



Showing a very fine... Jet Butterettes, Wool

Goods for Children, 36-in. wide, 25c and .35c

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TWO SPECIALS

10 Dozen Men's Fancy Stripes and Check Oxford Shirts, collar attached, good full sizes, Gordon's Special Price, each, 60c

Vol. 11 No. 28

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR

Money to Loan

On Improved Farm Lands and City Property

FIRE INSURANCE--We represent some of the oldest, largest and wealthiest Fire Insurance Companies in the World, and their rates are no higher than those charged by the "weak ones."

FOR SALE FARM LANDS CITY PROPERTY PLATE GLASS INSURANCE HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BONDS

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Imperial Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO Capital Authorized \$10,000,000 Capital Paid Up 5,000,000 Reserve 5,000,000

D. B. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN--Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCES OF MANTOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA QUEBEC, ONTARIO, BRITISH COLUMBIA Farming and general business transacted.

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SIMPKINS' PRICES FOR FRUIT JARS THE "SCHRAM" JAR Automatic Sealer Per dozen Pints \$1.00 Quarts 1.15 Half gallons 1.50 GEM JARS Per dozen Pints .95 Quarts 1.10 Half gallons 1.40

Half Pint Jelly Glasses with tin cap covers, per dozen, 50c Rubber Sealer Rings, per dozen, 5c SIMPKINS BROS. Scarth Street Regina, Sask.

Visitors to the Regina Exhibition When in Regina visit our store. Tell your friends you will meet them at HOWE'S. Leave your watch for repairs in the morning; it will be ready for you in the afternoon. We have added to our staff. No delays. EYES TESTED FREE

M. G. HOWE, Jeweller and Optician SCARTH STREET, REGINA, SASK.

R. E. MICKLEBOROUGH General Implement Dealer We carry the McCormick Line of Implements

The McCormick Mower and the McCormick Rake cannot be excelled. P. & O. Plows. Bissell Disc Harrows. Wm. Gray & Sons Carriages.

The Hamilton Wagon cannot be excelled for strength and durability. DeLaval Cream Separators. A complete line of Mechanical Rubber Goods. Harness, Oils and Greases.

R. E. MICKLEBOROUGH ROSE STREET REGINA

UNION MEN CELEBRATE PEARY VISITED NORTH POLE

Parade and Sporting Events Carried out Successfully by Labor Men of the City--Const. Bertwhistle Wins Five Mile Championship of the Province.

On Monday the labor men had their annual labor day celebration. It consisted of a parade and sports at Dominion Park. At 1 o'clock the parade formed on Hamilton street and marched around several streets in the city and then to Dominion park. There was a large number of unions represented in the parade which was headed by the Excelsior Band. The prize for the best turn out was awarded to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The events at Dominion Park were well contested. The main event was the five mile foot race for the championship of Saskatchewan. This was won by Const. Bertwhistle, of the R.N.W.M.P., who covered the distance in 30 min. 42 2-5 sec., beating the previous record of 32 minutes. Five entered in the race, but only three finished. These finished, Bertwhistle, first; Fowles, second, and Wanless, third. Bertwhistle beat Fowles by about 250 yards, and Wanless by about 14 yards more. The other events were as follows: 100 yards dash, open to registered men only. First prize gold medal, second prize, silver medal, third prize, bronze medal--1, F. Stewart, 2, J. M. Swan; 3, D. W. Grant. 100 yards dash, open to union men only. First prize, \$4; 2nd prize \$2--1, H. Farrar; 2, P. McCoy; 3, J. S. Bedding. 100 yards dash, boys 16 and under, open to all. First prize \$4; 2nd prize \$2--1, R. Gordon; 2, H. Longworthy; 3, E. Stewart. Sack race, open to all. First prize, \$3; 2nd prize \$2--1, A. J. Gillespie; 2, D. W. Grant. Running high jump, union men only. First prize, \$4--H. Farrar, 44 feet. 220 yards dash, registered men only. First prize, gold medal; 2nd prize silver medal; 3rd prize, bronze medal--1, Stewart; 2, J. M. Swan; 3, D. W. Grant. 50 yards dash for girls, sixteen and under, open to all. First prize \$4; 2nd prize \$2--1, Annie Bocz; 2, E. Miller. Running broad jump, union men only. First prize, \$4; 2nd prize \$2--1, H. Farrar, 16.74; 2, Percy McCoy, 16.4. Human wheelbarrow race, open to all. First prize, \$3; 2nd prize, \$2--1, Farrar and McCoy; 2, Grant and Stewart. Running hop, step and jump, registered men only. First prize, gold medal; 2nd prize, silver medal; 3rd prize, bronze medal--1, A. Baker, 36.8; 2, F. Stewart, 36.3; 3, McCallum, 37. 129 yards hurdle race, union men only. First prize, \$4; 2nd prize \$2--1, P. McCoy; 2, H. Farrar. 130 yards hurdle race, registered men only. First prize, gold medal; 2nd prize, silver medal--1, A. Baker; 2, Miller.

Death of Oliver Wylie. Friday morning last while working in the stable among his horses, in the Tregarva district, one of them kicked Mr. Oliver Wylie. He complained to those working about the place that one of them had kicked him, indicating that he had a pain on the lower left side of the abdomen. He passed into the stable again and it is not known whether he was again attacked by the same animal. He was found in the stable by one of the employees choring about the building. No explanation was given by Mr. Wylie except that he had been kicked. Mr. Wylie failing to recover, a messenger was despatched to Lumsden for medical assistance, and in a short time Dr. Anderson was present. Life was extinct when the doctor arrived. Mr. Wylie was a young man and a resident of the district about five years. Deceased was an energetic, enterprising farmer and the sad intelligence of his death caused a feeling of deep regret all through the community. Along with farming he took an interest in breeding a superior class of horses. He was 38 years of age and leaves a widow and two children, aged 4 and 9 years. The funeral on Sunday afternoon to Tregarva cemetery, was attended by many from all parts of the surrounding district. Rev. Wm. Arnett, of Lumsden Methodist church, conducted services at the home and cemetery. Lumsden News Record.

Indian Harbor, via Cape Race Nfld., Sept. 8.--Peary reports Stars and Stripes nailed to North Pole. New York, Sept. 8.--The following despatch was received here today: "Indian Harbor, via Cape Race, Nfld., to the Associated Press, New York. Stars and Stripes nailed to North Pole. (Signed) Peary. London, Sept. 8.--The Reuter Telegram Co., has received the following message dated Indian Harbor, via wireless telegraph to Cape Race: Stars and Stripes nailed to North Pole. (Signed) Peary. The foregoing startling message signed Peary is the only reliable information up to this time. It was received in New York today, through the Postal Telegraph Co. It was handed in at Indian Harbor, Labrador, and sent from there by wireless to Cape Race, Nfld., and from Cape Race to Pt. Aux Basque, by the Newfoundland government lines. Thence to Casco, N. S., by cable, and to New York from there over the lines of the Commercial Cable Co. Admiral Melville, when informed of the text of the associated press report from Peary said, "If Peary has telegraphed the Associated Press that he has found the Pole I believe it, and say bully for him." Commander Robert Peary left Sidney, N. S., on July 10, 1909 on the steamer Roosevelt on his third attempt to reach the pole. His last remark as he went on board was that he would accomplish his purpose. He arrived at Cape York, Greenland, July 31. On August 11, the Roosevelt was at Etah, which point he left, Sept. 26th. He had a good supply of Eskimo dogs and provisions. The last information concerning Commander Peary was that he was on Polar ice north of Cape Thomas Hubbard, about 560 miles from the pole. St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 5.--Commander Peary has just wired the governor of Newfoundland by wireless from Indian Harbor, Labrador, announcing that he had discovered the North Pole, and congratulating Newfoundland on its part in the discovery, seeing that the captain and crew of Peary's steamer were Newfoundlanders. New York, Sept. 6.--Commander Robert Peary's friends have for several weeks past been expressing the belief that he had already reached his goal, and that the news was delayed by the difficulty of transmission. The receipt of the above message is taken to mean that the relief ship, Jenina, which left here a month ago has reached Etah, Greenland, and established communication with Peary at that point. It is possible, however, that Peary sent word by a chance whaler. The last word came from Peary prior to his message today, on Oct. 7, 1906, from Harry Whitney, a wealthy resident of New Haven, Conn., who was left by the expedition at Etah on Aug. 15th on its north journey. The last Peary expedition sailed from New York, July 6, 1906. From New York the Roosevelt went to Sydney, thence to Hawkes Harbor, where she took on supplies, then to Cape York. Etah was reached some time in August and from that point the route of the expedition can only be guessed from the plans the Commander had announced. Peary's idea was to reach the pole by the American route, a way which he himself had studied and developed during his former expeditions. The advantage of this route is that it follows a base of supplies, approximately 100 miles nearer the goal than Spitzbergen base which has been its chief rival. The advantages of the route were proved by Peary's trip in 1906, when he attained the northernmost point hitherto attained by man, 87 degrees, 5 min, at about the 49th meridian of west longitude. The commander on his present expedition hoped to follow the course he had taken three years ago, which lay in almost a straight line from Cape Moos, the supposed northernmost extremity of Grannell land to latitude 84 degrees and 36 min. At this point Peary discovered what he afterwards concluded to be an open polar sea. In 1906 his journey over the ice was delayed at this point by an open lane of water two miles wide. When the ice finally allowed him to proceed, heavy gales sprang

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15 Men's Tweed Worsted Suits; sizes 35, 36 and 37 only; regular prices up to \$12.00 each. Our Special Price, each... \$8.50

75 Men's Medium Weight Tweed and Worsted Suits; sizes 35, 37 and 38 only; regular prices up to \$14.00. Our Special Price... \$10.00

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MEN'S SUITS

\$8.50 \$10.00 \$12.00

WE'VE made a special effort this year to provide Suits for the man who doesn't want to pay fancy prices. The Suits we can show you at \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 will do you credit. They're smartly made of handsome Tweeds, and the wearing quality is first rate.

LET US SHOW YOU!

Derby Hats Four styles in Black Stiff Hats in the newest shapes for Fall, very light weight, easy fitting and fast color. These Hats are extra value. The price is only \$2.50

Men's Sweaters and Sweater Coats Smart and comfortable, warm and light, with roll or turnover collars; in grey, green, cardinal, etc. \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS, LTD. THE GLASGOW HOUSE

up which forced him to abandon the greater part of his provisions. He found comparatively smooth travelling until he reached 85 degrees 13 min. There he encountered a terrific storm which held him while the ice drift carried him 70 miles farther east. These handicaps, and the constantly widening lanes of water, and increasing roughness of the ice, together with a threatened failure of supplies forced Peary to turn back on April 21st, when he had reached latitude 87 degrees 6 min. To have gone farther would have meant sure death by starvation. On his present expedition Peary announced that he would take a route from Greenland, more to the west, and not so directly north as that of his former attempt, heading as far almost as far as the 60th meridian of longitude, and thus compensating for the eastern ice drift. He planned to establish his last base on a newly found island, northwest of Greenland. Peary based great hopes on the results to be obtained by following the Arctic currents, which he had studied in his previous expeditions. One of his theories was the "ice nearest the pole moved faster than further south. For this reason in going up to work against the drift, but nearer the pole he believed that the drift would be in his favor.

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CONTRIVERSY STARTS. New York, Sept. 6.--The Cook-Peary controversy opened here this afternoon with the first expression of disbelief in the report that the latter had reached the Pole. The denial came from Captain Bradley S. Osborne, a veteran explorer, secretary of the Arctic Club, and one of Dr. Cook's most earnest supporters. "I am extremely doubtful that Commander Peary has reached the pole," said Capt. Osborne. "I want much better confirmation than the words so far received. Mr. Peary must have encountered very smooth ice and water to have succeeded in such a short time. All news hitherto indicates that he made his dash for the Pole in the summer of 1908. I do not see how it would have been possible for him to arrive and return with the news so early."

NEWS IN LONDON. London, Sept. 8.--The receipt of the Peary despatch created the greatest degree of excitement in London. The newspapers were at first inclined to treat it as a hoax, and before publishing it they kept the telephone wires busy with inquiries, as to its authenticity. The message reached the evening papers only in time for the briefest stop-press mention. Headlines such as "A Strange Telegram" and "A Mysterious Message" emphasized the caution with which the startling news was received. When the announcement that the message originated in Indian Harbor, Labrador, there was much greater disposition to credit it, as it was first thought to have come from Indian Harbor, Newfoundland. London was soon filled with shouting newsboys, and their papers were bought up with great avidity. Copenhagen, Sept. 8.--When the report that Commander Peary had discovered the North Pole reached

here, Dr. Cook said, "I hope the news is correct. If Peary has reached the pole, his descriptions of that region will confirm mine." Chicago, Sept. 6.--When Mr. Peary makes a fuller statement, it will contain internal evidence on which the validity of his claim that the North Pole has been found can be determined," said Prof. C. C. Chamberlain, head of the department of Geology, of the University of Chicago, when informed today of the reported achievement of Commander Peary. "After that," said Prof. Chamberlain, "will come a critical scrutiny of his observations, and other data presented, which will give a basis for final decision in the matter. New York, Sept. 6.--Commander Peary announces, April 6th as the date of his reaching the North Pole in a message to the New York Times reading as follows: "Indian Harbor, via Cape Race, Nfld., Sept. 6, to the New York Times, New York. "I have reached the Pole, April 6th expect to arrive Chateau Bay, Sept. 7th, secure central wire for me there and arrange to expedite transmission of big story." (Signed) Peary. The date Peary refers to is April of the present year, although it is not stated in the despatch, as his expedition to the pole did not start until July 19th. South Hartswell, Maine, Sept. 6.--Commander Peary announces his success in discovering the North Pole to his wife, who is summering at Eagle Island here as follows: "Indian Harbor via Cape Race, Sept. 6.--To Mrs. R. E. Peary, South Hartswell, Me. Have made good at last. I have the old pole. Am well. Love. Will write again from Chateau." (Signed) Bert. In replying Mrs. Peary sent the following: "South Hartswell, Me., Sept. 6. Commander R. E. Peary, steamer Roosevelt, Chateau Bay. All well, best love, God bless you, hurry home. (Signed) Joe.

Old Timer Gone. The death occurred at Pilot Butte yesterday of David Williamson, one of the old timers of this district. The late Mr. Williamson came to the west in 1864 and settled down at Pilot Butte where he has made his home ever since. In another year Mr. Williamson would have reached the hundredth year mark, he being, at the time of his death in his 90th year. Of recent years Mr. Williamson has seldom left his home, but has not been confined to his bed. With him, at Pilot Butte lived his brother, father of W. M. Williamson of Regina, and two sisters. The funeral will be held tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock to the Pilot Butte cemetery.

A Question for the West. In an interview with the Winnipeg reporters, Lord Northcliffe is reported as follows: "I would make the suggestion, with all respect to you, who are investing your money and your labor in constructing railroads and in building grain elevators, that you keep an eye on European affairs a little and be-

gin to figure out why it is all the ship building yards in Germany are busy constructing rapid cruisers and first class battleships, and why it is that Krupp's works have increased their hands to over one hundred thousand hands--nearly the population of Winnipeg--and exactly what would be the effect on your farms, your railroads, your Port William and your Winnipeg if about harvest time, as happened in France in 1870, you need a cable in the Winnipeg papers tomorrow that all your stuff had been held up in the Atlantic? I should like to know what then would be the price of No. 1 Hard?"

Lord Strathcona Here. Lord Strathcona is scheduled to arrive in Regina from the west this afternoon at 3.30. He had previously wired an acceptance of the invitation from the president of the Canadian Club to address them at a dinner, but from the shortness of his stay here that will not be carried out. Upon his arrival here he will be met at the depot and escorted to the city hall where addresses of welcome will be delivered by Lieut-Governor Forget and Premier Scott on behalf of the province; Mayor Williams on behalf of the city, P. McARA, Jr., for the Regina Board of Trade, and Com. Peary for the Canadian Club. In replying to these Lord Strathcona will deliver an address which presumably, will be the same as he intended to deliver before the Canadian Club. After the addresses there will be an informal reception by His Lordship.

Minaid's Liniment for sale everywhere

The only Up-to-Date Undertaking Parlor in the City Speers & Keay Regina Undertakers 1726 Hamilton Street Next door to Wascana Hotel Phone 219 Ambulance in Connection OPEN DAY AND NIGHT Large stock to select from.

INQUIRY TO BE MADE

City Council Has Decided to Have Investigation Made Into Charges Made by City Paper Against Aldermen-City Clerk Resigns.

At a special meeting of the council held on Thursday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

It was moved by J. R. Peveert, and seconded by Thos. Wilkinson, that whereas, certain statements have been made by the Morning Leader, a newspaper published in the city of Regina, charging improper conduct on the part of Thos. Wilkinson, and J. R. Peveert, aldermen of the city of Regina, and of J. Kelso Hunter, City Clerk, in connection with certain warehouse and spur tracks within the said city;

"And whereas, it is deemed expedient to inquire into such allegations, and other matters pertaining to the warehouse sites and spur tracks within the said city;

"Be it therefore resolved, that under the provisions of Section 411 of The City Act, the council request a judge to investigate and make enquiry into the following matters:

1. The alleged misdoings on the part of the said Thomas Wilkinson, J. R. Peveert, and J. Kelso Hunter, in reference to a certain warehouse and spur track site and being Lots eight, (8), nine (9) and ten (10) in Block two hundred (200) in the said city of Regina, and the sale of the same to Messrs. Campbell Bros. and Wilson.

2. All matters pertaining to the sale and disposal of all city property for warehouse purposes from January 1st, 1905, to the present date.

3. The question of spur track accommodation for the property comprised in the district set aside by the city of Regina for warehouse purposes from the time of setting aside of such district to this date.

4. The sale of all warehouse property sold by the said city to said Thomas Wilkinson at any time."

This resolution speaks for itself and it is hoped will now be cleared up.

After the meeting, J. Kelso Hunter city clerk, handed in his resignation to Mayor Williams. He also gave up possession of all keys to the safes, vaults, etc., where the city papers are kept.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OLD ENGLAND

London, Sept. 2.—With the return of King Edward from Marienbad and that of other notables, who have been sojourning on the continent, September will usher in renewed social activities in London. Several brilliant affairs have been scheduled for this month.

In theatrical circles, too, the influence of autumn is already being manifested, and the season now opening promises much in the way of new productions. One of the most important of these will be the production by "Mr. Bouchier" at the Garrick Theatre of a new play by Alfred Sutro entitled "Making a Gentleman." Mr. Bouchier and Miss Ethel Irving will appear in the principal characters. The final rehearsal was held to-day, and the public premiere will be witnessed Saturday night of this week.

Urges Deserter.

Several Socialist and Labor leaders of England are in attendance this week at the session of the International Trades Union in Paris. One of the principal events of the meeting was the organization of the international anti-militarist congress, which openly announces its purpose to "evolve some practical means for the promotion of desertion among soldiers of all nations when a war is declared. This un-patriotic society has met with the opposition of the more conservative labor leaders, among them Mr. Gompers of America.

Mr. Gompers will return to England this week to take part in the session of the British Trades Union Congress, which opens at Ipswich on Monday next. It is likely that he will spend much of the month here and will sail from Rotterdam for America on September 26.

Since his arrival on this side Mr. Gompers has been enjoying what is known here as "the business holiday." When a London omnibus driver takes a day off it is supposed that he spends it riding around on the top of a friend's bus, seeing how he does things. That is the way Gompers is spending his holiday. Since he landed here he has been spending around labor headquarters to labor headquarters seeing how the labor men do things, and getting points for use on his return to America.

Asked about the difference between the English and the American trade unions Gompers said that he found the English organizations superior to those at home in some respects and inferior in others. He thought that the benefit

features of the English unions were much in advance of those of the American organizations, while the American unions he considered to be better organized for fighting purposes. He paid a high tribute to the English labor leaders. "They are all men of intelligence," he said. "I have not met one who is not above the average," but when he was asked how they compared as to strength and forcefulness with the leaders of labor at home he replied: "Well, they have had their fights on this side, haven't they?"

How to Live Long.

Rules laid down by the doctors and wise men for living to an advanced age don't always apply in real life. Mr. Josiah Suckling, of Fulham, is not the sticking that his name implies, but has just reached the age of 100 years, and in his time has violated all the so-called laws of longevity. He not only drinks much beer, but smokes a great deal, and by his confining labor as a tailor has also proven that outdoor exercise is not necessarily an appanage of long life.

In his career as a tailor, Suckling has made clothes for, among others, the exquisite, George IV., who so ill deserved the title flatterers bestowed on him of "the First Gentleman of Europe." The centenaries' reflections of the monarch however, are most kind.

"He was a fine old fellow," says the agent Josiah. "He used to go to the theatre with a band in front. He was a good customer for tailors, too. He was a dandy sort of chap. Before he came to the throne coats used to be worn loose, but he wanted to know what was the use of loose cloth about the waist, and ever since coats have been cut across the waist. I used to work at Stultz's, of St. James's, and that is how I made clothes for royalty."

The old rule that threatened men live longest is proved very strikingly in Mr. Suckling's case. "I was a very delicate child," he says. "I came into the world in a hurry, and the nurse said she could have put me into a pint pot. I was looked for a dead 'un before I was fourteen, but after I had reached that age little seemed to all me."

This Woman is 100.

Mrs. Harriet Belton, of Croydon in Surrey, is another of England's old persons. She has just entered her 100th year, and if she lives until the autumn of 1910 as appears probable from her present state of health, she will celebrate her centennial.

When asked her recipe for longevity, this sprightly old lady replied simply, "Why, the chief thing is just to go on living and to avoid dying." She has mostly denied having followed any of the rules of the health faddists for teaching a ripe age. Mrs. Belton was a girl of five when Waterloo was fought. Her chief pride is her "little boy" now a youth of 73. She has innumerable grandchildren and great-grandchildren, so many that she does not know the exact number.

Scientists Visit Regina.

About two hundred of the members of the British Society for the Advancement of Science, who had been attending the meeting in Winnipeg, visited Regina last Friday, arriving in the city before noon on a special train.

They were met at the station by Mayor Williams, P. McAra, jr., president of the board of trade, and members of the city council and the board of trade.

As many rigs and automobiles as could be secured were on hand, and these were filled with the distinguished visitors were taken around to view the city. Some were taken out to view the country to see the wheat.

All expressed themselves as surprised at this country and admitted how ignorant they had been of Canada's size, resources and possibilities.

The ladies of the party were entertained at luncheon at Government House while the gentlemen were tendered a luncheon in the city hall, the catering being done by the members of the St. Paul's Church W. A.

THRESHING TRAGEDY.

Elgin, Sept. 2.—The first tragedy of Manitoba threshing occurred on Thursday afternoon, when the explosion of the boiler of S. H. Hathway's outfit killed J. R. Rogers, an Englishman, who has been in Hathway's employment, some three years. Some repairs to the separator caused Rogers to be the only man near the engine. The separator was damaged by the explosion and the wagon was also wrecked, although Bruce Hathway on the wagon was unharmed.

BODY FOUND.

Stettler, Alta., Sept. 3.—While the Royal North-West Mounted Police have been scouring the country for Anton Woolrich, who shot and killed his wife on July 1, he was lying dead at the bottom of a well. This morning one of the settlers living south of here started to clean out his well and found the body of Woolrich. It is supposed that he committed suicide after murdering his wife.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

HARVEST SALE

CROCKERY DEPT.

White Granite Cups and Saucers, regular \$1.25, per dozen \$1.00. White Granite Plates, 8-in., regular \$1.25, per dozen \$1.00. White Granite Soup Plates, regular \$1.25, per dozen \$1.00. Table Glasses, regular 80c per dozen, on sale at 60c. FRUIT JARS—The Best Kinds. 1 dozen Pint Jars, regular \$1.10, on sale at \$1.00. 1 dozen Quart Jars, regular \$1.35, on sale at \$1.15. 1 dozen Gallon Jars, reg. \$1.60, on sale at \$1.40.

GROCERY DEPT.

3 lb. Tins Tetley's Tea, regular \$1.25, at \$1.00. 8 lbs. Best Green Coffee, regular 15c per lb., 8 lbs. for \$1.00. 7 bars "Royal Crown" Soap, regular 30c, at 25c. 100 lb. Sack of Granulated Sugar, regular \$6.85, at \$6.50. 50 lb. Sack of Granulated Sugar, regular \$3.00, at \$2.80. 20 lb. Sack of Granulated Sugar, regular \$1.25, at \$1.10.

HARDWARE DEPT.

Granite ware on sale at half price. Binder Twine, 550 ft. to the lb., at 85c. Cash only. Purchase of 500 lbs or over. Standard Manila, the best on the market.

Special Prices For This Week Only

The McCarthy Supply Company, Ltd. Regina's Greatest Departmental Store

GENERAL NEWS

Mackie New Chief.

Thomas Mackie, for many years sergeant of police at Calgary, has been permanently appointed chief of police in succession to Chief English, who was dismissed.

Want Warehouse Site.

The Imperial Oil Company will open a branch in Moose Jaw shortly. The company has asked for a site and the city council will probably give them a good deal for one.

A Long Wait.

John Todd jr., and his father sat on the steps of Saskatchewan Land office a day and night awaiting their turn for entry, and for fear that they would not secure the land desired.

Costly Street Railway.

Calgary city council will submit a by-law for \$40,000 additional for the street railway. The additional money is required because of some wrongly charged items. The street railway by-law originally was for \$476,000.

Tonnage Increases.

The tonnage of freight handled on the western division of the C.P.R. for July was 62 per cent heavier than for the same month last year. The city of Lethbridge had freight receipts which showed an increase of 142 per cent.

Build Big Terminals.

The plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific shops at Edmonton, call for facilities costing half a million dollars. There will be yard room for 90 miles of track, and the yards will be as big as the Winnipeg terminal. Work will be started in the early spring.

By-Law Defeated.

The by-law for \$79,000 submitted by Calgary city council on Thursday last, for the completion of the city hall, was defeated by 58 votes. As a result work on the city hall was closed down on Friday, and the city fathers are beginning to wonder where they are at.

Burned With Matches.

The death took place Friday of the four-year-old daughter of J. J. Westaway, of North Battleford. The deceased's clothes caught fire through playing with matches on Thursday afternoon at 5 p. m. and after a night of suffering passed away at 3 a.m. on Friday morning.

Arrested Deserter.

Constable Caville, of the R.N.W.M.P. at Lashburn, captured a deserter from the police force at Fort Saskatchewan. Both were in the barber shop at the time when Caville noticed that the Stetson hat he was wearing was stamped "R. N. W. M. P." and in questioning the prisoner he admitted being a deserter from the force.

Where We Get Off At.

Responding to the toast to "Our City" at Moose Jaw recently, Thomas Miller, alderman and editor of The Times, said: "Regina, he said, has been compared to the sun, Saskatchewan to the moon, and Prince Albert to the stars. Moose Jaw, he said, was like Joshua of old, who commanded the sun, the moon, and the stars to stand still."

Charged With Incest.

A German homesteader named Joe Dassegar, farms a quarter section 40 miles north of Herbert on trial before the magistrate at Moose Jaw on a charge of incest. Direct conspiracy is his defence. Dassegar denies the charge and accuses Bathumal, a married man, of

trying to take the girl away from home.

The girl, Mary Dassegar, told a straight story on the witness stand, and accused her father of committing the offence. The case was held in camera and the mounted police prosecuted. Dassegar was committed for trial at the next assizes, bail being refused.

A Sad Suicide.

William E. Wiles, a young English homesteader, on the south west quarter of 28-30-15, took his own life by drinking carbolic acid.

Wiles, who was about 28 years of age, was one of the most unfortunate ones who were caught unawares, and, as a result of frost bites, lost his right foot and part of his left, being laid up in Saskatchewan hospital for about a year. He had secured artificial limbs, but was still unable to get around very well, and, being of an active disposition this, added to the intense pain he suffered at times, preyed on his mind till he could no longer stand it.

EDMONTON'S ROYAL WELCOME.

Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 7.—A sharp command—a click of rifles, and a gleam of bayonets as a long line of fusiliers came to "present arms"—the toll of bugles sounding, a royal salute and cheers from three thousand loyal throats—was the heart-stirring welcome Lord Strathcona received as he stepped from his car, "Emanadilla," at the Strathcona station Sunday evening. There was a torchlight procession long before the special train bearing the distinguished statesman and his party were due to arrive, the depot platform and streets were thronged for some distance with immense crowds. A great cheer went up as he stepped from the car, clad in a Prince Albert, with a cape thrown over his shoulders to protect him from the chill, and leaning lightly on the arm of Lieut.-Gov. Bulyea. Lord Strathcona advanced along the line of soldiers forward to Premier Rutherford and Miss Howard Howard, a grand-son of his lordship.

RUSHING TOWARDS SUMMIT.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 5.—Engineering parties representing the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways are engaged in a neck and neck race to locate their respective routes in the vicinity of the summit between the North Thompson and Fraser rivers in Northern British Columbia. The conditions for securing a minimum grade was found to be excellent. The elevation at the summit was found to be only 2,894 feet. This summit should not be confused with the Yellowhead pass to the northeast which will be traversed by both roads. This announcement is contained in an official despatch from C. P. Henington, assistant chief engineer of the Canadian Northern. The line from Vancouver to Yellowhead pass will be approximately 487 miles.

Mr. Henington writes that he is now engaged in working south from Cranberry lake to meet another survey party pushing forward through the valley of the North Thompson river. Locations are being made on Cranberry river, tributary to the Fraser. No engineering difficulties have been encountered and a good route farther on to the Yellowhead pass can be obtained. It is expected that the entire work will be completed by Oct. 1. The Canadian Northern is also very active on the lower Fraser river, having connected the line between Lytton and Yale, comprising the famous canyon. Another party is busy running location lines between Lytton and Kamloops. The Grand Trunk has so far done no work this side Kamloops. It is expected that the end of the war will see the Canadian Northern line located between Edmonton and Vancouver, with every likelihood of construction work being started early in the spring.

Gazette Appointments

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Edward Cars, of Lumsden. Ed. A. Craddock, of Stonehouse. Henry Christopherson, of Yorkton. Thomas Drobot, of Theodore. Wm. J. French, of Stony Lake. Rowland H. Hall, of Lemberg. John Kennedy, of McDonald Hills. Reginald S. Knight, of Regina. Jas. Marshall, of Willow Bunch. Venance A. Nodon, of St. Hippolyte. Arthur Nelson, of Frobiisher. Geo. C. Peterson, of Kutawa. Wilbert Purdy, of Foam Lake. Henry W. Reahill, of Lloydminster. William G. Scott, of Macklin. Geo. J. Strigley, of Gettysburg. Jacob Zacharias, of Verdon. William X. Wright, of Battle Creek. Benjamin J. Lloyd, of Viscount. Fred. W. Mills, of Halbrute. Leonard M. Davis, of Tugasko. Chas. W. Hoffman, of Regina. W. G. Pransell, of Dundurn. Arthur L. Smith, of Regina.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS

Howard C. Fader, of Royholm. Ardelis O. Whitman, of Yorkton. Edward M. Agrey, of Shell Brook. Frederick H. Dunford, of Gerald. Frank L. Isted, of Bridgford. Harry S. Ellis, of Brownlee. Albert T. Brook, of Regina. William E. Hilt, of Regina. John P. Pfeiffer, of Regina. George A. Cunningham, of Mortlach. Thomas A. Webster, of Rouleau. George E. Wilson, of Humboldt. Almonie A. Adolphe, of Macoun. Collins W. Bolton, of Regina. Benjamin Barker, of Regina. Gilbert O. Scott, of Regina. John Warin, of Scott. H. A. Lott, of Regina.

POUND KEEPERS.

(Under Herd Law.) J. Fisher, of Moose Jaw. Jasper C. Lisle, of Briercrest. J. Jakke, of Killaly. William J. Franklin, of Veregin. P. V. Wolf, of Swift Current. James Dempsey, of Yung. Alexander Borok, of Bender. Ephraim Wiggins, of Hurlton. Clinton G. Rear, of Kamsack. C. Loewenberger, of Langenburg.

POUND KEEPERS.

(Under Pound Law.) Edward Vennes, of Estevan. Fred. W. Kay, of Gledhow.

STOCK INSPECTOR

A. McCoubrey, of Hazelchiff.

RESIGNATIONS, RETIREMENTS.

Jas. Melvin, of Yorkton as sheriff. A. R. B. Hutchinson, of Indian Head, issuer of marriage licenses. Gunder S. Erickson, of Estevan, pound district pound keeper.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.

Saskatoon, Sept. 5.—Edgar Hope, the murderer of the French homesteader near Zealandia was brought to the city yesterday. The coroner's jury, after viewing the body brought in a verdict of murder, and at a preliminary hearing the prisoner was committed to stand his trial on a charge of murder at the fall sitting of the supreme court to take place in December. Hope seems to take the matter very coolly and does not seem to worry over the outcome of the case. He is about 18 years of age and is very small for his years. It is expected that the prisoner will put in a plea of self-defence, and he seems confident that he will clear himself when the time comes.

Would Buy Mill.

Battleford has on foot a proposition to purchase the mill and elevator there to be run by the city. The council will submit an \$18,000 by-law for the purpose.

LIBRARY NOTES

It is now about a year and a half ago since the first step was taken towards the creation of a public library in this city and a little over a year since the more active work of organization was started by the appointment of an official to take charge of it. It may therefore not be out of place at the present time to give a brief summary of what has been accomplished and to present some statistics which it is hoped may be of interest to the ratepayers and citizens generally.

The library was opened to the public for the use of the reading rooms and for the lending of books on last News Years Day. It has been kept open every week day including all public holidays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on Sundays the reading rooms have been open to the public from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. The institution seems to have at once sprung into public favor, as both the loan department and the reading rooms have been constantly and well patronized from the start.

STATISTICS

Borrowers on register: Jan. 415; Feb. 582; March 878; April 961; May 1038; June 1113; July 1188; August 1268. Books loaned: Adult, Jan. 1964; Feb. 2240; March 2591; April 2678; May 2688; June 2232; July 2466; Aug. 2238. Juvenile: Jan. 63; Feb. 232; March 363; April 383; May 444; June 377; July 444; Aug. 406.

The percentage of books other than fiction read in the adult department remains steadily at about 22 by count. As however, a large proportion of the fiction is loaned for only 7 days at a time while all other works are for 14 days, the percentage of non-fiction is really considerably higher than the above figures indicate.

Practically every book on the shelf is being more or less read. This is owing to the care taken by the book committee in the selection.

Indeed the quality of the books selected has been the subject of very favorable comment on the part of several distinguished visitors who have inspected the institution. The opening of the new reference room is providing facilities for studies that have been long desired and I feel sure that this department will be largely taken advantage of during the approaching winter.

Steps are now being taken to bring the advantages of the library more effectively before the public by sending out lists of books on special subjects which are interesting to different readers. It is also hoped that arrangements will be made through the school teachers for more effective guidance of juvenile readers in the matter of the choice of books.

Regular meetings of the library board have been held every month besides a number of special meetings and at no time has there been failure to hold a meeting owing to lack of attendance on the part of members. The following statement shows approximately the numbers of the various classes of books now on hand in the loan department. These are, however, being constantly added to:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Fine Arts (81), History (195), Description and Travel (178), Biography (260), Literature (256), Natural Science (120), Philosophy (154), Sociology (191), Useful Arts (157), Juveniles (697), Fiction (1,236). Total: 3,401.

The selection of new books for purchase by the board is very carefully done. The leading reviews are carefully read and the books favorably reviewed are noted. Each work is then entered on a card on which is also entered the name of the publisher, price, etc., and the opinions of the leading reviews are indicated briefly by a system of signs. These cards are then filed in a drawer according to classes. These cards are then carefully gone over by the book committee of the board, and any necessary changes are made, and the whole list is submitted to a meeting of the full board for final approval.

The library also receives large numbers of books "on approval"; these are treated in a somewhat similar manner. All works of fiction are now read by competent persons before being accepted. In the case of technical books of importance the work of examination is done by persons specially qualified to give opinions. The thanks of the board and of myself are due to those who have so kindly assisted in this work.

FINANCES

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Revenue: Grants from City (\$7,965.55), Grants from provincial government (200.00), Fines (106.45), Miscellaneous (6.80). Total: \$8,278.80.

Expenditures.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Books (\$3,000.49), Furniture and fixtures (2,188.92), Salaries (1,736.80), Wages (139.70), Periodicals (290.15), Printing (12.15), Office Supplies (132.60), Freight and Cartage (100.11), Cleaning and repairs (194.23), Insurance (67.20), Sundries (postage, etc.) (214.75), Balance (207.10). Total: \$8,278.80.

The staff of the library consists of a librarian, who is also secretary-treasurer of the library board, one permanent assistant and one extra assistant, the last being employed for half time only, except on Saturdays when her presence is necessary for a full day.

I am in a position to say that the library has not lost a book and those lost or damaged by borrowers have been cheerfully paid for: new copies having been ordered to replace them. I think this speaks well for the way in which the institution is regarded by the citizens.

I hope soon to be in a position to speak definitely with regard to the plans of the board with regard to securing permanent quarters for the library.

I have to thank the press of the city for their kindness in publishing these "Library Notes" as well as other items with regard to the institution.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN, Librarian. Regina, Sept. 4th, 1909.

WILL NOT STAND FOR A TRADE FOR KLING

When He Does Come Into the Fold It Will be at Smaller Salary than Before.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1.—President Murphy of the Cubs, does not like the persistent rumors that catcher John Kling is to come here.

"I will not stand for a trade for Kling," he said, yesterday. "Kling has seen fit to absent himself from the Chicago team, thereby possibly endangering our chances of winning the championship this year. He belongs to Chicago and must play with Chicago or not at all. If Kling plays baseball next season it will be with the Chicago team, or if he does not play until the season after that it will still be with the 'Cubs' and when he does come into the fold it will be at a less salary than was offered him to play with the team this season."

LONDON FIRE DESTROYS BLOCK.

Hotel and Livery Stables Burned Down.

London, Ont., Sept. 1.—Fire last night threatened the entire block surrounded by Dundas, Talbot, King and Ridout streets including several wholesale houses, City hotel, one of London's largest hosteleries and many stores and office buildings. It started in Thompson's five stable, spread to Smith's livery stable and went on to the Parisian laundry, where the loss will be the heaviest. Twelve horses were burned at the livery stables.

Unfortunate Accident.

A distressing accident occurred near the Battleford barracks when the eldest boy of C. A. Leeder had his leg broken just below the thigh. Several boys were playing at broncho-busting and the little fellow took the part of the rider, being thrown off his horse and trampled on. On seeing that he was hurt one of them brought a rig and drove him home, where he was attended to by the doctor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

His daughter had "culture," and the her malady took her breakfast she talked luncheon of the Fort the Catacombs. As she sandwiched in I cerning Michael A. seem and the Arch. "I see now," said father, "why it's a City."—New York.

Beware of Ointment that Contains

as mercury will surely do complete cures entering it through the pores from reputable physicians will do you good to the five from them. Hair's Ointment is a new, it is a skin restorer and a skin restorer. Buy Hair's Ointment at once. It is made by F. J. Chase & Co. Sold by Druggists. Take Hair's Family Pills.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

The University opens September 21st, 1909. Courses leading to the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees are offered.

Ten Exhibitions and Sixteen Scholarships. Value \$100 and \$75 each are offered.

For calendars and information write to President Murray, Saskatoon. 16-25

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS & DESIGNS. Copyrights &c. A person sending a sketch and description of an invention is probably entitled to a patent. The Patent Office is in London. Patents taken through MUNN & Co. result in successful protection of the inventor's rights. MUNN & Co., 351 Broadway, New York.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

meets your all your work time and at home and other soaps. Sunlight Soap saves a jury—hands from life from



IN A BARE

What Happened

The barber had a reputation with skill and he was about to drop bolt Shady upright think of his stereotyped and began: "Face message, sir. 'No, not today.' 'Hair singed?' 'No.' 'Shampoo?' 'No.' 'Electric scalp treatment?' 'No, not today.' 'Dipp's dandruff?' 'No, not today.' 'Faker's skin food?' 'No.' 'Manicure or shoe shine?' 'Hair and mustache? With this time shaggy, and, whirling talking machine, he no! I don't want a you rattled off, but I took bath or to be neat don't want my teeth leg grafted on. I do not to spectacles not a lottery. I came in and asked for a shirt of a glass eye put ask you. S-b-a-y wanted. Now prove and brush snail!"—I

With mingled awe

we have been watching at the next table set has a way of catching winding it around tossing it in with ment akin to that pitching hay into a "Yes," he says to has been watching interest as we have on spaghetti." "I believe it," took "You bet! Why? former ways of cooking." "And do you know of eating it?" asks I. For the moment send a good cigar to cago Post.

An eminent lawyer

examining a very old of the plaintiff in the act and was in the encounter of however, he turned exclaimed: "You s even I was but a c What must my client this adroit stroke turned his failure in don Mail.

The planet Mars

next approach to the 18 next. It will rise set on Sept. 23 and light throughout the will attract the ge matchland with its nancy.

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The West

THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED
1772 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.

R. J. WESTGATE
Editor and Managing Director

Subscription price: One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum to all parts of Canada and the British Empire. To United States and other foreign countries, One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per annum. All subscriptions payable in advance. Arrears charged at Fifty Cents per year extra.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1909.

Sound Advice.

Mr. Robert Meighen, President of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., is reported in the Toronto Globe as advising the farmers to avoid the selling of options as they would be a serpent. This is remarkably sound advice, says the Canadian Farm. Mr. Meighen likewise advises the grain growers of the West to "deal out the wheat as they would medicine, and make the boys climb." It must be confessed that these utterances are somewhat Delphic in their construction. It takes about so much wheat to supply the needs first of North America and then of the rest of the world. Admittedly this crop is no record-breaker in point of quantity, though it may prove to be one of superlative quality. So let us market it conservatively. But let us consider the case of the other fellow. One thing, however, let us nail down now and forever more; the speculative market or the selling of options or obligations to deliver so much wheat during a stated month at a stated price is to be avoided by farmers, not only like a serpent, but even as our own ancestors avoided meeting up with the gentleman who first started the use of the orthopedic shoe to hide the cloven deformity of his feet.

Prof. Marshall's Statement.

An article appeared in this paper a few weeks ago which was written by Prof. Marshall for the Kingston Standard, in which the statement was made that: "It is freely said that Saskatoon was willing to pay for the location of the parliament buildings and that Regina getting word of it simply went some ten or fifteen thousand better. Names and sums of money were quite currently mentioned. With Saskatoon aware of how she was beaten in the race for the capital, the location of the university was a foregone conclusion. Saskatoon had it from the first, though the government made a brave show of leaving it in the hands of the governors. Principal Murray's position—his judgment as to the best place for the university rendered abortive by the intriguing schemes of the politicians—must be anything but an agreeable one."

In commenting on this the Saskatoon Phoenix made some uncomplimentary remarks about Prof. Marshall, to which in a letter he replies as follows:

"The Phoenix accuses me directly of saying that Saskatoon bought the location of the university and insinuates that I reflected on the honor of the board of governors. Both are false. I said nothing of the sort. Friends of the government at Regina, themselves have told me that the location of the university was a pre-election promise, a foregone conclusion; that the appearance of considering the relative advantages of different places was merely a 'bluff' and that, as the Regina Collegiate Institute already did two years' university work, and as the law and medical schools

would be in Regina, the city would in time have a university also.

"That the possibility of two universities in the province instead of one would be interesting to Standard readers, residents of a town in which the experiment of an independent university has been carried on so successfully, might be presumed, and I took upon me to report what I heard without coming to Saskatoon to plead for the Phoenix's permission."

So the story goes. The government through its friends admits that they were only using the members of the Board of Governors. What must President Murray and other members of the board now think?

What also must the other cities think of the government who also promised that the university would be located within or near their borders?

U. S. Immigrants.

The New York Tribune congratulates Canada upon its good fortune in winning from the United States large numbers of farmers of the kind most to be desired for the settling of the Prairie Provinces. On the same point the country had been complimented by Mr. J. J. Hill a few days before. At a banquet in Winnipeg he dwelt on the fact that the men who are leaving the Western States to make homes for themselves to the north of the border bring with them sums running from \$5,000 to \$20,000 each. Besides adequate financial resources, they have the training necessary for success on our lands. Farming in our portion of the central plain of the continent presents the same problems as farming in the northern part of the United States portion. As a rule, too, the Americans who seek their fortunes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are rather young men, with the most useful part of their life before them. In every way they are well qualified for the work of swelling Canada's wealth. Mr. Hill is probably not far wrong in his statement that a man of this kind will contribute as much to the progress of the country in one year as the average immigrant from the mainland of Europe would contribute in ten. The Tribune regrets that the United States is not receiving from any quarter immigrants so well prepared for incorporation into the country as the people it is losing to Canada. It remarks that the settler who removes from the Western States to Canada carries with him not only money and ambition, but respect for law and familiarity with its application. But of the immigrants received by the United States many show no tendency to become assimilated into the body politic, even after they have accepted citizenship. That Canada has no inconsiderable element of the same intractable kind is not to be denied, and Mr. Hill's advice that more attention be paid to quality than to quantity is to be commended to our Government. The inhabitant who devotes his energies to the cultivation of our fertile soil and conforms to the law is not only of great economic and moral worth, but is sure to become a political unit in the national life of Canada. The immigrants who succeed in this country soon succumb to its influence. They be-

come staunch Canadians, and there is no part of the population likely to be more tenacious of Canada's political individuality than the Canadian children of American settlers in Canada.

Editorial Note.

The North Pole has been located by Dr. Cook and Canadian authorities claim it belongs to Canada. This is another new field for Scott and Calder. While there may be no rabbits located there, surely the gang will be able to find something to vote for them. Let there be an election contest at once for this new constituency.

While Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the G. T. P., is in Canada, we would suggest that he personally visit sections on the line where over-classification is charged and find out for himself whether the government is paying more for work than it should.

Press Comment.

(Carrot River Journal)

It is just four years now since Fred Haultain was switched off and Walter Scott turned on as Chief Beadle in Saskatchewan. And what is the result so far as the province is concerned? Halt as much coming back from Regina, twice the taxes we formerly paid and Haultain's old ordinances all warmed over and called legislation. Hadn't we better de-throne the Rabbit-skin, the gun, and the "flick-a-fly-off" families and resume normal self-government?

(Toronto Telegram)

Is Dr. Cook telling the truth when he reports that he discovered the North Pole, and proves his discovery by the evidence of a couple of Esquimaux witnesses?

Assuredly.

But imagine the loud laugh that would speak the vacant mind of the United States press if an explorer of some other country, British preferred, asked an unbelieving world to take his word for it that he had discovered the Pole, and if they did not believe him to ask the untutored Esquimaux who accompanied him and who would not know the North Pole if they met it.

(Victoria Colonist)

The attorney general of the United States says that the discovery of the North Pole gives the United States territorial rights there. It is just a little soon to express opinions on that point. It is all very well to talk of "the constitution following flag," but no one should say that if some explorer should post the Stars and Stripes in the centre of Labrador, where no one had been before, he would thereby annex the country to the United States. Until we know whether the North Pole is on an island or not, there is no use in speculating as to its ownership. A correspondent wants to know if Canada can claim it, seeing that it is north of the Dominion. But it is also north of Alaska, which the United States owns; north of Greenland which Denmark owns; north of Norway, Sweden, European Russia, and Siberia. Canada has no more claim to the country than any one else, unless it can be shown that the pole is

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A pure grape cream of tartar powder. Its fame is world-wide. No alum, no phosphatic acid. There is never a question as to the absolute purity and healthfulness of the food it raises.

land forming a part of the Arctic Archipelago, which is admittedly a part of the Dominion.

It is likewise very much to be regretted for anyone to speculate upon the prospective value of the polar area to any nation from a territorial point of view. The small boy who wrote in a school exercise that "the North Pole is used chiefly for purposes of discovery" was about as near right as anyone can be now.

White Slave Traffic.

Readers of the West know something of the heartless traffic in young girls for immoral purposes, carried on by abandoned wretches of both sexes, who do not scruple to traffic in guileless and weak humanity. Hon. E. W. Sims of Chicago, believes that there are not less than 15,000 foreign girls imported and sold into this traffic annually in the United States and Canada, and probably three or four times as many native born girls find their way into the same hopeless life of vice. And all to line the pockets of the wealthy traffickers in women.

Two comparatively poor women have recently sent in each \$5, the one to Rev. Dr. Carman, the other to the Rev. Dr. Shearer, president and secretary respectively of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, which has undertaken the laudable and difficult task of fighting this horrible traffic.

This council is interdenominational and represents the Church of England in Canada, the Methodist Church in Canada, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Baptist Church in Canada, the Congregational Church in Canada, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association, and the Salvation Army.

Are there not countless other women, as well as men, throughout Canada, who would esteem it a privilege to have a similar share in this humane and much needed work? If so, money may be sent to, and will be duly acknowledged by the Treasurer, Mr. Henry Moyle, or the secretary, Rev. Dr. Shearer, either of whom may be addressed at 435 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. These gentlemen and those associated with them, are doing this work entirely without remuneration.

TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE

A recently arrived immigrant made two desperate attempts to commit suicide by jumping off trains between Maple Creek and Medicine Hat on Monday evening. The man first boarded the Soo-Seattle train at Maple Creek, and when the train had attained considerable speed jumped from the steps, sustaining injuries. Before the second section of No. 1 reached Maple Creek he had succeeded in walking back to the station, where he boarded the train and created a disturbance by his agitated manner. Shortly after the train pulled out he approached one of the passengers requesting the loan of a gun; and a few minutes later jumped through the rear vestibule window of the car. In a miraculous manner he escaped death, falling clear of the rails on the soft ballast. The train pulled up and returned three miles, meeting the would-be suicide walking leisurely along the ties. His head and arms were severely bruised. The man gave no explanation of his conduct. Inspector Parker of the Mounted Police and Dr. Smith met the train at the Hat, and the injured man was immediately conveyed in an ambulance to the general hospital. The train was travelling at the rate of twenty miles an hour when the man made the second attempt to destroy himself.—Maple Creek News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

NORTH POLE DISCOVERED

Dr. Cook Claims to Have Planted the American Flag on the North Pole on April 21st, 1909—Life Sketch of the Discoverer.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 2.—Mrs. J. Martz, wife of a Redlands capitalist, is said by Father Richard Gleeson, president of the Santa Clara College, to have received a cablegram yesterday from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, announcing the success of his polar expedition. Mrs. Martz came to San Jose on Monday to enter her son as a student in the college. Yesterday, according to Father Gleeson, she telephoned him to tell him the news she had received. The message she read to him was as follows: "Have placed the Stars and Stripes on the North Pole." She explained it was from Dr. Cook, who had been sent in accordance with an agreement between them that he would let her have the first news of the expedition.

London, Sept. 2.—After reading a brief summary of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's account of his dash to the North Pole, Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, who recently led an expedition to the South polar regions, said that nobody had any right to be skeptical. There was nothing in the explorer's statement but that was possible after he got within 200 miles of pole, and after reaching the pole and getting back to solid land there was nothing to prevent Dr. Cook living with the Eskimos until this year. "Consequently," the Lieutenant continued, "I do not think the time it took him to return is against his statement. The question is, what distance was he actually from the pole when he started with the Eskimos. He must have done 12 miles a day to cover the distance given in 35 days. No other expedition has been able to do anything near this. In the north one or two miles a day is considered good progress, but Cook must have travelled over absolutely smooth ice which is a condition that is unique."

L. T. Shackleton's statement is based on the reports that Dr. Cook was at Cape Hubbard on March 17, and that he reached the pole April 21, 1908. Cape Hubbard is at the northernmost point of Grinnell's Island, and said to be between 800 and 400 miles from the pole. To cover this distance in 35 days Dr. Cook would have to travel at the rate of from 10 to 13 miles a day.

New York, Sept. 2.—Dr. Cook won by studying the mistakes of Peary, Nansen, Greeley and others who failed, and profiting by their errors he was not afraid to think for himself and cut free of the Arctic traditions. That in a nutshell is John R. Bradley's explanation of Dr. Cook's triumph and it came out very emphatically in a sharp retort to Admiral Melville's assertion that Cook must have won on nerve alone.

Bradley, who fitted out Cook's expedition, and who accompanied him part of the distance does not mince matters. "Dr. Cook's was the most intelligently fitted expedition that ever left port for the Arctic," he explained to a reporter in his luxurious rooms at Hotel Lorraine. "His outfit was the best in the world, because it contained what he needed in the least possible weight and the smallest space. Cook has as much nerve as any man but he had something besides nerve to carry him through. His was no intensified Arctic joy ride undertaken on sheer nerve."

Life Sketch of Dr. Cook.

Dr. Frederick Albert Cook is a physician and noted explorer, his home being at 870 Brunswick avenue, Brooklyn. He was born June 10, 1865, at Calicoon Depot, Sullivan county, State of New York, the son of Dr. Theodore Albert Cook. He received his education in Brooklyn, Calicoon and New York, taking his M.D. at the University of New York in 1890.

He was married June 10, 1902, to Mary Fiddell Hunt. He was surgeon of the Peary Arctic expedition, 1891-2, and surgeon of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, 1897-9. He is an author of some note on Polar and particularly Antarctic exploration, having contributed extensively to the magazines and in 1900 published a book, "Through the First Antarctic Night." His real family name is not Cook, but Kook, his father having Americanized the name.

Dr. Cook has also been a noted discoverer in the Antarctic regions. In 1898 and 1899 he accompanied an expedition to discover the south pole, which was financed by the Belgian government. The steamer left Antwerp at the end of August. He steamed and sailed down the Atlantic from Madeira, then across the Rio De Janeiro into the Straits of Magellan and thence into the unknown region of the south. It was on January 23, 1898, that he came in sight of the outer fringe of a new land, the Palmer archipelago. Entering this they discovered a new highway which in size compared favorably with the Magellan straits. The work of the first three weeks in the new regions proved the discovery of a highway perfectly free for navigation during the summer months from Westfield straits, 200 miles southwesterly, to an unknown land to the Pacific. This highway received the name of their ship.

Late in February they entered the main body of the sea ice, intending to push southward and westward. After penetrating ninety miles they found themselves firmly beset. Unable to extricate the ship, they drifted with the ice to and fro, but generally west, for thirteen long months. The expedition was unable to get further south. Scientific work was prosecuted throughout the whole year. It was not until March 14, 1899, that they were released from the ice and started northward again.

Dr. Cook has received the following decorations: Order of Leopold, Belgium; Gold Medal of Royal Society, Belgium; Silver Medal, Royal Geographical Society, Belgium. He is a member of the American National Geographical society, the Philadelphia Geographical society, and the Brooklyn Medical society.

Law Regarding Automobiles.

Now that automobiles are becoming quite numerous in this country, it might be as well for farmers and others driving horses to become familiar with rules of the road as governing motor vehicles. A driver of a motor shall at the request or on

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signal by holding up the hand from a person apprehensive of danger, riding, leading or driving a horse or horses or other draft animals in the same direction, guide such motor vehicle to the left of the travelled portion of the highway and bring such motor vehicle to a stop and cause the motor of such vehicle to cease running so long as shall be necessary to prevent accident and insure the safety of others and shall use reasonable caution in passing such horse or horses or other animals, and if travelling in the opposite direction, remain stationary as long as may be reasonable to allow such horses or animals to pass.

"It is also the duty of persons in any automobile to render assistance to drivers of horses, etc., and to refrain from making noise by means of gong, horn, whistle, running of machinery, etc. The rules of the road regarding turning to the right are the same as for other traffic."

GUN FATALITY

Duck shooting season has not been ushered in without its usual accidents, and none could be more tragic than that which ended the bright career of Max McDonald, of Glen Ewen, on Tuesday. He was cleaning his gun in preparation for the morning sport when by some slip the gun exploded, blowing a portion of his head off and killing him instantly. Mr. McDonald who was manager of the lumber yards at Glen Ewen, was a young man of exceptionally bright promise. He had only lately established himself at Glen Ewen, and had got his parents and sister out from Russell, Ont., to make their home with him.

The sad fatality has cast a gloom over the district, as well as plunging the happy family into sorrow's depths. The deceased was a younger brother of Robt. McDonald of Rouleau, formerly of Alameda, and well known in the district, to whom much sympathy will be extended in their sorrow.—Estevan Mercury.

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FORESTRY ASSOCIATION MEETS IN REGINA

And Discusses Many Subjects of Importance to Western Canada Within Their Jurisdiction--Relation of Forestry to Game Preservation--Big Game Fast Disappearing in Province--The Work of the Forest Nursery Station.

The meeting of the Dominion Forestry Association which was held in the city last Friday opened in the council chamber in the city hall. Hon. W. T. Phips, commissioner of crown lands, and forest reserves of the province of Nova Scotia, occupied the chair. The council chamber at the opening was packed to its capacity. A large number including Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Earl Grey sent letters of regret at their inability to be present.

The first speaker was the Lieutenant Governor, who welcomed the delegates in an appropriate address. Addresses of welcome were also delivered by Premier Scott, Mayor Williams, P. McAra, jr., president of the board of trade and Hon. W. R. Mowbray, minister of agriculture for the province. Chairman Phips returned thanks for the welcome extended and the business of the association commenced.

TREE PLANTING ON PRAIRIES. The first paper was read by Angus MacKay, superintendent of the experimental farm at Indian Head, his subject being "Tree Planting on the Prairie." This was followed by one on the same subject by Archibald Mitchell, assistant in the tree planting division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Forest Reserves. At the afternoon session of the convention, the first paper delivered was that of Prof. A. H. D. Ross M.A., M.F., of the University of Toronto, who dealt with the question of Dominion Forest Reserves.

He showed that in 1906 the Parliament of Canada established 21 Forest Reserves. Six are in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, three in Alberta and eight in the strip forty miles wide in British Columbia, known as the Railway Belt. These areas were set aside (1) To provide lumber fuel, ties, poles, and other forest products required for the settlement of the country and the development of its resources; (2) To afford a natural shelter for the various kinds of birds, fish and game.

These reserves embrace areas as follows: Manitoba, 3,575 square miles; Saskatchewan 740; Alberta 185; British Columbia 890. Total 5,391 square miles. It would require a special act of Parliament to withdraw any of the land from these reserves for settlement or other purposes, so that here is a great opportunity for the Government to protect and improve this property.

In the three prairie provinces the reserves are intended to supply homesteaders with building material, fencing and fuel, rather than to furnish wood for the lumber trade. In these three provinces there is now a population of almost a half million, and it will not be many years before it reaches ten millions. In the meantime the consumption of wood for building and industrial purposes will be enormous, and will require all the lumber now growing in the reserves between Lake Winnipeg and the Rockies.

There is not nearly enough timberland reserved to supply the needs of this great region. The obvious thing to do is to create more reserves and protect not merely the mature timber but also the young trees as carefully as if they were dollar bills. If the floor of this room were covered with dollar bills he would be judged insane who would let a fire get started amongst them, yet this is the very kind of thing that is going on in the case of young tree growth. In Europe they say "It is only Turks and Americans (including Canadians) who burn the forest." In the case of the Dominion Forest Reserves, however, it is the policy of the Forest Branch of the Department of the Interior to do everything in its power to protect the timber from fire, to lessen the amount of waste incident to lumbering operations, to stop timber thieves, and to secure continuous crops of timber from them. Other nations have been able to not only secure but actually improve both the quantity and quality of the crop--so why not Canada? So far the great difficulty has been the secure men with the necessary technical training and administrative ability to take charge of the work.

In the United States the technically trained men are snapped up by the Federal and State Governments and the lumber and pulp companies as soon as they graduate. With the recently established forest schools at the University of New Brunswick, it is hoped that men will soon be available for this work.

Upon R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, Ottawa, fall the heavy responsibility of administering the Dominion Forest Reserves. Each summer he spends considerable time in the field, studying the needs of the localities in which each preserve is situated, familiarizing himself with the actual condition of the reserve itself and studying how best to protect and improve it. In this work he is ably assisted by Inspector Knechtel, and assistant inspectors Dixon and MacMillan, graduates of the Cornell, Michigan and Yale Forest Schools respectively.

Mr. Ross then took up in detail the different reserves in the tree provinces showing the location, size and character of each and mentioning the problem connected with them. He noted, that the rainfall being only about one-third that of Ontario and the average velocity of the wind almost exactly twice as great, it is a difficult matter to fight fire in the western reserves. The only way in which they can be protected is to patrol them summer and winter; to have efficient fireguards and have roads that will enable the rangers to get quickly from one part of the reserve to another. Last year 150 miles of roads were made along the boundaries and through different parts of the reserves. This work should be continued. Last year 25 squatters were removed from the Turtle Mountain reserve in Manitoba and given land elsewhere. The same is true of Riding Mountain Reserve from which 120 squatters have been removed. The removal of these required great tact on the part of the officers of the forestry branch, but without their removal it would have been folly to attempt to place the reserves under management. The great thing to be done now is to protect the young growth, have the dead timber removed and get tree growth started on the open spots. Citing the east of the Turtle Mountain reserve where there is a bare patch of 55 square miles, Mr. Ross points out that it would cost \$264,000 to plant this with nursery stock so that it will be necessary to let Nature do her own seeding or find some cheaper method than planting. Last year Mr. Knechtel tried the experiment of placing tree seeds in the long grass and covering them with sand. The experiment has so far been successful.

On the Spruce Woods Reserve east of Brandon, there have been planted 35,000 Scotch pine grown from seeds at Indian Head Nursery Station. From the swamps of this reserve thousands of young tamarack seedlings have been obtained and planted at Indian Head are making remarkable growth. Last year 40 bushels of spruce cones were collected here and used for planting on the different reserves.

The wealth of the soil must always be a foremost factor in determining the basis of a nation's physical condition. Yet, strange to say, man's advance to the almost complete mastery of the globe, has inevitably gone hand in hand with the needless destruction of his first material inheritance, and in order to perpetuate the fruits granted to him of his own labours, he has repeatedly found it necessary to turn from his exhausting demands upon the products of the earth to regard in all seriousness the regulating laws of Nature.

A study of the gradual development and civilization of the Old World will demonstrate that the human race has engaged in a ceaseless battle against all nature in its wild state as well as against almost every inhabitant of a lower order. As the centuries rolled by, following the advent of the historical period, the human organization improved by leaps and bounds, and its weapons became more and more effective in its competitive efforts to attack the natural output of the earth in answer to the ever-growing requirements of the race. Deided in the belief that the world's provisions were inexhaustible, and that new territory constantly being opened up would always suffice to replenish the depleted coffers of the Old World, the civilized races of Europe at last brought to a close the long battle against the primitive wealth around them; and it was only through human effort and intelligence that nature responded sufficiently to perpetuate such of her resources as would make life possible. But with the era of discovery beyond the seas, and the acquisition of more territory, the warfare was continued with renewed violence and the most accessible resources and wild denizens of the New World at once shrank before the invader's hand as before a devastating storm.

When the rugged shore lines of primitive America loomed up before the roving adventures of the Old World, and the eager crews scrambled up the cliffs where wilderness and ocean met, the country seemed as one vast forest, teeming with wild life. Seemingly inexhaustible growths of trees clothed the land, as the grass covers the broad surface of a virgin prairie; America presented a nature wealth such as the world had never dreamed of, and inch by inch the rival adventures of Europe penetrated the savage realm before them, and in a surprisingly short period of time achieved the conquest of America.

Little more than a hundred years have now elapsed since the first white man crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Where the pathfinder but recently trod a strong new commonwealth has grown up, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and embracing in its illimitable length and breadth a field for labour and industrial enterprise toward which the eyes of all the world are turned in envy. By hewing and burning from the primeval forests his first rude clearings, by sowing his seeds of settlement across wide untimbered leagues; and by planting on river, lake and plain the foundations for future cities, the young Dominion of Canada, now flushed in the pride of a glorious ascendancy, has emerged from a wealth of chaotic wilderness to a high place among the foremost productive countries on the globe. Across the rich meadows of the North-West, so recently the pasture lands of countless bison, the prairie schooner has followed the buffalo trails and bands of steel have followed the wagons. Long trains go panting Eastwards day and night, transferring the golden harvest of the West to the markets of the East. Great railway systems are constantly throwing out their tentacles to draw from forest, field and mine. Towns and cities have risen above the ruins of Indian camps and frontier posts. Up and down the streets the heavy monotone of traffic, the beat of hurrying feet, the bustle and confusion of modern commercialism, have replaced the ambling ox-cart and the cushioned tread of the moccasin. And yet those who fully realize that the secret of this wonderful development lies in the country's natural wealth and productiveness, can not help to view with apprehension any tendency which threatens to impair or reduce the productive properties of the future. In spite of the wonderful strides of late years, no one can say that we have yet approached our destiny, that we are weighted down by the trammels of maturity, that we, like the people of an older land, can rest upon our achievements, and in quiet indifference be content to alone reap the recurring harvests of our toil. The real purpose of our generation's activity lies in the future, and rather must we shoulder the great task that lies before us, and in profound earnestness consider the most serious problem that confronts the sister nations of America today--the conservation of our natural resources.

Of the many benefits which nature unassisted by man, has bestowed upon this country, that embodied in the forests must claim our first attention, not only for the reason that timber products are a long-established necessity, but that the loss to dependent industries and resources which would undoubtedly ensue from the elimination of our forests, would come as nothing short of a national calamity. That we have already approached the danger line in this respect

in America is only too apparent. For years and years a wasting siege has been made upon the forest growths of this continent. Men have vied with each other in the attempt to turn this vast storehouse of the wilderness to their personal accounts. In ever-widening circles a war of extermination and destruction has swept across the wooded areas from East to West and Wooded areas of the past have merely represented the wishes of the populace in an almost unquenchable desire to strip the country of its wealth.

As has been said, this heading destruction embraces far more than the loss of our present and future timber supply. It means that where woods have been swept away, the loss has often been complete without one atom of substituted remuneration to the state. It means the destruction of climatic and other conditions, so essential to agricultural success. It foretells the destruction of watersheds and streams that must furnish power to a thousand industries; the elimination of the country's pleasant and delightful aspect; and last, but by no means least, the extermination of the nation's play-ground.

Intimately associated with it and only second in importance to the question of the perpetuation and reproduction of our forests, stands the question of the preservation of wild life. It might be said that the most striking and melancholy feature in connection with the wild animals and birds of America, is the rapidity with which they have vanished; and in view of the fact that their disappearance would mean the loss to us of one of the most valuable and essential benefits provided by Nature, their preservation becomes a duty requiring our every attention and effort. Sad to say, any energy put forth in the endeavor to protect wild life, is too often looked upon as little more than the worthy agitation of a few biased enthusiasts; but the matter of game protection (and with it that of all beneficial species) means far more to the state than the mere curtailing and lengthening of the open seasons for shooting, subject to the whims of a few present-day sportsmen. In the United States the preservation of game is now being looked upon almost wholly from an agricultural point of view. Large appropriations of money have enabled the Department of Agriculture to make the fullest scientific enquiry as to the value of all wild life; and this has proven in the most conclusive manner that the whole question is one of the greatest economic value. The work achieved in their Bureau of Biological Survey has been of marked assistance in providing information that applies to this country also, and is well worthy of adoption by our own Government. It has been shown that "weeds and insects cost the farmers of Canada millions of dollars annually, both in direct losses and in expenditures for labour and material necessary to protect their crops. Anything therefore which tends to reduce the number of weeds or to check the ravages of injurious insects is a direct benefit. Among the most useful natural agents in checking such losses are insectivorous and seed-eating birds (many of which are game birds); and the importance of their preservation, while difficult to measure in dollars and cents, is self-evident, since it may mean the difference between large profits and heavy losses." The fecundity of insect pests, to say nothing of rodents, is amazing and appalling; and it has been often repeated by those who have given the subject the most earnest study, that without birds human life could not long exist upon the earth. An estimate of the present damage to agriculture in the United States from insects and rodents alone places the loss at eight hundred millions of dollars. With such facts as these before us it is possible to grasp some idea of the importance to our national interests that birds should not be needlessly destroyed, and that they should be given every opportunity to remain and increase in our midst. That the systematic protection of game may be the means, both directly and indirectly, of developing the pecuniary resources of a country, is an assured fact. In our game supply we possess an asset of the greatest commercial value, and one from which a very considerable source of revenue may be derived. As an instance, not much more than a score of years ago, the wild game in the State of Maine had been depleted to an extent almost bordering upon extermination. A few intelligent, far-seeing men took it upon themselves to reclaim this lost heritage, under government patronage, with the result that today the State possesses not only a beautiful supply of game, but derives therefrom one of its most substantial revenues. In 1904 the license fees from non-residents who visited the State to hunt game amounted to over \$25,000, and a fair estimate of the money spent in employing guides alone amounted to \$307,000. This revenue, and it may safely be said to be a permanent one, has thus been summarized by Senator Frye:--"In all times of business depression and distress, financial panics and consequent unemployment of labour, so seriously affecting the country, the State of Maine has suffered much less than any other State in the American Union, mostly, if not entirely, due to the large

amount of money left with us by the fisherman, the summer tourist, and the fall hunter--the seeker after change, rest and recreation." Again, there can be no doubt that upon game preservation there depends an all-important factor in the moulding of a nation's stamina and character--There are few of us who will not agree that the period of time devoted each day to recess in our public schools, plays as large a part of the pupil's education as do the hours devoted to book-work and study. In the class-room the pupil gains a knowledge of the academic world, but in the playground he gains a knowledge of himself and his associates; and it is there that he learns those lessons of stability and fair play which go to make the real backbone of a nation. So is it in the great school of life. It is not within the stuffy interiors of our offices, nor even in the comfortable environments of our homes, that we gain that knowledge of manliness and self-reliance so essential to the true Canadian spirit. The truest friends and the most lasting friendships are to be found around the camp fire and in the hunting lodge. No finer spirit of free-masonry exists the world over than that which binds one sportsman with another. The proverbial resourcefulness of the Canadian and his ability to look after himself can alone be taught in the great outdoor school. And still we hear people ask why the wild game of our mountains, forests and prairies should be preserved. Cut off this grand heritage, this bountiful patrimony, and you destroy the most potent factor in the nation's playground; and with its destruction, the very source from which we draw a large part of our national education.

The question arises how are we to solve the future preservation of our wild animals and birds? All expedients and devices of late years in the form of restrictive laws must in the end prove to be inadequate. Sooner or later the development of the country will reach a point when there will be no room, under existing conditions, for our larger animals and many of our birds. How is the present vandalism against Nature to be checked? There is but one final solution. As in the case of our timber supply, the wild life of this country can only be permanently handed down in refuges and protected areas established throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Fortunately the Government of Canada has launched into the forestry question with energy and far-sighted intelligence; and fortunately the growth of sentiment in favor of providing more adequate protection for our game has already resulted in the establishment of several sanctuaries for wild life. In the United States fifty-one federal bird reservations and twelve state and national game preserves have been created. In Canada

(Continued on page 7.)

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

JUDICIAL SALE. TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Newlands, dated herein the 25th day of May, A.D. 1909, and made in the action of The Great West Life Assurance Company, Plaintiff, and Frederick Lieb; The New Hamburg Manufacturing Company, Limited; Parsons-Hawkeye Manufacturing Company, Limited; Balcovski & Woodinger; D. A. McDonald; The American-Abell Engine & Threshing Company, Limited; and the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Defendants.

There will be offered for sale at the Office of Sheriff Cook, in the City of Regina, at Twelve o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, A.D. 1909. The following lands, namely: The East Half of Section Fourteen (14), and the North-West Quarter of Section Three (3), all in Township Nineteen (19), in Range Eighteen (18), West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS: Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the balance upon delivery of transfer, duly confirmed, and subject to further conditions approved therein. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, 18-20 Plaintiff's Solicitors, Regina.



Get a heating apparatus that is especially adapted for the kind of fuel you have to burn. A Western Junior low pressure steam or hot water boiler is made to burn western soft coal.

Write us for any information we may require regarding heating. Installed by Heating Engineers throughout Canada.

THE BARNES COMPANY. Agents, Calgary.



Ar strong, Smyth & Dowswell and Peart Bros. Hardware Co.

GEO. STURDY. CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.

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

OFFICE: SOUTH RAILWAY ST. OPPOSITE ELEVATORS. P.O. BOX 98. PHONE 268. REGINA, SASK.

ROYAL COAL. FROM LETHBRIDGE.

The Best Domestic Coal. No Clinkers. No Dust. Thoroughly Screened.

Steam Coal. The HUNTER COAL CO. Office: Regina Flour Mill Co. Phone 74 1721 Scarth St.

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

LAURIER IN THE WAY

Hon. Robt. Rogers Thinks That Sir Wilfrid Laurier is Blocking Canada's Navy—Comments on the Able Address of Sir Wm White.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—"I wish everyone in western Canada could have heard the address delivered Thursday at the Canadian club by Sir William White. It would have brought home to the people of this country more effectively than any newspaper discussion can do. Canada's deplorable position in the matter of naval defence," so said Hon. Robt. Rogers in conversation with a reporter yesterday. The minister of public works was greatly impressed with the speech of the eminent naval authority and described it as one of the best public addresses he had ever listened to.

"Of course," continued Mr. Rogers, there was nothing in the address suggestive of interference in the naval controversy that is being carried on in Canada, but no one listening to his argument and accepting the principles he laid down could for a moment endorse the anemic expedients that this country has put forward in the name of naval policy.

If there was one thing Sir William White emphasized more than another, it was the importance of co-operative naval measures; a partnership navy, in the fullest sense of the term. "That as you know is exactly what we are not to be permitted to have. There was never any doubt about our full membership in the imperial firm so long as it gave us naval protection for nothing. But when it appeared necessary for us to do something to ensure the permanence of that protection, we were asked to regard the head of the firm much as we would regard some one with an infectious disease that we should keep as far away from as possible."

Referring to the policy adopted by Canada at the Imperial Defence Conference Mr Rogers declared that it was in strict conformity with a preconceived policy laid down by the head of the Dominion Government which no argument or representations at London could have altered.

"I see," Mr. Rogers said, "That Sir Frederick Borden and Hon. L. P. Borden have come in for most of the criticism of Canada's miserable response to the imperial call. These men merely executed orders that they had in their pockets when they left Ottawa. They went to London, not to learn what Canada could most effectively do to uphold the supremacy of the British navy, but to declare what Canada had already decided not to do. They went not as negotiators, but as dictators."

"And, continued Mr. Rogers, "Is that altogether surprising when you reflect for a moment on the record of the man who is at the head of the government at Ottawa? He has posed and he has talked smooth imperial abstractions, but when it comes to doing something he invariably has another engagement. Take the South African war for instance. If you will look up an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, printed in the Toronto Globe at that time you will find much the same excuses and pretences that he is advancing now for Canada's failure to act in earnest in his naval situation. He gave innumerable reasons in that interview why Canada could not send troops to South Africa, and I remember they included a choice selection of constitutional objections. "There was actual war then, and Canadian public opinion swept away these trumped-up excuses like leaves before the hurricane. So it would be to-day if there was a state of war instead of possible war. Since the danger does not appear to be at hand the government through its press is able to confuse the public and to actually contend that in borrowing a couple of cruisers from Great Britain, we are doing something worth while."

"To be borrowers in a situation where we should be givers," concluded Mr. Rogers, "is about as contemptible a way of fulfilling an imperial obligation as could possibly be imagined."

"There is no doubt and there can be no doubt but what the sentiment of the people of Canada from one end to the other demands something more."

This is not the hour for trifling. Conditions are too serious. The people of Canada must have and will have something more than mere lip loyalty from the Ottawa government.

Forestry Association Meets in Regina

(Continued from page 5.)

We have no reservations providing specially protected breeding-grounds for birds; but seven reserves exist for the protection of large game and incidentally smaller varieties; and three large tracts are now set aside for captive bison. Two areas of forest land will likely be set aside immediately, one in the Rainy River country bordering on the

State of Minnesota, and one in the Moose Mountains of southern Saskatchewan. No steps have yet been taken to provide a haven of refuge for the large herd of wapiti or elk in Northern Manitoba. In the district of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve lingers the second largest herd of wapiti in the world; and only the establishment of a game refuge in that quarter will prevent the ultimate extinction of this magnificent deer in Canada.

Every territory and every province should have animal and bird refuges, and not till this has been accomplished can it be said that we have sufficiently guaranteed the perpetuation of animated Nature around us.

The grand object to which such organizations as the Canadian Forestry Association, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the National Conservation Commission and others have pledged themselves, is the direct outcome of a desire, as yet all too limited, to insure the productive, commercial and aesthetic necessities of the future. The people must be further awakened to the true state of affairs. A great warning must be uttered broadcast; and our legislatures given every assistance towards accomplishing the permanent preservation of our natural wealth. Above all, must be forcibly brought to the minds of the people of this country, that if her citizens expect to enjoy the fruits of prosperity in the future, the laws of Nature, the laws of mankind, and the laws of the state must be obeyed.

And let us not forget that if the time should ever come when the wild creatures should be exterminated from our land it would exact a price which would be beyond the power of humanity to satisfy.

Notwithstanding the fact that Canada still possesses an enormous forest area, that the range of her cultivated lands increases annually, and that thousands upon thousands of her rich acres have yet to know the plough, it seems all too evident that we have already arrived at the opening of a new period and that upon this generation must rest the responsibility of saying on what terms and in what localities that great natural heritage which has come down to us from the past shall be turned over to the generations to come after us.

Saskatchewan's Position.

The Saskatchewan end of the subject was dealt with by T. N. Willing, chief game guardian of Saskatchewan, who spoke more particularly of the native game of this country. He said:

In the prairie provinces the home of the grouse, and breeding ground of the wild fowl, the decrease in numbers is alarmingly evident. Big game is fast disappearing, there being now not one living buffalo in Saskatchewan and only about 2,000 antelope while both these species in a wild state are now extinct in Manitoba. Settlement and cultivation is crowding out the birds and the big game is being rapidly killed off by hunters and wolves. If it is desirable to maintain game, and it is, we must practically protect and propagate. A close season in Spring is a most important move in the right direction as we must have breeding stock and should welcome the feathered home-seekers to our farms, being our own game keepers with the right to prevent shooting over our lands, and the power to destroy vermin and prevent destructive prairie fires. Lands unsuitable for cultivation might well be leased for propagation of game and an experimental game propagation farm be instituted. The Indian Department might with advantage try deer, grouse and wild fowl propagation on some of the reserves. The market would be good. Forest reserves might well be constituted game refuges where most of the checks to increase might be controlled and no shooting permitted although, when the increase justified it, live birds might be secured for transmission to parts where re-stocking is needed or sold to land owners for propagation. From the forest reserves the game would naturally spread and furnish shooting for the people. Those skilled in forestry will probably agree that no harm will be done the timber but probably the reverse. There is, however, more room for difference of opinion as to the results due to presence of beaver, and these interesting animals would probably have to be kept within limits of increase.

Bearing on this, is the fact that owing to the prolonged close season for beaver now in force, complaints are received from settlers in prairie streams of the damage the beavers are doing to their much prized timber along the banks, one man pathetically stating that where he had a nice grove previous to the coming of the beaver, he has now only 180 stumps. If an open season for beaver is proclaimed, it is certain that many newly established colonies will be depopulated, so some other scheme for retaining breeding stock must be devised. It may be that trapping privileges might be granted to the person on whose land a colony occurs, conditional on the protection and maintenance of the colony. On forest reserves trapping of the fur bearing animals should be regularly carried on under the supervision of the forest ranger. Reserves may prove very important factor in preventing the extermination of

BOTH FEET CUT OFF.

Fernie, B.C., Sept. 5.—Albert G. Lawley, a little lad about four years of age was seriously injured last evening about 8 o'clock at Coal Creek. Engine 510 had taken a train up to the mines and was used to do considerable shunting. There were a number of flat cars on the train and Lawley got on one to have a ride. When nearing the power house opposite No. 5 mine the boy either tried to get off or fell off, the train passing over him. He had both feet cut off, both thighs badly smashed and his scalp injured. No one noticed the accident, and he was left lying on the track until found by parties walking up from Fernie. He was taken to Fernie hospital. Grave fears are held for his recovery. His parents reside at Coal Creek where his father works in No. 5 mine.

ASQUITH FLED.

Hythe, Eng., Sept. 7.—The militant suffragettes have pursued Premier Asquith into his privacy. They climbed to the windows of Lyngne Castle Sunday while the Premier and his family were at dinner, throwing stones through the windows and shouting suffragette messages. They then made their escape in the darkness. The same afternoon while the premier and Herbert Gladstone were playing golf in the neighborhood, suffragettes accosted and pestered them until, it is reported, a scuffle occurred and Premier Asquith fled in his motor car.

EARL GREY OFFICIATES.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 6.—Earl Grey yesterday morning opened the city's new half million dollar steel and concrete bridge over False Creek at Granville street, the first completed undertaking of the two million dollar bridge scheme now being worked out by the city.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 7.—The British scientists arrived this morning and were given a welcome by Mayor Douglas. They stayed only a hour going on to Victoria.

many of the interesting birds and mammals and might with advantage be largely increased in area by the addition of tracts of open prairie suitable to the needs of the antelope, and of the water fowl that breed about the prairie lakes. The islands might well be reserved also as permanent refuges and breeding grounds for birds.

SCHOLARSHIP PRESENTED

Chancellor Wetmore Has Given a \$200 Scholarship to the University—The Professors Who Have Been Appointed.

Saskatoon, Sept. 5.—The following have been appointed to the college of agriculture and are expected to take up their duties in 1910: Dean and professor of animal husbandry—W. J. Rutherford, B.S.A.; Professor of agriculture—J. Brackton, B.S.A.; Professor of agricultural engineering—A. R. Greig, B.S.A.; Assistant Professor of weeds and entomology—T. N. Willing; College of Arts and Sciences: Prof. of Philosophy and psychology, Prof. W. C. Murray; Prof. of Mathematics, C. H. Ling, Ph. D.; Prof. of History and Economics, E. H. Oliver, Ph.D.; Prof. of English and French, R. J. Bateman, M.A.; Asst. Prof. of Classics, A. Moxon, B.A., B.C.L.

In the arts and sciences all the professors will be here by the middle of September. The chancellor of the university, Chief Justice Wetmore, has given a scholarship of \$200 to the university, terms of which will be announced later. An exhibition of \$100 in memory of the late Thos. Copeland, has also been donated by a gentleman who desires to withhold his name. The board decided to grant to the logical colleges affiliated with the university, sites of about three acres. These sites will be let on lease at nominal rentals, subject to conditions that buildings in style, material and approval of the governors and their architects. Instructions were given for furnishing the class rooms and getting everything in shape for the reception of students. The university has taken possession of the rooms in the Drinkle block, consisting of a large lecture room, library, two waiting rooms and an office for the staff.

St. Paul's church Sunday school held their annual picnic on Saturday to Hungry Hollow. L. C. Porteous of Carlyle, recently appointed homestead inspector for this district has moved to town. We have had no resident inspector up to the present, although the need of one was apparent for some time. Inspector Nichol will remain at Estevan as inspector.—Weyburn Review.

H. M. Roper, who was arrested in Winnipeg last week, on a charge of attempting to murder his employer, A. H. Harris a farmer of Qu'Appelle district, was brought to Regina on Saturday by Sergt. Dubuque, and appeared before Inspector Heffernan of the police. The hearing was set down for Sept. 10th to await developments and if Harris dies the charge will be amended to that of murder. The court of appeal at Quebec has decided that baking bread on Sunday is a necessity and not punishable by law. While this view is a purely legal one, it illustrates a tendency noted generally, to regard what is convenient as necessary. The Sunday running of street cars is now the rule in Canadian cities rather than the exception. Passengers demand and railways run more Sunday cars. Amusement promoters steadily increase the extent of their operations seven days a week. Public opinion, moreover, accepts the situation without murmur. It looks as if the revolution was popular.—Ex.

The people of one of Saskatchewan's towns have been receiving an object lesson recently. The following clipping appeared in a mail order catalogue: "We do not quote prices on flour and sugar for two reasons. In the first place, they fluctuate so often that we cannot guarantee them for two months. In the second place we feel that we cannot save our customers much money on these commodities, for the reason that they are sold nearly all over the country at a narrow margin of profit. If we were to quote the very lowest price that we could sell them for, you would find that you would save nothing, by buying from us after you have added the cost of transportation." A merchant in the town referred to cut out the clipping and posted it outside the store, with the following announcement in large letters: "We are like _____, we find too narrow a margin of profit. Balance of this week we will not handle sugar." The stores of the town were out of sugar and could not secure more on account of the train service. Some of the people had been complaining about the price of sugar, and the dealers took advantage of the opportunity of giving them an object lesson. It was a lesson on the importance of the country to the people of the locality. It would be a sad community in which all the necessities of life would have to be sent for to the big cities because they had no towns. Many people are glad though to buy tea and sugar from the country merchant, when those articles are not supplied them by the catalogue houses, but will send away for other goods that the local dealer handles.—The Commercial.

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McClary's Sask-Alta For Sale by Peart Bros. Hardware Company. Includes an image of a stove and text describing its fuel-saving features.

The WEST TO January 1911 FOR One Dollar SUBSCRIBE NOW. A large advertisement for a magazine subscription.

Advertisement for 'Buk' medicine, 'Curing' products, and 'Cured' medicine, including text about various ailments and treatments.

Local and General

Brandon has an epidemic of typhoid fever.

W. L. Walsh, K.C., of Calgary, was in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wheelan and child have returned from the east.

A. G. Snyder, of Winnipeg, spent a few days in the city this week.

Daniel Ehman returned on Monday from a four months' visit to Russia.

C. P. E. Agent Burdette has returned from a holiday trip to the east.

A. E. Whitmore, M.L.A., visited Yellow Grass and Weyburn last week.

Mrs. W. Cameron Hamilton, of Victoria, B.C., is in the city visiting friends.

Henry Christopherson has been gazetted sheriff for the Yorkton judicial district.

C. W. Ferry, of Dundurn, was in the city on Tuesday. He went back by automobile.

R. B. Fergusson left on Monday evening for Toronto, Cobalt and other eastern points.

James Ashdown, ex-Mayor of Winnipeg, has given \$10,000 to the endowment fund of Wesley College.

Ed. Boyle, western representative of the Toronto Globe, and Mrs. Boyle, have been in the city this week.

Hon. David Laird, a former Lieutenant-Governor of the old North-West Territories, was in the city on Friday.

F. Ford, Deputy Attorney-General, has returned from his vacation trip. During his absence T. A. Colclough was acting deputy.

Miss Frazer, daughter of Colin Frazer, the well-known fur trader of Fort Chippewyan, is in the city a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peterson.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Harwood to John F. Lunny, of Tracksell, Anderson & Co., took place at Knox Church at 7.30 this morning.

The fourth annual convention of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities opens this afternoon at two o'clock in the Council Chamber.

W. J. Hyde, owner of the Balgonie Flour Mills has opened a salesroom at 2193 South Railway Street to dispose of his products in this city.

William Jennings Bryan, the United States Democratic leader, will give a lecture in Regina, on Friday, October 22, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Premier Scott left for Winnipeg on Saturday to accompany a delegation from Battleford who will interview the G. T. P. officials regarding the Battleford-Biggar branch of that road.

Some of the horsemen of the city arranged and carried out a program of races at the Exhibition grounds on Monday afternoon. Though the races were good the attendance was not very large.

It has been officially announced that Earl Grey will lay the corner stone of the Saskatchewan Provincial Parliament Buildings on October 4th. He will perform a similar function for Alberta on October 1st.

At the request of Mr. Hill, of Brockville, a brother of the deceased, the remains of Mrs. Giffin, who died in 1891 and was interred at Balgonie, were removed by undertaker Speers on Monday and re-interred in Regina cemetery.

A company has been formed which will build a sanitarium at Watrous on the shores of Manitou Lake. The water in this lake is supposed to contain medicinal properties which work cures on rheumatism and other diseases.

The marriage of Miss Laura Snyder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Snyder, formerly of Regina, to Mr. John Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Martin, of Regina, barrister, of Weyburn, took place at Winnipeg on Wednesday last.

The provincial government has asked the city council to co-operate in the preparations being made for the celebration in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the provincial parliament buildings by Earl Grey on October 4.

The season of professional baseball was completed on Monday. The following teams were in the league and are given in the order in which they stood when the season ended: Medicine Hat, Winnipeg, Calgary, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Regina, Brandon and Edmonton.

While in the C.P.R. dam at Kronau on Thursday after a duck

which he had shot, James Lambert was taken with cramps and was drowned. The body was not found until Friday morning, when it was taken from the water and brought to Regina, where interment took place on Sunday.

The duck shooting season opened last Wednesday morning and the hunters from the city were out early. From five o'clock in the morning, and even before that hour, gun reports could be heard along the Wascana Creek. A goodly number of large bags were brought into the city before evening.

A professor has discovered among some ancient ruins what is supposed to be the eleventh commandment. The text is as follows: "Emas rof yltmorp tsayp noht sselnu rapapwen a der ton flahs noht." The commandment is easily translated by beginning at the end and reading backwards.

In some way a rumor got afloat that the banks had been ordered to discount all American silver after September 1. On enquiry it is found that no such order has been issued. On the contrary, the demand for silver coin is so great and the supply of Canadian coin is still so limited, that there is use for all the American coin we can get.

As the vacant land is becoming less and less scarce in the West the farmers have to face the problem as to where they are going to get hay. As it is in some districts farmers have to feed straw and green feed. It is possible, however, for to grow hay and the quantity per acre, of course, will depend on the season. On Saturday a sample of red clover which was grown on the farm of Wm. Parkins, of Grand Coulee, was shown at this office and it was of splendid quality. It had reached a length of three feet and was fully matured.

A committee of Winnipeg men were in the city on Saturday to interview the provincial government with regard to the Selkirk Centennial Exposition. The party consisted of H. Chevrier, M.P.P., J. A. M. Aikins, A. L. Johnson, W. L. Parrish, E. Cass, John Stovel and Controller Waugh.

They met Messrs. Scott and Calder and laid their proposition before them. The government will consider the scheme favorably and Premier Scott has promised to take the matter up at a cabinet meeting and let the committee know definitely what will be done.

September is noted for duck hunting and the numerous sportsmen who pursue this form of sport with ardor will find their favorite recreation dealt with in ample fashion in the September issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, at Woodstock, Ont. This healthy and invigorating sport receives fine treatment in stories of duck hunting in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, goose shooting in the West, and papers on the ruffed grouse as found in British Columbia and Ontario. Light travel and holiday sketches, with fishing papers, give variety and interest to the issue. Dog lovers will welcome a further paper by Mr. Clapham dealing with the Airedale terrier. Altogether no better companion for the sportsman either at home, in the camp, or on his travels, can be secured than a copy of this fine issue.

To Endow St. Chads.

In order to commemorate the work and efforts of the late Bishop Anson first Bishop of Qu'Appelle Diocese, it has been arranged to raise a memorial fund to endow St. Chad's Hostel. It is hoped that \$25,000 at least may be raised for this purpose, and that every parish as far as possible, will feel it an honor to take part in this memorial, so that there may be a response from each part of the diocese. This will perpetuate the memory of the devotion and labor of the first Bishop of this diocese in days when the laying of the foundation of church life and work required a wise, earnest and self denying leader. Since his retirement from work on the prairie in 1882 Bishop Anson has been a devoted and constant friend of the diocese, ever working for its welfare.

St. Chad's is already recognized as an institution the value of whose work is of great importance in the training of candidates for holy orders and as a centre of mission work for supplying the ministrations of the church to many of the more recently settled parts of the diocese. Mr. H. H. Campkin, Indian Head, is Hon. Treas., of the memorial fund.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY STORE NEWS

FOR FALL WEAR

Men's and Boys' Clothing

OUR FALL SHOWING of Men's and Boys' Clothing is ready for inspection. We are most enthusiastic over this display, and you will catch the enthusiasm as soon as you see these "Character Clothes." We have built a reputation for "good clothes." When we say good, we mean nothing commonplace. This reputation means as much to a store like this as character and standing does to an individual. We would not part with this reputation for anything. Clothes of character for men and little men. Clothes made to give lasting service and at the same time clothes that have style-retaining features. Without hesitation, we proclaim this display far and above any similar showing in style, quality and interesting prices. Your personal inspection is all we ask. The display is at its best now. We want the opportunity to prove our assertion. The best values are here and we will prove it to you.



Two Special Values in MEN'S SHEEP-LINED COATS

Some of our lines are below even regular wholesale cost price. We advise early buying:

No. 1—Men's 8 Ounce Duck Sheep-lined Coats; collar of Sheepskin, cut 7-in. high and with tab to cover throat; fly front; inside woollen. **\$5.00** wristers. Our price only.

No. 2—Men's Genuine English Corduroy, full Sheep-lined, deep Wombat collar, fly front, inside knitted woollen wristers, snap fasteners, all sizes from 38 to 50. We guarantee this Coat to give perfect satisfaction, or will replace free of charge. Our price is **\$10.00**

DRY GOODS DEPT.

Our stock is complete now in every particular for the Fall and Winter demands. In our Dry Goods Dept. we show a heavy range of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising: Dress Goods, Flannels, Flannelettes, Shirts, Gingshams, Wrapperettes, Blankets in white and grey, Comforters.

Heavy Dress Goods
Nice Heavy Dress Goods, 42-in. wide, suitable for Children's Fall and Winter Dresses, in stripes and plain. Our price..... **35c**

Wrapperettes
We show a large range in this line 38-in wide. Our price..... **10c**

Flannelette Blankets
We are lowest in the trade for this line. Our prices are as follows:
10x4, per pair..... **95c**
11x4, per pair..... **1.25**
12x4, per pair..... **1.50**

Prints and Gingshams
A New Fall Stock in dark colors. Our price is..... **12 1-2c**



HARDWARE DEPT.

Gurney Oxford Chancellor Steel Ranges

If you haven't seen the New Gurney Oxford Chancellor Steel Range, you have yet to see the sweetest medium priced Steel Range on the market. Notice the convincing merits that quickly interest the best critical buyer:
Large roomy swarming closet with drop door; when down will act as a shelf to rest dishes on.
The dividing strip on top of oven ensures an even fire travel over front as well as back of oven, also expanded metal and asbestos on top and down sides. These points prove why it bakes best.
Grates pull right out and can be quickly adapted to coal or wood use without disturbing linings; fitted with new reversible grate. Round cornered fire box that prevents clogging of ashes.
Feet on base; thus easy to clean. Large broiling top. A slight turn of the crank and the front section is lifted at an angle. It is noiseless in action and easy to operate.
Come in and let us show you this range, it is a dandy.
Also see the "Oxford Quick Meal." This Range at \$45.00 is a record breaker.

Harvesters' Gloves and Mitts

The largest stock and the smallest prices are the two main factors that make our glove and mitt business the largest in the city. Just now we are showing extra good values in Harvesters' Gloves and Mitts. Note the following specials:

Heavy Canvas Gloves, 4 pairs for..... **25c**
Heavy Canvas Gauntlet Gloves, 2 pairs for..... **25c**
Muleskin Mitts..... **25c**
Muleskin One Finger Mitts..... **30c**
Muleskin Gloves..... **40c**
Muleskin One Finger Gauntlets..... **40c**
Muleskin Gauntlet Gloves..... **50c**
Horsehide Gloves, per pair..... **75c**
Horsehide Gauntlet Gloves..... **\$1.00**
Extra Quality Select Horsehide Gloves..... **\$1.50**

FINE DRIVING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS

Dogskin Driving Gloves..... **\$1.25**
Dogskin Gauntlet Driving Gloves..... **1.50**
Extra Fine Gauntlet Driving Gloves..... **2.50**
Silk Lined Gauntlet Driving Gloves..... **2.50**

Tapestry Art Squares

Special purchase just received and put into stock. Note the following special prices:

Size 3x3 yards..... **\$10.50**
Size 3x3 1/2 yards..... **12.50**
Size 3x4 yards..... **14.50**

Linoleums
4 yards wide. Will cover your floors without a seam and give splendid wear. Excellent block and tile patterns. Regular 75c and 85c per square yard. On special sale, special, per square yard..... **65c**

Lace Curtain Sale
100 pairs of the best Lace Curtains ever shown under \$9.00. Six splendid patterns. Our special price, per pair..... **\$1.50**

IN THE DRUG SECTION

PICTURE POSTALS

We have all the new ones—local, comic and western views. Come and take a look through our Postals; you will be sure to find the line that suits you.

2 for 5c
Canadian Moonlight Scenes
Western Farming and Ranching Views
Art Studies
Maple Leaf Greetings from Regina

Floral Greetings
Metal Deer
Metal Good Luck Cards
10c, 3 for 25c

"LION BRAND" Clothing for Boys

MANNISH IN STYLE—DURABLE IN WEAR

There's long wear ahead of it—and a long guarantee behind it.
The moment the garment rests on your boy, the responsibility of its wear rests on us.
This guarantee is made without any hesitation, because there's nothing in the quality to make us hesitate in giving it.

We know what's in "Lion Brand," therefore we know what you'll get out of it.
Made from the famous Hewsom All-wool Tweeds. Coats have concave shoulders, unbreakable fronts, double elbows.
Knickerbockers have double seat and knees, double-stitched seams and pockets, silks lined.

Prices range from \$3.95 to \$10.00

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Vol. 11 No. 10

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