregory, North Battleford.

The eight members chosen for two years were F. C. Tate, M.L.A., Wascana; Judge A. G. Farrel, Moosomin; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy; Rev. E. A. Henry, Regina; A. H. Smith, B.A., Moosomin; Rev. J. G. McKeehan, Swift Current; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, and Walter Govan, Indian Head.

decided that if \$50,000 was raised by April 1st, 1910, they would proceed with the erection of the buildings. \$3,000 and a residence was decided to be the sum for the principal's salary.

Collingwood, Nov. 1.—Thomas, the 14-year old son of Reeve Clark, was accidentally shot tonight by James Viner, an elderly neighbor, as a result of a Halloween celebration. The boy, with some chums, incurred his displeasure. He let fly with a shot gun loaded with small shot. He says he fired at random, and in the dark to scare away the youngsters, but young Clark fell screaming, with his back literally spotted with shot wounds. His chums carried him home and he is now resting easily. Viner is a gunsmith by trade.

London, Oct. 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Navy Minister McKenna admitted, when under fire of the opposition, that drawings for a British Dreadnought were missing. The report of the disappearance of the documents was made public on Tuesday and created great excitement. The result will be, it is feared, a revival of the German war scare with renewed vigor. Minister McKenna declared when interpellated, that the drawings were those of H.M.S. Indomitable, which has been in commission some time, and which are of little importance. The opponents of the ministry tries to establish the point that if the drawings of the Indomitable could be stolen, others of greater value were in jeopardy. The investigation into the affair will probably be started immediately. It is declared that the loss of the papers is a severe blow to the present government.

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DREADFUL MURDER AT QUILL LAKE

Hungarian Kills His Employer, Wife and Mother-in-Law—Tells of Quarrels—Statement of Accused at the Coroner's Inquest—Victims Are of Highly Esteemed Family.

Quill Lake, Sask., Nov. 3.—Details of the shocking tragedy on the Thoburn homestead near here, indicates that George Thoburn, aged 41, was shot to death by his hired man, a Hungarian, named John Mesi, who is also supposed to have killed his wife, aged 38, and her mother, Mrs. McNiven, aged 60, thrusting the two women down into the well, according to the two year old girl, who was found in the oven unharmed. The four year old boy was found in the cellar, where the dead body of his father lay, and where he had lain unconscious after being hit by the murderer. The boy says that Mesi shot his father, but is still half dazed.

The tragedy was discovered yesterday afternoon by a homesteader named Dixon, who was passing, and whose attention was aroused by the cries of the united stock Thoburn was shot through the back. The family had the highest character in the neighborhood, and the village was practically deserted last night after Thoburn's body was brought in, the people turning out en masse to search the prairie for the missing women.

Mesi had been employed by Thoburn about six months. He was 22 years of age, strongly built, and of bad temper. Only a week ago he chased Thoburn with a pitchfork. Mrs. Thoburn is a sister to Mrs. Alex. Thom, wife of the proprietor of the Wadena Herald.

The body of Mrs. McNiven, mother of Mrs. Thoburn, and the third victim was found fully dressed, with a cut in her head and throat. Her body was covered with hay, in a bluff near the house. Constable Barber, of the R.N.W.M.P., arrived on Nov. 2 from Vonda, to assist Corporal Abich.

A view of the bodies was a ghastly sight, and one that will long be remembered. The mother and daughter with their throats cut, about three inches in length. The mother-in-law Mrs. McNiven, had been hit on the head with a heavy stick, apparently, and both of them had their hair clogged with blood. Their features were quite natural; both of the women were dressed well when murdered. Mrs. McNiven in particular, who was fully dressed when found. Mrs. Thoburn was pregnant at the time of the murder, and would have been confined in a very short time, so it was practically a murder of four beings.

The search party and the officers of the R.N.W.M.P. deserve the greatest praise for their endeavor in prosecuting a search, as some of them traced the shoe prints on the ground for half a mile on their hands and knees. The body of Mrs. Thoburn was found. Everything that could be done in the handling of the bodies, caring for the children; and the hunt for the brute murderer, was handled in a business like western style.

The feeling of the settlers in the district is at a high temperature, and the murderer would receive quick punishment if he were to be brought to town not properly guarded, as the victims were all highly esteemed in the settlement.

Dr. McCutcheon, the coroner, says the inquest will be held tomorrow morning, when it is expected that the murderer will be brought from Wynyard. Mr. Raamusson and E. F. Gardner, who started on the trail of the murderer yesterday afternoon, arrived home this evening after a 100 mile drive on the trail of the murderer since they left the village, and their description is an exciting one.

They found Mesi watering his horses about 40 miles south of here. When they closed upon him with their rifles, and demanded his hands up, he assented, and allowed the handcuffs to be put on him without a struggle. Mesi is a fine built man, physically, an elderly neighbor, as a result of a Halloween celebration. He gave a statement to his captors somewhat as follows: "He wished to go to town on Monday morning to enter for a homestead. Thoburn objected, he went and got a gun and shot Thoburn twice; then he ran inside, and the women came out. I dropped him in. I took a shot gun that he gave me that I had fixed up on the first of July and shot Mr. Thoburn in the shoulder. I fired both barrels at different times. I went into the stable and stayed there to see if there was anybody coming out of the house. I shot him through the door. He was running in when I fired. This was before breakfast. I fed the children cream and cake before I left. At dinner time Mrs. Thoburn got out of the house, and I got on a horse and headed her. I put her on the ground and started to walk away but she knelt about the neck. She is west of the house about 900 yards in some scrub. Mrs. McNiven came out of the house and called, "Where are you, John?" Then she went into the house again. After a while she came out again and started to walk away but I knocked her down with the barrels of the gun. I went after her as far as she was. I hit her twice with the barrels of the gun. I am not sure where I hit her. I left her about two hundred yards north of the house in some high scrub. I left Mary and George alone and George in bed until I left on Monday night last with Thoburn's team and democrat, after sunset, and Thoburn's coat, gun and oil, feed, oats, butter food and some blankets."

After this the prisoner again rambled off to other details of quarrels.

so will retard, the lynching of the murderer as was threatened by a number of the more excited ones. Extra police have been sworn in and the murderer will be well looked after until such times as he is taken to Prince Albert.

THE STATEMENT

The coroner's inquest was held at Quill Lake and at this Mesi made the following statement:

"I came to work for the Thoburn family on February 15, 1909, and was there for three weeks and everything was right. Some time in March Mrs. McNiven came from Wadena. She asked me about the country which I had left when I first arrived. She was good to me for a short time, but after a few days, said I ate too much and repeated that many times. I asked her what she meant by that and she did not answer me. About the third Sunday in April, while George Thoburn was talking to me, she asked him what he was saying to me and he told her not to mind; I need a man and must keep him. She replied: 'I only pay \$15, why do you pay more? Get a man who will do more work and not eat so much. If you will pay more I won't let you have my money.' I was outside at the time and came in and joined in the conversation. Mrs. Thoburn was sitting in a chair and she got up quickly and grabbed a chair and told her mother to go into the next room quick. I went in and sat on my own bed in the kitchen. Mr. Thoburn came in and told me to all the wood box. He then told me it must be filled every night.

"The next morning we got up and did the chores. While I was in the stables, George came in and I asked him to let me go from the place and I was never with such a rough family before. He said no, and ordered me to take the horses and go and feed. As I went out I told George that I would not have his women talk to me like that, he said he would stop it. I was called down every few days about the last of June we went out breaking. On Monday I went down to see George and told him to give me more food, and for a while it was all right again. Then Mrs. McNiven came back from Wadena, about the second week in July, and started the same old story about me eating too much and not doing enough work, and the food was stopped again."

Then follows a long rambling statement about Thoburn working him and calling him down for letting his oxen get away from him, and his quarrels with the boys regarding the poor food he was getting. He went on to say that Thoburn called him names when he expostulated about the food not being fit to eat and he himself indulged in some bad language, that Thoburn ordered the women folks to feed him on beans and potatoes which he states was done. At one time one of the women said he ought to be kicked out of the house if he boarded did not suit and he thereupon quit work. He had written a letter to the immigration agent who told him he could not be kept working eighteen hours a day. He says that he showed this letter to Thoburn who told him he would keep him working 18 hours a day if he wanted to. He told him he was willing to do chores and work with the team from 7 a.m. till 12 and from 1 p.m. till 7 p.m., but that did not suit Thoburn.

After Thoburn had seen this letter he was told to clear out of that part of the country and he asked the way, saying he would let the people know the sort of a man Thoburn was. More trouble seems to have arisen during the time, when he was asked to cut some hay and was going to use an axe instead of a saw. Thoburn he claims, took the axe from him after a row. On October 31st, he told Mrs. Thoburn he wanted to go to Quill Lake to arrange about a homestead and at this point he jumped off at a tangent and commenced to tell about the murder in a disconnected manner. It was gathered, however, that he left the homestead, but returned the night of Nov. 1, and he continues:

"I left the children the way they are now. I left Thoburn in the cellar, I dropped him in. I took a shot gun that he gave me that I had fixed up on the first of July and shot Mr. Thoburn in the shoulder. I fired both barrels at different times. I went into the stable and stayed there to see if there was anybody coming out of the house. I shot him through the door. He was running in when I fired. This was before breakfast. I fed the children cream and cake before I left. At dinner time Mrs. Thoburn got out of the house, and I got on a horse and headed her. I put her on the ground and started to walk away but she knelt about the neck. She is west of the house about 900 yards in some scrub. Mrs. McNiven came out of the house and called, "Where are you, John?" Then she went into the house again. After a while she came out again and started to walk away but I knocked her down with the barrels of the gun. I went after her as far as she was. I hit her twice with the barrels of the gun. I am not sure where I hit her. I left her about two hundred yards north of the house in some high scrub. I left Mary and George alone and George in bed until I left on Monday night last with Thoburn's team and democrat, after sunset, and Thoburn's coat, gun and oil, feed, oats, butter food and some blankets."

After this the prisoner again rambled off to other details of quarrels.

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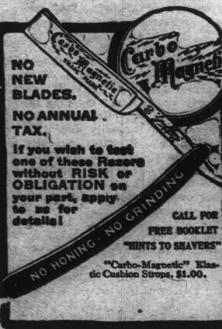
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Sophy of Kravonia by ANTHONY HOPE Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" Copyright, 1909, Anthony Hope Hawkins

Markart understood them very well. There was no need of Stanfutz's mocking little smile to point the meaning. Markart was to be Lepage's jailer; most civil and considerate form he was made as close a prisoner as the man he guarded. Evidently Stanfutz had come to the conclusion that he could not ask Markart to put too great a strain on his conscience. The general, secondly, seemed very kindly disposed toward him and was, indeed, almost apologetic.

"I've every hope that this responsible and, I fear, very irksome duty may last only the few hours of the day. Under the best of a personal obligation by undertaking it, my dear Markart."

In the absence of any choice Markart saluted and answered, "I understand my orders, general."

Stanfutz interposed, "Captain Sterkoff is also aware of their purport."

Stanfutz looked vexed. "Yes, yes, but I'm sure Markart himself is quite enough." It seems odd that in the midst of such a transaction as that in which he was engaged Stanfutz should have found leisure or heart to care about Markart's feelings. Yet so it was—a curiously human touch creeping in. He shut Markart up not under the strongest sense of necessity and with great reluctance. Probably Stanfutz had insisted in the private conversation which they had held together. Markart had shown such evident signs of flinching over the job proposed for Captain Hercules!

Lepage's heart was wrung, but his spirit was not broken. Stanfutz's ironical smile called an answering one to his lips.

"I would console my feelings if I also were put in charge of somebody, general," he said. "Shall I, in my turn, keep an eye on Dr. Natchez or report if the captain here is remiss in the duty of keeping himself a prisoner?" "I don't think you need trouble yourself, M. Lepage. Captain Sterkoff will relieve you of responsibility." To Lepage, too, Stanfutz was gentle, urbane, almost apologetic.

"And how long am I to live, general?" "You're in the enviable position, M. Lepage, of being able, subject to our common mortality, to settle that for yourself. Come, come, we'll discuss matters again tomorrow night or the following morning. There are many men who prefer not to do things, but will accept a thing when it's done. They're worse to you than to give you the opportunity of being one of them. I think you'll be prudent to take it. Anyhow, don't be angry. You must remember that you've given us a good deal of trouble."

"Between us we have killed the king." Stanfutz waved his hands in a commiserating way. "Practical men mustn't spend time in lamenting the past," he said.

"Nor in mere conversation, however pleasant," Stanfutz broke in, with a laugh. "Captain Markart, march your prisoner to his quarters."

His smile made the order a mockery. Markart felt it, and a hatred of the man rose in him. But he could do nothing. He did not lead Lepage to his quarters, but followed sheepishly in his prisoner's wake. They went together into the little room where Lepage slept.

"Close quarters, too, captain," said the valet. "There is but one chair. Let me put it in your service." He himself sat down on the bed, took out his rance and began to roll himself a cigarette.

Markart shut the door and then threw himself on the solitary chair in a heavy dependency of spirit and a confused condition of feelings. He was glad to be out of the work, yet he resented the manner in which he was put inside. There were things going on in which it was well to have no hand. Yet was there not a thing going on in which every man ought to have a hand on one side or the other? Not to do it, but to be ready to accept it when done? He was enough of a soldier to feel that there lay the worst, the meanest thing of all. Not to do it, but to do it to profit by the doing! Stanfutz had used the words to Lepage, his prisoner. By making him in effect a prisoner, too, the general showed that he applied them to the captain also. Any thing seemed better than that—any thing would be better to ride to Praslak behind Captain Hercules! In that adventure a man might, at least, risk his life!

"An odd world!" said the valet, puffing out his cigarette smoke. "Honest men for prisoners and murderers for jailers! Are you a prisoner or a jailer, Captain Markart?"

"It seems like a prison to me," said the valet. "I don't know what you mean, but I'm sure you're not a prisoner or a jailer, Captain Markart."

"It's possible they would," Sterkoff agreed again. He drew himself up and saluted Markart, who did not move or pay any attention. "Good night, Lepage." He turned to the door. His head seemed more cocked on one side than ever. Lepage bade him "Good night" very respectfully, but as the key turned in the door he murmured longingly, "Ah, if I could knock that ugly mug the rest of the way off his shoulders!"

He treated Markart with no less respect than he had accorded to Sterkoff. He would not hear of sitting down at table with an officer, but insisted on handing the dish and uncorking the wine. Markart accepted his attentions and began to eat languidly, with utter want of appetite.

"Some wine, captain. Some wine to cheer you up in this tiresome duty of guarding me!" cried Lepage, picking up a bottle in one hand and a glass in the other. "Oh, but that very necked fellow has brought you a dirty glass! A moment, captain! I'll wash it." And off he bounded—not even waiting to set down the bottle—into the little room beyond.

His brain was working hard now,

not find out for himself what had happened in the palace, were his opponents bound to tell him? In fact, given that an attempt to change the succession in your own interest was not a crime, but a legitimate political enterprise, the rest followed.

Except Miffitch! It was difficult to move which not even Kravonian notions could easily accept. If Stanfutz had gone—say, if he himself had been sent—probably Markart's conscience would not have rebelled. But to send Captain Hercules—that was cogging the dice! Yet he was very angry that Stanfutz should have deceived his feelings and shut him up. The general distrusted his courage as well as his conscience. There lay the deepest hurt to Markart's vanity. It was all the deeper because in his heart he had to own that Stanfutz was right. Not only the brass conscience was lacking, but also the iron nerve.

Getting no answer to his unpleasantly pointed question, Lepage relaxed into silence. He stood by the window, looking out on the lawn which sloped down to the Krath. Beyond the river the lights of Slavna glowed in the darkening sky. Things would be happening in Slavna soon. Lepage might well look at the city thoughtfully. As a fact, however, his mind was occupied with one problem only—where was Zerkovitch and how could he get at him? For Lepage did not waver. He had taken his line.

Presently, however, his professional instincts seemed to reassert themselves. He opened a cupboard in the room and brought out a clean pair of sheets, which he proceeded to arrange on the bed. Busy at his task, he paused to smile at Markart and say, "We must do the best we can, captain. After all, we have both camped, I expect here's the bed for you—you'll do finely."

He went back to the cupboard and lugged out a mattress. "And this is for me—the shakedown on the floor which I use when I sleep in the king's room—or did use," should say. In my judgment, captain, it's comfortable to go to bed on the floor. At least one can't fall!"

It was 8 o'clock. They heard the outer door of the suit of rooms open and shut. A man was moving about in the next room. If they could judge by the sound of his steps he also paid Dr. Natchez a brief visit. They heard the clink of dishes and of glass.

"Dinner!" said Lepage. "Ah, that's not unbecomingly! Have I permission?" Markart nodded, and he opened the door. On the table in the sitting room was a savory dish, bread and two bottles of wine. Captain Sterkoff was just surveying the board he had spread, with his head on one side. There was nothing peculiar in that. His head was permanently stuck on one side—a list to starboard—since the flying with the lamp had injured the vertebrae of his neck. But the attitude, together with his beaked nose, made him look like a particularly vicious parrot. Markart saw him through the open door and could not get the resemblance out of his mind.

"Supper, gentlemen!" said Sterkoff, with malevolent mirth. "The doctor can't join you. He's a little upset and keeps his bed. A good appetite, I trust not to be obliged to disturb you again tonight."

Markart had come in by now, but he was too surly and sore to speak. Without a word he plumped down into a chair by the table and rested his chin on his hands, staring at the ceiling.

It was left to Lepage to bow to Sterkoff and to express thanks. Then he broke into a laugh.

"They must think it odd to see you carrying fishes and bottles about the palace, captain!" "Possibly," agreed Sterkoff. "But, you see, my friend, what they think in the palace doesn't matter very much, so long as none of them can get outside."

"Oh, they none of them spend the evening out?" "Would they wish to when the king has an attack of influenza and Dr. Natchez is in attendance? It would be unfeeling," Lepage said.

"Horribly, captain! Probably even the sentries would object?" "It's possible they would," Sterkoff agreed again. He drew himself up and saluted Markart, who did not move or pay any attention. "Good night, Lepage." He turned to the door. His head seemed more cocked on one side than ever. Lepage bade him "Good night" very respectfully, but as the key turned in the door he murmured longingly, "Ah, if I could knock that ugly mug the rest of the way off his shoulders!"

He treated Markart with no less respect than he had accorded to Sterkoff. He would not hear of sitting down at table with an officer, but insisted on handing the dish and uncorking the wine. Markart accepted his attentions and began to eat languidly, with utter want of appetite.

"Some wine, captain. Some wine to cheer you up in this tiresome duty of guarding me!" cried Lepage, picking up a bottle in one hand and a glass in the other. "Oh, but that very necked fellow has brought you a dirty glass! A moment, captain! I'll wash it." And off he bounded—not even waiting to set down the bottle—into the little room beyond.

His brain was working hard now,

not find out for himself what had happened in the palace, were his opponents bound to tell him? In fact, given that an attempt to change the succession in your own interest was not a crime, but a legitimate political enterprise, the rest followed.

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marshaling his resources against his difficulties. The difficulties were thirty feet to fall. Sterkoff's sentries, who broke in upon the quiet of the Krath, even in normal times there was always a sentry on the bridge—then the search for Zerkovitch in Slavna. His resources were a mattress, a spare pair of sheets and a pair of drawers.

Dr. Natchez had prescribed for the king. "It's very unfortunate, but I've not the least notion how much would kill him," thought Lepage, as he poured the medicine—presumably a strong additive—into the wine from the bottle Sterkoff had provided. He came back, holding the glass aloft with a satisfied air. "Now it's fit for a gentleman to drink out of," said he, as he set it down by Markart's head. The captain took it up and swallowed it at a draft.

"Ugh! Coked, I think! Beasty, anyhow!" said he. Captain Markart thought he would smoke his cigar in the little room lying on the bed. He was tired and sleepy—very sleepy, there was no denying it. Lepage sat down and ate and drank. He found no fault with the wine in the bottle. Then he went out and looked at Markart. The captain lay in his shirt, breeches and boots. He was sound asleep and breathing heavily. His cigar had fallen on the sheet, but apparently had been out before it fell. Lepage reached him with purposeful strides his shoulders and slipped the captain's revolver into his pocket. The captain's recovery must be left to fate.

For the next hour he worked at his pair of sheets, tending, twisting and pulling. In the end he found himself possessed of a fairly stout rope twelve or thirteen feet long, but he could find nothing solid to tie it to near the window except the bed, and that was a hard way. He would still have fall of twenty feet, and the ground was hard with a spring foot. There would be need of the mattress. He put out all the lights in the room and cautiously raised the window.

The night was clear. He could not see the ground. He stood there ten minutes. Then he heard a measured tramp. A dark figure, just distinguishable, came around the corner of the table, walked past the window at the end of the building, turned, walked back and disappeared. Hurriedly Lepage struck a match and took the time. Again he waited; again the figure came. Again he struck a light and took the time. He waited through this process five times before he felt reasonably sure that he could rely on having ten minutes to himself if he started the moment Sterkoff's sentry had gone about the corner of the building.

He pulled the mattress up on to the sill of the window and waited. There was no sound now but of Markart's stertorous breathing, but presently the sentry came. He was dressed in a low case, passed, turned and passed away. Lepage gave a last tug at the fastenings of his shirt, slipped the mattress and dropped it very carefully as straight down as he could. "I wish I knew the safest way to fall!" thought Lepage, dangling at the end of his rope. It swayed about terribly, but he waited awhile for it to steady itself—he feared to miss the mattress—but he could not wait long or that measured tramp and that dark figure would come. There would be a crash and a light and a report, and that of Lepage then. He hatched his legs up behind his knees, took a long breath—and fell. As luck would have it, though he landed on the very edge of the mattress, yet he did land on it and tumbled forward on his face, shaken, but with bones intact. There was a numb feeling about his knees—nothing worse than that.

He drew another long breath. Heavy boots and even mattresses fall on one's head, but not on one's neck. He must have seven or eight minutes yet!

But not heavy bodies, even mattresses, falling quickly, make a noise. Lepage, too, had come down with a bang, and he had hidden air out of the interstices of the mattress. The silence of night will give resonance to gentler sounds than that, which was as though a giant had squeezed his mighty sponge.

The steps came, not measured now, but running. The dark figure came running around the corner. What next? Next the challenge—then the spurt of light and the report! What of Lepage and the rest of humanity for certainty knew. Of that nothing, actual or possible, Lepage did not approve. He hit the mattress on to his back, bent himself nearly double and, thus both burdened and protected, made for the river. He must have looked like a turtle scurrying to the sea lest he should be turned over and so left for soup in due season.

"Who goes there?" Hail! Hail! "The spurt of light—the report! There was a hole in the mattress, but well above Lepage's head. Indeed, it hit all his bones, and most likely to be in the neck. That vital portion of him was tucked away too carefully. He presented a broader aim, but the mattress masked him nobly. There was another shot—the northwest corner of the mattress this time—but the mattress on the river's edge. The next instant it was floating on the current of the Krath, and Sterkoff's sentry was indulging in some very pretty practices at it. "What if it every time until the sentry current carried it around the bend and out of sight."

(To be continued)

"I can marry a rich girl whom I do not love or a penniless girl whom I love dearly. Which shall it be?" "Follow the dictates of your heart, my boy, and be happy."

"Why, any man—would you mind introducing me to the other one?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Not His Business. "Pow! full fertile country down there in Texas," said the colonel. "Yes, seh! I know, I know, you mean the Krath, where the trees grow so close together that you-all couldn't shove your hand between their trunks. And game, seh! Why, seh, I've seen Pehngyiah dead in those same forests with antlers eight feet spread! Yes, seh!"

At this point, some middle-aged idiot mistaking the colonel for such a deer, managed to get their antlers between such tree trunks.

"That seh," said the colonel, drawing himself up with squealing dignity, "is thob business."—Everybody's Magazine.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

"Women vote! Never, sir, with my consent." "Why not?" "What! And have my wife losing 180 hats to other women on the election?"—Boston Transcript.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A—When I was in the East I met with many begging dervishes. B—I thought they called them howling dervishes. A—That's what they become when you don't give them anything—Meg and/or Blearney.

Mr. P. Rock Coker—May I offer you this nice fat anglo-worm, Miss Lehorn? Miss Lehorn—Thank you so much. Dr. Quaker has told me to keep on a light diet, so I'm eating nothing but glow worms and fireflies.—Chicago News.

An old gentleman was playing with his little granddaughter one day, when he noticed that most of his hair was white. "Grandpa," she queried earnestly, "why don't you wear a switch?"—Chicago News.

Proof Positive.—Little Ted, seven years old, was sent to the bathroom or a "good scrub" before dinner, but returned so excitedly that his mother declared he couldn't positively have washed himself. He replied: "Truly I did, mother, and if you don't believe it you can just go and look at the owl."—The Delinquent.

THE WISE MOTHER DOCTORS BABY WISELY. Nowadays wise mothers do not dose their children with nauseous, griping, aster-oil or purgatives, nor do they give them poisonous opiates in the form of soothing medicines. Baby's troubles take the place of the harsh and dangerous drugs, and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that the tablets are absolutely safe, and will cure all stomach and bowel troubles, destroy worms, break up colds and make teething easy.

Mrs. Thos. Craft, Binsworth, Kan., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and teething troubles, and do not know of any other medicine that can equal them. They are always satisfactory in their results." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Stockville, Ont.

First Goller—Who's the turf rover? Second Goller—He's an actor—plays he grave digger in "Hamlet." First Goller—Wish he'd find some there else to rehearse.—Funch.

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parnelle's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act long the whole alimentary and excretory system, but mildly purgative in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the cumulative qualities of which were fully tested they afford relief without chance of injury.

"Pa, what is a sure thing?" "One sure thing, my boy, is that upper will be late on the afternoon your mother's card club meets."—Detroit Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly, VILANDIE FRERES.

Miss Hunt—I didn't know that Miss Flash was a college graduate, did you? Miss Hunt—To be sure I did. She is one of the alumnae of Vassar.

Lifebuoy Soap is delightfully refreshing for Bath or Toilet. For washing underclothing it is unequalled. Cleanses and purifies.

Rooster's Five-year-old—Papa! Rooster—Yes, my child. R's P-Y-O.—What's a "fan?" R.—A fan, my child, is something to make you cool. R's P-Y-O.—(After a few moments' thought)—Papa! R.—Yes, my child. R's P-Y-O.—Didn't you tell me the other day that you wore at the ball some red that a "fan" made you hot?—Buffalo Express.

What a Storm Costs. It has been calculated that a rainy day makes a difference of over \$5,000,000 to shopkeepers in the West End of London on one day. While nearly all classes of tradesmen are grumbling and groaning, the tobacconist, however, cheerfully rubs his hands. The rain increases his takings by about 15 per cent.

BETTER THAN SPANKING. Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 77, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the cause are in her. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties 7 day or night.

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"Now," said Miss De Playne to the artist, "I want you to make as pretty a picture of me as you possibly can." "Oh, I'll attend to that," replied the portrait painter. "When I get the finishing touches on you won't know yourself."—Chicago News.

Pupil—They say Tony's injuries were the result of a practical joke. Professor—Yes, the chemist told him that a big, burly fellow in the smoking-room was dead and dumb, and Tony walked over to him with a sweet smile and told him he was a bally fool. Pupil—Well? Professor—The man wasn't dead and dumb.—Illustrated Bits.

Why Stanfield's Make Underwear

UP to 20 years ago, most everyone considered that all Underwear—no matter how well cut and made—would shrink and harden.

In those days, the makers were working on the wrong idea. They were trying to find a way to finish Underwear so that it would not shrink, instead of trying to find a way to get the shrink out of the wool before the yarn went to the knitting machines.

The late C. E. Stanfield—who knew wool as only a man can know it who studies it from the sheep's back to the wearer's back—gave his attention to the problem for years.

Living in Nova Scotia, he soon realized that woolen underwear, and the best of the Canadian against the rigorous Canadian Winter. He found that as underwear was then made, he could not make woolen underwear that would not shrink, mat and harden. He devoted himself to this problem and after many years of experimenting, he finally discovered a method by which he could take the shrink out of the wool before the garments were knitted.

This method, improved and perfected, has made possible the immense business of Stanfield's Limited, with a larger output of their special classes of Underwear than any other factory in Canada.

The Stanfields make underwear today because Canadian people find Stanfield's Underwear the most comfortable, the most durable, and the warmest for its weight. The Stanfields are making more underwear every year because the buying public demands more of it. Popularity is a good test of quality.

In a standard weight—Light (Red Label), Medium (Blue Label) and Heavy (Black Label) and 17 other weights and qualities to suit the needs and requirements of every man and woman.

The best dealers everywhere handle Stanfield's Underwear. Catalogue showing styles, and sample of fabric, sent free for your address.

John Stanfield, President Stanfield's Limited, TRURO, N.S.

A SCRAP BOOK. To Be Useful It Must Be Arranged With System.

The scrap book habit, provided it is not carried to excess, is invaluable. For reference nothing takes its place, as it has an advantage over other compilations in that it is usually arranged along lines that peculiarly appeal to the owner.

A scrap book to be useful must be arranged with system. A hodge-podge of information defeats the purpose of the book. It is well to have smaller books than are usually used both because a scrap book is more valuable if it treats of but one class of subjects.

Be careful in selecting a scrap book that it opens out flat and is well bound. It is a mistake to get one with a flimsy cover or poor paper that crinkles with pasting. Many books that these are more expensive than ordinary kinds and sometimes fails to stick.

A good photographer's paste is the best means of mending a sticky and not lasting and flour paste sores. Have a broad brush to apply the paste and put it on thinly enough not to get lumpy.

There will be less danger of pages sticking together if, after a clipping is pasted in, a thick paper or piece of muslin is put over it and pressed with a moderately hot iron. This makes the pages lock neater and flatter.

Even where a book is devoted to one class of subjects the clippings should be grouped in subdivisions, and an index should be placed in the front of the book. While the pasting is not alphabetic and pasted, it should be done by hand. The alphabetizing may be omitted, but the paging never.

It saves much time in making a scrap book if each clipping is carefully trimmed as it is cut out. It should be pasted at once; to let it lie around for some convenient time means to lose it possibly or to have the edges curl so that it is doubly hard to paste.

There should be a censorship of clippings though it is self imposed it is not worth while to cumber the book with information which has no definite value or is of only passing interest. To cut out everything one reads that attracts for the moment is to cumber oneself with clippings valueless by their number.

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OUT YOUR FUEL BILL IN HALF

by using a SUPREME STEEL RANGE made only by THE SUPREME HEATING CO., Welland, Ont.

Is the only Second Combustion Range made in Canada. Is very handsome in appearance and guaranteed to save 50 per cent in Fuel. Ask your hardware man for it, or write our western agents, WALDON COMPANY, 82 Princess St., Winnipeg.

MADE IN CANADA GILLETTS MAKE PERFUMED Is the Standard Article

READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY. For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, whitening stoves, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can costs 20 lbs. AL. S.O.A. Useful for 500 purposes—Sold Everywhere. E. W. GILLETTS COMPANY LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

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THE HARD WORK OF BREAD-MAKING SHOULD BE DONE IN THE FLOUR MILL—NOT IN THE KITCHEN.

When it is necessary for you to make bread by main strength, the miller hasn't done his part. His flour is not fine enough.

Royal Household Flour

is made from hard Spring wheat—which is capable of finer grinding than any other wheat—and milled by a process that insures the finest, and most nutritious of flours. Get enough to try from your grocer.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.

Double Duplex Grates Sas

For Sale by Pearson

BRITISH CO



McClary's Fuel-Saving Scheme

Sask-Alta Double Duplex Grates will save you fuel. Grates are separate, as shown in illustration. This allows ashes to be removed from one end of fire-box without disturbing fire in other end.

And saves fuel—as frequently there are more ashes in one end of fire-box than in other. When ordinary long grates are used good coal in one end of fire-box is shaken down with ashes in other.

Remember this feature is patented. Therefore Double Duplex Grates are to be found only on Sask-Alta Steel Range.

Sask-Alta Steel Range

For Sale by Peart Bros. Hardware Company

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S RAILWAY DEAL

Full Text of Agreement Between the Government and the Canadian Northern Railway and Kettle River Railway.

The appended is the full text of the provisional agreements entered into by the government of British Columbia and the Canadian Northern Railway company and the Kettle River Railway company. The agreements are reproduced in full owing to the great interest felt here in the crisis forced by the details:

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Memorandum to form the basis of a contract between the government of the province of British Columbia and the Canadian Northern Railway company. To be authorized by a bill to be introduced and passed at the next session of the provincial legislature.

The Canadian Northern Railway company agrees as follows:

- To build a line of railway to connect with the main line of the Canadian Northern railway through the province from the Yellowhead pass to the city of Vancouver via the North Thompson river to a point at or near Kamloops; thence down the South Thompson river through the city of New Westminster to the city of Vancouver, and to English bluff, of the Fraser river, the distance not to exceed 500 miles.
- To establish a first class, modern passenger, mail, express and car ferry service between English Bluff and the city of Victoria and Vancouver Island.
- To construct a line of railway from the city of Victoria to a point on Barclay Sound on the island of Vancouver, a distance of 100 miles or thereabouts.
- The line of railway to be constructed under such contract shall be equivalent in every respect to the standard of the Canadian Northern Railway main line between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and shall be first class in every respect.
- To fully equip such a line of railway and to make the sleeping car, dining car and baggage car thereof the equal of those in use on the first class railway systems of America.
- To employ no Asiatics on the construction of said line of railway, and to insert in such contract a fair wage clause, providing that wages paid on such lines shall be equal to those paid upon similar classes of work in the province.
- To complete the surveys of such line and commence the actual construction work within three months after the bill authorizing such contract has been passed by the provincial legislature and received the assent of his honor the lieutenant governor, and to complete and put in operation the whole work within four years after the date of the passing of such bill.

The government of the province of British Columbia agrees as follows:

- To guarantee the bonds of the railway company to the extent of \$35,000 per mile of the said line built within the province together with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable half yearly.
- To exempt the railway from taxation during construction and for a period of ten years after the completion thereof.
- To give the railway company free right of way over provincial lands, and to allow them the usual privileges of taking free timber and gravel where necessary for the construction of the railway, from lands owned by the government.

Should the government of the province be called upon to pay any amount under said guarantee, the Canadian Northern Railway company agrees to indemnify the province from and against all such payments, and to make such payments a charge upon the whole system of the Canadian Northern Railway, the intention of both parties hereto being without any cost or expense whatsoever to the province of British Columbia.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., October 19, 1906.

The Canadian Northern Railway Co. (Sgd.) D. D. Mann, Vice-President.

Witness (Sgd.) Lawrence McCrea.

THE KETTLE RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY.

Agreement made this 30th day of October, 1906, between His Majesty the King, in the right of his province of British Columbia herein represented and acting by the Honorable Richard McBride, premier of the said province, the first part, and the Kettle River Valley Railway, herein styled the railway of the second part.

Whereas it is in the interest of the province of British Columbia that a line of railway be built connecting the boundary district with the coast cities by a more direct route than at present;

And whereas the railway has offered to build a line from, at or near Midway to Pentiction without any from the province if the province will subsidize an extension of this line from the railway to a junction with the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen railway, at or near Nicola, not to exceed, however, 150 miles.

Now this agreement witnesseth that in consideration of the agreements hereinafter contained on the part of the railway, the province agrees with the railway subject to ratification by the legislature of the province:

(a) To grant a subsidy to the railway on this portion of the road between Pentiction and the junction above mentioned, of \$5,000 per mile payable in cash per cent. inscribed stock of the province at the option of the province as follows: The said extension to be divided into two ten-mile sections, payment of the subsidy in respect of the first ten mile section to be made when the first and second sections have been completed to the satisfaction of the minister of public works; payment for the second section to be made when the third section is completed, and so on until the whole extension is completed, when the mileage herein mentioned shall be paid for at the above rate of \$5,000 per mile not exceeding in all 150 miles.

(b) The lines of railway constructed or to be constructed from Pentiction to Midway, and from Grand Forks to, at or near Franklin Camp to be exempt from the assessment and tax imposed by section 10 of the Railway Assessment Act, 1907, for the period of ten years from and after the completion of the line from Midway to Nicola.

(c) The railway with the consent of the chief commissioner of lands, may take from any public lands adjacent to or near its line all stone, timber or gravel and other material which may be necessary for the construction of the railway.

(d) The railway shall have a free right of way through any provincial lands for its lines herein referred to such right of way to be to the satisfaction of the lieutenant governor in council.

And this agreement further witnesseth that in consideration of the above agreements on the part of the province, the railway covenants and agrees with the province:

- To begin construction of the lines of railway referred to within four months from the ratification of the agreement by the legislature of the province, and to proceed continuously and with reasonable expedition with the construction of such lines, the whole to be completed within four years from the ratification of this agreement by the legislature.

(e) To build and construct the following lines of railway:

- A line from Grand Forks up the North Fork of the Kettle river, not less than 20 miles.
- A line from Midway to Pentiction; and
- A line from Pentiction to a junction with the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen railway near Nicola; the said lines to be of standard gauge and to be built according to such specifications as to make them practically uniform in construction with the lines of the Great Northern or Canadian Pacific railways, when originally constructed.

(c) To give a bond satisfactory to the government of the province of British Columbia that following construction the said lines will be operated continuously, and throughout the whole length thereof.

(d) That no Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed in the construction of the above lines under a penalty of \$5 per day for each and every Chinese and Japanese employed in contravention hereof, which penalty may be recovered upon conviction of any person, under the provisions of the "Summary Convictions Act."

(e) The railway agrees to purchase all material and supplies required for the construction of its railway through the province of British Columbia from manufacturers, merchants and dealers within the province when such material and supplies can be purchased in desirable quantities and of equal quality, suitable for which they are required, and upon terms equally favorable as those procurable elsewhere.

(f) The workmen, laborers and servants employed in or about the construction of the said railway shall be paid such rates of wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers or servants engaged in similar occupations in the district in which the said railway is constructed. In witness whereof the parties have executed these presents.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of W. J. Bowser, attorney-general.

RICHARD MCBRIDE,
Premier.

The Kettle River Valley Railway,
JAMES J. WARREN,
President.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Moosemin's postal revenue for 1906 was \$7,192.23, being fifth in the province.

The long distance telephone line between Regina and Saskatoon has been completed.

Saskatoon will make an attempt at raising funds for the erection of a Y.M.C.A. building.

The Qu'Appelle Vidette, now the Indian Head Vidette commenced publication twenty-five years ago.

Before leaving for Ottawa, Senator Ben Prince, of Battleford, was presented with a handsome suit case by his employees.

NEW WAREHOUSES

To keep up with the rapid development of their enormous trade in the west, the Massey-Harris Co., announce that they will build shipping warehouses at Weyburn, Wainwright, Melville, Wynyard and Napinka.

Rev. A. C. Strachan, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Arcola, has notified the congregation that he is about to resign. This news came very unexpectedly last Sunday, and the congregation is at a loss to determine what he shall mean. Percy congregation is also a part of this field, and they are also determined that no change shall be made. Mr. Strachan has been in this field since 1902, at which time it was a mission field, and has since developed into one of the strongest churches in the province. There is a fine tick church and a manse. A congregational meeting is being called to consider the matter. There is apparently no cause for the change excepting the length of time the pastor has occupied this pulpit, but as Mr. Strachan is recognized to be one of the strongest preachers in the west, Arcola people will be very much against his leaving.

PETTY THEIVING

Considerable thieving of a serious nature is being reported off and on during the past six weeks. The chief sufferers in this respect are the business men who report pilfering from their tills. Mr. Donaldson reports the loss of \$30, E. Ripley, \$10, and P. Amos \$20 within the last two weeks. There appears not to be the slightest clue as to the robbers. The most serious offence is reported from the C.P.R. yards when about a week ago the seal of a freight car was broken and goods consisting of clothing and other articles to the value of \$1,500 were stolen from the car. Though it is not known definitely that these goods were stolen in the Arcola yards the officials suspect that this was the case. These goods were billed for points west of Arcola. About two months ago a similar offence was committed in the C.P.R. yards here but the amount stolen did not exceed \$100 in value. The R.N.W.M.P. have the matter in hand, but they have no clue to work on.—Arcola Star.

PETITION FOR NEW ROAD

A petition is being circulated for a branch line of the C.N.R. to be laid from Hartney west to a point in township 5, range 7, west of the second meridian. The petition is for a branch road in the district that lies between the Estevan and Arcola branches of the C.P.R. has been long felt, and despite the rumors that have often been circulated regarding the extension of the Bromfield branch, there does not appear any possibility of that road being built, for nobody in this part of the district appears to know anything about it. In fact, Mr. Whyte of the C.P.R., has stated that his company will not undertake any further work at the present time on that line, so that the only possibility under which it will be extended will be when the Canadian Pacific is forced to be a competing line. The statement made in the petition gives as a reason for the demand of a branch line that "the improvement and development of this district is greatly retarded and farming is made less profitable than it should be."

WOMAN TO FINANCE

Mrs. Harriman, Widow of the Millionaire, Will Personally Conduct All Her Financial Matters—Woman of Ability.

New York, N.Y., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Mary Averill Harriman, widow of Edward Henry Harriman, and sole legatee of his estate, which makes her one of the wealthiest women in the world, will take charge of and personally conduct the management of this great fortune of more than \$100,000,000, and possibly twice that amount.

While Judge Robert S. Lovett may represent her on the boards of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, and he or some other man may represent her on the directorates of the other great corporations in which Mr. Harriman was interested, it will be this woman, sitting in her Fifth Avenue office, who will direct the destinies of these great properties and who will give the final decision on all disputed questions that may arise.

No man has ever paid a higher tribute to the ability of a woman than did Mr. Harriman in his will of 98 words when he gave his entire estate to his wife and appointed her sole executrix.

She has the utmost faith in her good judgment was shown when he did not make a single trust and gave her full power to do as she pleased. No one knew better than he that the mismanagement of the property, would mean the ruin of thousands of persons, but no one knew better of his plans for the future than the woman who for thirty years had advised his secrets and had been his adviser.

Mrs. Harriman came naturally by her interests in financial and railroad matters. Her father was William J. Averill, a banker of Ogdensburg, N.Y., who with her brothers built a large part of the Home, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, now a part of the New York Central system. She inherited a fortune which came to Mr. Harriman at a time when he needed money the most and which, small as it was compared with the great estate he accumulated later, formed part of the capital which enabled him to get started in the acquisition of wealth, and which enabled him to become the dominating factor in the control of more miles of railroads than any other man in the world.

For many years, Mrs. Harriman has been one of the social leaders of this city, and it is believed that she will in any way interfere with her social plans. The offices, which she has rented are convenient to her Fifth Avenue home, and with the telephone, which Mr. Harriman said was his greatest servant, she can keep in touch with all her desk with the men who will represent her in the directorates of the corporations.

Brown Claims Damages.

Compensation for the loss of land valued at \$180,000, alleged to have been flooded and submerged through the construction of a dam on the Qu'Appelle river, and thereby rendered useless for ranch and meadow land, is the subject of a suit filed in the federal government in the exchequer court, by James W. Brown, a Saskatchewan farmer, through counsel, H. A. Robson and J. F. Frame, yesterday.

Mr. Brown's claim is named in the information at \$50,000. Two hundred acres of ranch and meadow land are alleged to have been affected by the water from the dam. Evidence in the case was heard recently at Regina.

At the opening of the case counsel for the plaintiff set forth the basis of right to claim damages. The destruction of the land's productivity and the market value of the land.

Justice Casells suggested there was doubt as to the validity of the double claim for the vale of submerged lands and also a claim for damages.

Frame, for plaintiff, argued that irrespective of the time at which the lands may be valued that in making valuation it should be based on what they were worth to Mr. Brown, having regard for the usage he put them to.

More than 100 acres of the land in question was meadow land valued at from \$90 to \$100 an acre. The full meadow it is claimed, was taken possession of and expropriated by the government. The whole claim, therefore, resolves itself into a question of the value of the land affected to form a basis for compensation.

The court's interpretation of the statute covering the important point of liability was confined to the land actually taken, not the area of land affected.

The government could not carry out the work without flooding the meadow lands. Construction of the work had a necessary effect of destroying 1,037 acres. Mr. Brown then gave up use of it as pasture land. The government followed up the construction of the dam and flooded lands with the intention of permanently occupying them.

H. A. Robson, K.C., will present to the court many lines of argument of the nature of the subject. The case will then be complete.

Mr. Justice Casells leaves for Ottawa today. From there he will deliver judgments in the cases heard in sessions of the court here with the exception of the George Tracey case, which was dismissed with costs.—Winnipeg Free Press.

It is nice to be handsome but it is a good deal handsomer to be nice.

Massey's Lintment Cures Colds, etc.

Four Years Ago

We Advised You to Buy

"Sunny Southern Alberta" Lands

at \$7.00 and \$8.00. Today these same lands are selling readily at \$25.00 and \$30.00 an acre. Every person who followed our advice made money, all became independent, others made fortunes.

Today We Say Buy Lots in Chin

The new town on the main line of the C. P. R., between Lethbridge and Taber, in the heart of this most prosperous farming district.

When we started Warner three years ago there wasn't a settler within 25 miles. The land all about the town is now occupied and prices on real estate have advanced over 300%. The town of Chin bids fair to do better than this. Its establishment is urgently needed and actually demanded by the prosperous farmers, on 200,000 acres of the best farm land on the American Continent which surrounds the site selected. There is no other town closer than Taber 13 1/2 miles away. If the surrounding country makes a town Chin is sure to become a busy market place and a live town in two or three years.

We guarantee a 50% increase in values in four months. We can't tell how much more within a year. But the opportunities for profitable investment, to say nothing of the business opportunities now open in the building of this new town of Chin, come only once in a life time. Do you want to share the profits?

Several lines of business have contracted to locate here. The sites for School, Church, Parsonage and City Market are donated by us and a city well is started. Everything points to a wonderfully quick sale of the lots. Business lots range in price from \$100 to \$500; Residence lots from \$25 to \$200.

THREE LOTS FREE

To stimulate immediate sales we are going to give away three lots. Every purchaser of a lot, regardless of price, will stand a chance of getting a present of a lot, by guessing the nearest number of lots sold up to the time the fifty per cent increase takes place. The first purchaser to guess the exact number, or nearest to the exact number of lots sold will receive a \$500 lot, the second nearest in number will receive the \$300 and the third one the \$100 lot.

Send for full particulars if you want to make some money.

The O. W. Kerr Co.

Third & Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED

GENERAL NEWS NOTES

A party of Alaskans has been organized at Fairbanks to climb Mt. McKinley this winter to put an end to the controversy whether Dr. Cook reached the summit.

The G.T.P. have completed the survey of a branch from Watrous to Prince Albert. The length of the line will be about 100 miles and will cross the Saskatchewan about twenty miles south of Prince Albert.

James Woolton, who victimized the Nelson Branch of the Imperial Bank in October for \$2,000 and escaped into the interior of B. C. Word has been received from San Francisco that he had fished a large steamship company by means of a forged note.

Evidence taken before the fisheries commission now sitting at Winnipeg shows that the fisheries of the Manitoba lakes are being depleted; that the United States was benefiting by this depletion, and that the leading fish dealers of the province were discriminating against the home market in the quality of fish.

An American firm is erecting an immense crosette plant at Barrard Inlet, B.C. On account of the favorable location and owing to timber conditions in British Columbia, a large export business will be done in treated timber, besides taking care of all piling, bridge work and block paving.

Last week the barns of R. H. Roe a farmer near Portage la Prairie were destroyed by fire. The first fire was discovered by the manager and extinguished. In a short time he discovered another fire which was impossible to subdue. The provincial police were notified as two boys are believed to be guilty of a foolish "Hallow" prank and caused the destruction.

Addressing the Women's Christian Temperance Union at St. John last week, Rev. John Pringle, praised the Doukhobors but declared that the Mormons were a moral and spiritual cancer. When it was demanded that these people should be prevented from

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

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

entering Canada the minister of the interior lauded them to the skies, telling the ministers of the church to shut up. Continuing, the rev. gentleman reiterated his famous charges regarding the officials of the Yukon, and stated that a school for the education of political crooks was kept in London by government supporters.

Looting on a somewhat extensive scale has been discovered in Brandon. The articles stolen consisted of a stove, twenty-four shovels, eight axes and a plumber's pipe cutter. Joe Bassinet was the name of the accused. The goods were stolen from Johnson & Co., hardware merchants. The disposition of the goods from the company's warehouse was noticed and a search revealed them at the second hand store of T. McParlane. When brought before Magistrate James the accused pleaded not guilty. Evidence, however, was taken in the case, and several witnesses called, and the accused was found guilty. He was given six months in jail with hard labor.

Montreal, Nov. 5.—Lord Northcliffe arrived in Montreal today and accentuated his previous criticism on the I.C.R. Asked if he had been incorrectly reported from Halifax, he replied that he had not and that he considered the intercolonial a bad railway, although he had never in his life seen so many men working on a road. He declared that he had never yet found trains on the intercolonial on time and his train this time was ten hours late in reaching Montreal, although the C.P.R. could run trains from Montreal to Vancouver on the minute. "The roadbed," he said "was all right but the system was bad and I would like to see the road in the hands of one of the big Canadian companies." Asked if he disapproved of government ownership of railways, Lord Northcliffe, said this was his only experience of it and he did not want another.

Edmonton, Nov. 4.—The mysterious death which occurred here Tuesday night, of the man who has since been identified as Joseph Hobbe, is to be the subject of an investigation, following on the circulation of certain rumors which are current in the city, and which are believed to have some foundation. The death is surrounded by circumstances which are not only peculiar, but which demand some explanation, as it is reported that on the afternoon preceding his death the man had gone to a local physician and informed him that he had taken a deadly draught of strychnine. The physician then called in another medical man, and the two of them, after working over the man for two hours, dismissed him, declaring him to be a fakir, and retorting the story that he had taken poison. That night the man expired. The case is creating considerable interest around here and the physicians will be asked for some explanation at the adjourned session of the coroner's inquest which takes place Saturday. The identity of the body was revealed by post cards found in the pockets of the deceased. He had been

employed on a threshing gang belonging to Messrs. McLean and Seed of Reston, Man.

For the best answer, as to the origin of the naming of the town of Moosemin, with any details, by the pupils of the high school there, the prize was awarded by the principal to Edythe Murphy in 1906. The answer was sent to the Geographical Branch of the Department of the Interior and was as follows: "Moosemin is named after the noted Indian Chief named Moosemin, the head of a band of Indians near Jackson Lake, north of Battleford. During the rebellion of 1885 in the Northwest Territories, Chief Moosemin remained loyal to the government and refrained from joining the rebels. At one time a report had gone forth that he was on the war path, but this was never proven and he denied it strongly. He is dead some four years. He never lived in this locality but was always a resident of the north country. This town was brought into existence in September, 1882, with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. While this part of the railway was under construction and before stations were named by the company this place was known as the fourth siding as it was the fourth siding from the end of the road under construction by the company."



Get a heating apparatus that is made for the kind of coal you have to burn.

WESTERN JUNIOR Hot Water or Low Pressure Steam Boiler

Made by the **TAYLOR-FORBES COMPANY, LIMITED GUELPH**

A furnace made for Pennsylvania coal will not give satisfaction with the coal used in Western Canada.

Write us for free information regarding any house heating problem.

Installed by Heating Engineers throughout Canada.

THE BARNES COMPANY
Agents, Calgary

Local and General

Mayor Williams visited Winnipeg last week.

J. G. Turritt, M.P. was in the city last week.

J. T. Brown of Moosomin was in the city last week.

R. Paul, Kelowna, B.C., is in the city looking after his business interests.

Geo. Lovrock and family left on Saturday to spend the winter in the old country.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Willoughby left on Saturday evening to spend a few days in Winnipeg.

The Dominion Express Co. are putting rigs on at Weyburn to call for and deliver parcels.

The Social and Moral Reform League will hold a big convention in Regina on Dec. 2 and 3.

Mr. L. E. Weaver, of Weaver and Surtees, was married last Wednesday evening to Miss C. Knight.

Rev. D. J. P. Biggs of Broadview was in the city last Wednesday attending the meeting of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bole entertained a number of their friends at a progressive euchre party last Wednesday evening.

Fred J. Veal, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, arrived in the city on Sunday night in charge of Corporal Slater.

Mayor Williams will likely be re-elected by acclamation. Aldermen Wilkinson, McDonald and Wright have announced their retirement.

A man named McArthur, of Stoughton, is in the Grey Nun's hospital suffering from a threatening accident in which his arm was badly torn.

Mr. Laidlaw of Spokane, is visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. H. W. Laird. Mr. Laidlaw was at one time editor of the Galt Reformer.

At a meeting of the Social and Moral Reform League, held in Weyburn on Friday, it was decided not to submit a local option bylaw this year.

A. F. Carrothers, manager of The Western School Supply Co., left on Friday evening for Montreal to meet Mrs. Carrothers on her return from England.

Two paid members of the Regina Fire Brigade took a midnight departure from the city last week. They have been succeeded on the force by Hugh Ryan and Thos. Carey.

Commissioner Perry, of the R.N.W.M.P. has been made a companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in connection with the King's birthday honors.

John Jones was charged before Judge Fwell on Monday by E. J. Downton of Wilcox of having stolen \$80 worth of goods. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months at hard labor.

F. Hedley Auld has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bracken as superintendent of fairs and institutes. Mr. Mantel of Winnipeg, succeeds Mr. Auld as chief of the Bureau of Information and Statistics.

Corp. Slater, of the R.N.W.M.P., returned to the city on Sunday from Hamilton, Ont., where he was in charge of the St. Michael and St. George, in connection with the King's birthday honors.

W. F. Windeatt, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, was presented on Monday evening with a handsome chair by the Knights of Columbus, who at the same time congratulated him on his marriage.

J. H. Haslam has secured from Alex. Sheppard an option on the property now occupied by Dr. Meek at the corner of Scarth street and 12th avenue and will probably erect a four storey building on the premises.

A. Dalgleish, of Kelowna, B.C., formerly of Rouleau, is in the city this week. He predicts a great victory for McBride. In the Kelowna district, the government candidate is Price Ellison, and he is opposed by Mr. De Hart, formerly of Grand Coulee, whose chances of success are not very bright.

The Canadian Club is making arrangements for a series of luncheons. At each luncheon there will be a different speaker. The following are those whom the secretary has been instructed to invite to give addresses: Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Winnipeg; President Wheeler of the Alpine Club; P. J. Nolan of Calgary; the Bishop of Qu'Appelle; and Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, promoter of the Reading Camp Association.

The Trades and Labor Council is anxious that householders should have a vote in municipal elections, and should also be exempt from taxation. With a view to urging this they sent President Wells and a deputation to interview the council recently. They want provision made for bone fide householders who pay rent on property valued at \$1,000 or over, to have a vote on all municipal matters except the money bylaws. The council seems agreed to this, and a notice of motion has gone through for the next meeting. Alderman Darke wants to go farther and give to married women holding property in their own name a vote on all questions.

Strassburg will build a \$3,000 rink this fall.

Revenge is the only debt which it is wrong to pay.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF "The Companies Winding up Ordinance" 1908, AND IN THE MATTER OF the voluntary winding up of The West Company, Limited.

Pursuant to the provisions of The Companies Winding up Ordinance, 1908, all creditors of the said "The West Company, Limited" are hereby required on or before the 15th day of January, A.D. 1910 to send in their claims against the said company, duly verified by Statutory Declaration, setting forth the nature and amount of such claim.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that at the expiration of the time named, the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Liquidator has taken notice.

DATED at Regina, Sask., this 8th day of November, A.D., 1909.

P. MCARA, Jr. Liquidator.

Fire at Balgonie.

Balgonie, Nov. 7.—The Balgonie Hotel was completely destroyed by fire in the early hours of this morning. The alarm was given shortly after three o'clock, and within a very short time the building was reduced to a mass of smouldering ruins. Many narrow escapes from death are reported, the guests and employees in some instances having to jump from the windows in order to save their lives. One woman in so jumping, received injuries to the legs, and in two other cases people received injuries of a somewhat similar character. By the time the alarm had become general, the building was practically a mass of flames, and the guests made hurried exits in various degrees of attire. They were immediately taken to the other hotel, where clothing, etc., was furnished. The injured were attended to on the spot by local medical men, none being reported as having to be removed to the hospital.

The building cost in the neighborhood of \$22,000 though the actual loss sustained will probably run into considerably more. The Calgary Brewing Co., recently acquired possession of the hotel, and had placed a manager in charge. It is doubtful whether the loss will be fully covered by insurance, though it is understood the building was well insured. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

November Rod and Gun.

While notable for the variety and range of its contents, the November number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, at Woodstock, Ont., in accordance with the season has no less than seven hunting stories. In addition, the opening of an official visit to the Indian reserves for the purpose of paying treaty money to the Indians, will attract much attention. An account of a trip to Nipegon, after an absence of twenty-eight years, contrasting conditions then and now, brings forcibly home to readers the advances made in Canada in the last quarter of a century. A winter's trip through the Algonquin park, the great national play ground of Ontario, by the superintendent, shows how well the public interests are guarded by those in charge. From shelter house to shelter house these men travelled all winter doing their best to prevent poaching on the national preserve. A fishing trip to Newfoundland, the climbs of the Alpinists a sarcastic paper on the perils of the chase and numerous others, all having their own interest, make up a number every sportsman will be glad to possess and one which he should make sure he does not miss.

Serious Accident Averted.

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—A serious loss to the Dominion has been averted by the disgust of a thief who returned valuable papers to the authorities after he had stolen them, and found they were of no use to him. Some time ago while the members of the Canadian section of the Alaskan boundary commission, having completed their summer's work, were in Vancouver, a portfolio containing all their accounts as well as papers relative to the survey itself was stolen. The monetary loss was \$30,000, but the more serious matter was that the whole of the year's work, which was done in conjunction with the United States party, was rendered null and void. However the stolen papers have been mysteriously returned, the thief presumably finding that the papers were of no value to him.

THE MARKETS.

Regina Street Prices.

WHEAT—No. 1 Northern62 No. 2 Northern79 No. 3 Northern77

OATS—Elevator Prices—No. 2 White24 No. 3 White23 Barley, per bushel32 Flax, per bushel13.32

PRODUCE—Butter, per pound25 Eggs, per dozen35 Potatoes, per bushel40 Turnips, per bushel90 Parsnips, per bushel90 Onions, per bushel1.25 Chicken, per pound16 Duck, per pound16 Geese, per pound16

5c \$5.00 \$50.00

No matter how much you want to spend you get the same good treatment here.

OUR BARGAIN BULLETIN JUST OFF THE PRESS Our Bargain Bulletin for Fall and Winter 1909-10 is just being mailed to all who reside in Regina County. If you don't receive one let us know.

Where Madam Goes a Shopping

The dainty debutante, anxious for the correctness and becomingness of her dress, really ought to put away her worrying fear. This store makes things right, and you can place every confidence in it, leaving our experienced and skilled employees in the Dress Goods Section and Dressmaking Parlor to expedite the details.

Some of the Most Wanted of Dress Fabrics Larger and larger grows our trade in the finest lines of Dress Fabrics. We are meeting every demand made upon us by the most fastidious and discriminating of women buyers.

Our stock today is significant for the splendid selection of finest weaves, and the latest novelties are being constantly secured. From far away Europe we have the productions of the brain and skill of expert designers and textile workers.

So thoroughly are we imbued with the strength of our buying facilities that we court every possible comparison.

Take a Stroll Through the Dress Goods Aisles—It's a Keen Pleasure Mirror Satin Cloths—Rich Lustrous Satin Cloths in a gala array of shades are much asked for. Gendrine, marine, navy cardinal, oostawaba, mulberry, cadet, rosetta, hunter, wistaria, claret, laque, mahogany, browns, etc. Widths—44, 46 and 48 inches, and 5 qualities, 85c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Fancy Striped Satin Cloths—A great diversity of choice in fancy stripes. A full range of shades. 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Scotch Tartans—Clearing a special lot of Tartans. 48-in. wide, 5 dress fabrics, per yard, 65c.

All-wool Panamas—A commendable showing of Panamas in all wanted colors, 50c yard. All the Rage, Those Diagonal Cheviots—Great choice in the new Diagonal Cheviots. These are in plain colors with a sturdy weight that commends them for cold weather wearing. Newest color tones: Blue (Saxe), red, brown, green, wine.

Fabrics for Evening Wear—Dress Tissues for evening wear, in splendid assortments. Fancy Striped Chiffon—In all light shades. These stripes in costume lengths, \$12.50 to \$30.00. Eolennes—A world of choice in all the latest shades, 42-in. wide, 75c yard.

Supremacy in Black Dress Materials Costume lengths in Black—Black Eolennes, Satin Striped Velvets, Crepe de Chine, etc. Prices in costume lengths, \$15.00 to \$35.00. Corded Velvets—For children's wear. Many ladies are buying these pretty Corded Velvets in shades of brown, cardinal, navy and cream. 60c yard. Shadow Checked Velvets for Waists—Our offerings of the new Shadow Checked Velvets in cardinal with black, blue with black, green with black, are deserving much attention. The price is 60c.

Our Dressmaking Parlors Our Dressmaking Parlors are under the management of Miss Boulding (late of Marshall, Field Company Chicago). As style expert she gives her personal supervision to every detail of the work. Society ladies in any number are found among her clientele. Miss Boulding is in attendance upstairs and desires the ladies of the city to feel free to call upon her at any time.

Be particular in buying Meats Be particular as you choose, we can fill every requirement. We have plenty of help in our Meat Section. Men with white apron and coat keep themselves busy cleaning blocks and counters as well as cutting up your orders upon them.

There are two essentials to running a meat business: 1st. Selling best goods. 2nd. Having counters and meat blocks that sell goods.

Clearing Out Phonographs AT COME-QUICK PRICES

A PHONOGRAPH is something you don't buy every day and when a person buys they generally like to get a good one. This week you can secure that "good one" at a mighty big saving. We can almost hear some of the money you'll save rattling in your clothes as you go "chuckling" away from the Drug Section. THE OFFERINGS ARE BONA-FIDE AND THE SAVINGS ARE GENUINE.

DID YOU EVER SEE? That now famous painting of a French artist depicting the scene of an old couple listening for the first time to a Phonograph? The gestulations and character drawing is immense. Of course the Phonograph is a bit common to you now, but with up-to-date Records such as we can sell you and priced as below they should look very attractive to most people.

\$45.00 Instruments Saturday, This Week, \$27.00 Columbia Phonographs, cylinder style, suitable for either short or long records. These instruments are particularly fine in tone and are in perfect working order. Columbia Disc Machines Reg. \$25.00. Sat., This Week, \$18.00 Columbia Disc Phonographs that are sold elsewhere for \$35.00 to be cleared out Saturday, This Week, at \$18.00.

A Growing Trade in Stock Foods

IN THE DRUG SECTION we make a special business of selling Stock Foods and Poultry Foods, etc., and our constantly growing sales bespeak the handling of the right lines at right prices.

WHY NOT TRY THESE GOODS for your stock? We have met many farmers and stockmen who were "doubters" until they tried them. For horses, run-down and out-of-tone digestion of spirits, or if the hair is losing its gloss and the animal looks a poor part of its former self we strongly advise the use of International Stock Foods.

Our salespeople can cite instances in any numbers of people in this locality using these goods and securing phenomenal results. Details.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOODS (in packages and by the pail) POULTRY FOOD OOLIO OURE GALL OURE DISTEMPER OURE The merits of International Stock Preparations are well known and our prices for same are exceedingly low.

WRITE OR CALL FOR OUR QUOTATIONS

The Regina Trading Co. Western Canada's Greatest Store

FURS The largest from Price and \$50.00 Fur-lined able. Prices See our Sp C. H. GORD

Vol. 11 No. 33

Money On Improved Farm FIRE INSURANCE Companies in the World, and their "weak ones."

Imperial Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO Capital Authorized \$10,000,000 Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000 Reserve \$1,000,000

For That Coughing! Coughing!! If you'll only get in touch with our Drug Section they'll fix you up very soon. Always in stock a fresh assortment of Cough Medicines.

Johnson's Cough Syrup Regular 25c and 50c. Our Price 30c and 40c. Babies' Own Cough Syrup with Menthol, Linseed and Chloro-dyne, 25c.

Johnson's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, Regular \$1.00, now 75c. A splendid preparation of Tasteless Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates and Wild Cherry. Regular \$1.00 value, now on sale 75c.

Still Presenting New Autumn Styles in Men's Model Garments Overcoat Time Here, and We Meet You With 100 Styles of Garments to Choose from

We've Got Prices of Nickelware Down And we are pleased to state that qualities are far superior to anything we have ever been able to offer our customers. It pays to buy Nickelware most people tell us, for though these goods cost more than others, yet they far outwear any other. It's worth your while to see these goods. Nickel-plated Tea Sets, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

M. G. HOWE, SCARTH STREET R. E. M. ROSE STREET