

# The West.

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

## HILLIAR FOR WEYBURN

### Conservatives Nominates a Winner in This Important Constituency—Will Redeem Riding for the Conservatives

The postponed convention of the Conservative party of the Weyburn constituency was held in Tucker Hall Wednesday afternoon, when a large number of delegates from the local and outside polling districts were present.

John McTaggart, president of the association, called the convention to order, stating that this being an adjourned meeting they would at once proceed with the nomination of a candidate for the legislature.

Mayor R. R. Smith placed the name of T. H. Hilliar before the convention. In nominating Mr. Hilliar, he said that he was pleased to place before the convention a man who was well and favorably known in the constituency, one who had been a member of the party, one who had lived long in the constituency; in fact had lived here as long as the constituency had been in existence. His nominee, he said, was a man amply capable of representing this constituency in a manner which would be a credit to himself and the people whom he represented.

In seconding the nomination of Mr. Hilliar, Dr. G. M. Bowman stated that it gave him much pleasure in so doing. That statement, he said, was more or less a meaningless form, but in this case it was not so. The pleasure he gave him was sincere. He believed the candidate was one who would represent the people of the whole constituency, not a portion of it, but the entire people. This constituency is a farming district and the farming interest must be considered and in T. H. Hilliar the farmers had a man who would give their interests and welfare all just consideration.

W. J. Mackey, of Midsale, then placed before the convention the name of Dr. R. H. Smith. The people of his district, he said, had a choice of candidate, and wished that he would represent them in giving to the convention the name of a man who was so well and favorably known to them and whom it would give them much pleasure in supporting in the coming contest. This nomination was seconded by Geo. E. Sawyer.

Dr. Smith immediately arose and expressed his thanks for the honor shown him by their desire that he be come a candidate, and their assurance of support should be given to contest the election, but owing to circumstances which had recently arisen, he asked that his name be withdrawn if it would be favorable to the man who had placed his name before the convention.

In accepting the withdrawal, Mr. Mackey stated that he had desired to see Dr. Smith become a candidate, as he was a man so well known and popular in his district, but as it was the wish of Dr. Smith to decline he would accept his withdrawal and assure the convention that the candidate named would receive his and his district's hearty support through the coming campaign.

At this juncture the president called a short recess, after which the following petition was presented to the candidate:

"We the undersigned electors of the constituency of Weyburn met in convention at Weyburn on this 12th day of October, 1910, humbly pray Mr. T. H. Hilliar, the unanimous choice of the convention, to accept the nomination as candidate for the provincial legislature at the coming elections."

This petition was signed by a large number of the party supporters from all parts of the constituency, every man present at the convention showing much enthusiasm in doffering every support possible.

T. H. Hilliar was then called upon to address the convention, and a round of applause broke forth as he took the floor.

In accepting the nomination he wished to thank the gentlemen who had moved his name before the convention, and the kind words spoken to him, and also the gentlemen who had seconded the nomination, and all present for their unanimous support of the convention. He deeply felt the honor accorded him in the nomination and while he felt that there were others in the party who were more qualified and capable of representing the people of Weyburn constituency, the nomination was given him in such a way that he felt he could not decline the honor. He assured them that if elected to serve the people in the next legislature he would do so to the utmost of his ability, that he would truly represent the whole people. The work of organizing and canvassing the constituency, he stated, was an enormous task and aside from his own

campaigning asked the assistance of every member of the party. After speaking briefly on the party issues he commended his remarks by again thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Archie Gillis, M.L.A. for the constituency of Pipestone, and Thomas Blacklock, of Regina, then addressed the convention. The convention was then adjourned, every one feeling that the harmony and good fellowship existing at the meeting had but one indication, and that was for the success of the party at the next provincial election.

## REDUCTION IN THE DUTY

### On Agricultural Implements Strongly Favored by F. W. G. Haultain—Favors Government Ownership and Operation of H.B. Railway

Last week, while in Toronto, Mr. Haultain discussed issues affecting the West. In the following interview with The News he stated his position on the duty on agricultural implements: "The general idea seems to me that before any question of reciprocity is broached, we should try and bring the tariffs of the two countries nearer together. When that time comes we can then talk about reciprocity."

This statement was made to The News today by Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, the former Premier of the Northwest Territories, and now leader of the Opposition in the Saskatchewan Legislature.

While adverse to reciprocity negotiations under present conditions, a reduction of the duty on agricultural implements.

A Live Question. "This is a very live question in the West, regardless of politics. While the average man naturally wishes the implements to be free, I should say, speaking personally, that a considerable reduction would satisfy us. The more it is reduced, of course, the more it would please us. I could not say that we would demand an absolute sweeping away of the tariff."

In regard to the Hudson Bay Railway Mr. Haultain said that the general opinion in the West was in favor of the road being not only built and owned but operated by the Government.

Government Owned Elevators. The chief question that would come before the Legislature at the December session, would probably be the advisability of Government-owned elevators. He was strongly in favor of the provinces owning the inland ones and the Federal Government the terminal elevators.

## LOCAL OPTION CONTSTS.

### Petitions Filed and Vote on Bylaws Will be Held on December 12.

The following cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities and local improvement districts have filed petitions in regard to local option and will vote on a bylaw on December 12th:

Cities—Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

Towns—Orbow, Estevan, Alameda, Weyburn, Caron, Mortlach, Maple Creek, Carlyle, Arcola, Balgonie, Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Yorkton, Davidson, North Battleford, Battleford.

Villages—Gainsborough, Carleton Place, Glenavon, Marion, North Portal, Pinto, Roche Perce, Taylorton, Bienfait, Frobiisher, Hitchcock, Browning, Macoun, Midsale, Halbrite, McTaggart, Trosacks, Forward, Lang, Wilcox, Drinkwater, Pense, Belle Plain, Boharm, Antler, Redvers, Wauchope, Condie, Richardson, Pilot, Butte, Wolvyn, Montmartre, Kaiser, McLean, Summerberry, Grenfell, Rocanville, Welby, Gerald, Hazelhills, Tantalion, Aberdeen, Balcarres, Fort Qu'Appelle, Graven, Kisbey, Bethune, Findlayter, Eyebrow, Brownlee, Churchbridge, McNutt, Saltcoats, Aylesbury, Tagaske, Bridgeford, Elbow, Strongfield, Harvey, Rookby, Storaway, Orcandia, Strongside, Glavin, Bladsworth, Kenaston, Dundurn, Dellsie, Laura, Tesse, Harris, Landia, Rosetown, Rosethorn, Melfort, Raddison, Falding, Borden, Rurell, Heynon, Maidstone, Lashburn.

Rural Municipalities—Numbers: 3, 6, 35, 36, 67, 68, 69, 90, 99, 103, 65, 66, 96, 97, 127, 128, 129, 130, 157, 155, 193, 201, 252, 253, 214, 345, 315, 496, 471, 472.

Local Improvement Districts—Numbers: 1, 2, 4, 5, 23, 24, 70, 71, 72, 73, 129, 130, 160, 161, 162, 63, 54, 159, 158, 121, 154, 151, 152, 156, 187, 189, 190, 217, 22, 222, 223, 254, 244, 251, 316, 287, 465, 437.

Summarized, the totals are: Cities, 4; Towns, 17; Villages, 82; Rural Municipalities, 31; Local Improvement Districts, 40.

## HURRICANE IN FLORIDA

### West Indian Hurricane sweeps the Entire Florida Peninsula—Great Damage to Property and Many Lives Lost

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 12.—What undoubtedly will prove to be one of the most destructive of storms last night and today swept the entire Florida Peninsula doing damage estimated at several million dollars.

Forty thousand square miles of territory south of Jacksonville have been torn out means of communication with the outside world for over 24 hours. The last report from this section embracing all that territory south of a line from Tampa to St. Augustine, told of hurricane winds hourly increasing and rapidly falling barometers. The crops in that territory and the vast trucking industry probably are ruined. Along the eastern coast many lives are believed to have been lost and the property damage is great.

Key West (via Havana), Oct. 12.—The tropical hurricane which has been sweeping over the West Indies and southern waters for the last five days, took Key West in its grip yesterday and tore away the roofs of houses, shook a number of buildings from their foundations, blew vessels from their moorings and did other damage, the extent of which cannot yet be estimated.

The first mutterings of the storm were heard on Thursday. The wind rose and a deluge of rain came down. This storm continued until Sunday when the wind velocity not exceeding ten miles an hour. Then there was a lull for several hours, but in the evening the hurricane swept over the island fiercely until, by Monday, the wind registered 90 miles an hour when the recorder was blown off. The south beach section and the western part of the city suffered the greatest effects from the storm. The sea poured over the low shore and many houses facing the storm were either wrecked or blown from their blocks.

The damage to the electric company's plant amounts to \$50,000, while the naval station will cost many thousands of dollars to put in repair. The steamer Olivette broke from her moorings at the peninsula and the Occidental S. S. Company's wharf had swung into an abutment. Several schooners were dismasted and sunk in the harbor.

Three lives are reported lost. Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 12.—That the property damage throughout the state will total several millions, and that there has been loss of life, is not doubted here. The loss in this city is great. The only means of communication with the outside world is a single postal telegraph wire between here and Augusta.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 12.—With sinking barometer and winds slightly less violent than at times last night, it is evident that the West Indian hurricane will pass to the Atlantic. The wind changed from the north-east to east, indicating the centre of the storm somewhere off Middle Peninsula.

No loss of life is reported here. Strong north-west winds last night have caused the tides on the east coast to be higher than ever before in years. At St. Augustine, the ocean is making a clean sweep of the sea walls with the houses near the wall in danger, according to the last message.

Along the east coast several miles of tracks are under water and other sections are washed away. The last message from Key West was that the water was beginning to pour into the buildings. As practically every wire in South Florida is down, it is impossible to ascertain the damage it has done to the Associated Press wire from Jacksonville to Tampa, the last thread of communication with any point in the storm swept territory south of here was severed.

## CRIPPEN ON TRIAL

### Court Room Crowded at Opening—Counsel for the Crown Reviews Case in His Address to the Jury

London, Oct. 12.—Every seat in the chief court at Old Bailey was filled this morning when the Chief Justice took his seat on the bench. The court was filled with officials and barristers, while numerous pressmen crowded the limited space in the press gallery and overflowed behind the dock. Fortunately but few of the general public had seats. The only man in the court who had elbow room was Crippen himself in the spacious dock. Crown counsel were R. D. Muir, Francis Humphrey and Ingleby Odde, while the defendant was represented by Tobin Huntley, Jenkins and H. D. Rouse.

When the chief justice was seated Crippen was summoned and stepped briskly in front of the dock when the charge was read. Crippen answered quietly but firmly "Not guilty, my Lord." The jury was then sworn in an operation Crippen watched closely as he stood with closed hands leaning in front of the dock.

Counsel's Address. Muir's opening address to the jury was a calm and unimpassioned recital of facts, devoid of all oratorical and rhetorical effects, but none the less clear and easily followed. Without any preface Muir referred to Crippen's age and business of a quasi-medical kind. Crippen's wife was a music hall artist, fond of dress and

handsome and well-selected stock in each of the departments. On the second floor is found the house, furnishing and ladies' furnishing and fur departments, also a splendid rest room for the patrons of the store. Here also are found the business offices, and to them a splendid cash carrier system brings all the receipts and checks from every department. The system is one of the best in vogue and its installation is in keeping with the progressiveness of this establishment.

The splendid array of show windows presented a gorgeous sight on Tuesday morning when they were shown to the public. The costly and beautiful goods and their exquisite arrangement presented an attractive sight seldom seen except in the larger cities.

R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd., have created a mercantile establishment that is a credit to their business ability and will be one of the show points of the city. That their courage and energy will be appreciated by the citizens is assured.

The Evidence. The first witness called was Crippen's landlady who stated that Crippen had been a tenant for five years. The reason of leaving was owing to the death of his wife.

Dr. Burroughs said Crippen showed great grief. Cross-examined, the witness said that Crippen was exceedingly kind towards his wife, and solicitous for her comfort.

Mrs. Crippen's Conduct. Bruce Miller of Chicago gave evidence to the effect that he made the acquaintance of Belle Elmore in England in 1899 and last saw her in 1904. Greetings had passed between them occasionally since. Answering Tobin Miller said he was a real estate agent and had visited Mrs. Crippen during her husband's absence in America many times.

"Were you fond of her?" "I was."

"Did you write to her as a lover?" "It was friendship, but once in a while I gave her presents."

"Were you more than a friend?" "I could not be, as she was married."

By Chief Justice: "Were there any improper relations between you?" "No, sir."

Tobin: "Did you sign the letters to her 'love and kisses to round eyes'?" Miller, under pressure, admitted he

## THE GLASGOW HOUSE

Departmental Stores

### An Invitation!

We cordially invite you to come and inspect our new Store on 11th Ave. and Hamilton Street. "A Greater Store for a Greater Regina."

Where to Find the Departments

The Store building fronts three sides of a square, with three entrances—from 11th Avenue, from Hamilton Street, and from the street on the east side. Any Department on the ground floor may be immediately entered from one of these doors.

Entering from 11th Avenue, the Dry Goods Department is on the right, occupying the north-west quarter of the store. The Shoe Department occupies a similar position on the left—filling the north-east quarter. The Drug Department is in the extreme north-east corner. Entering from Hamilton Street, the Clothing and Men's Furnishings are on the right hand, filling the entire south-western quarter of this floor. We aim to make this the finest department of its kind in the city. The Dry Goods section is on the left from the door.

From the east entrance, you will find the Grocery Section on the left, taking up the entire south-east quarter of the floor. This is the most perfectly fitted grocery in the city, and the stock is complete in every detail. To the right from the entrance are the Shoes and Drug Store.

The second floor, reached by the stairway or elevator, is given over to Ladies' Wear and House-furnishings. The offices are also on this floor; also a "Rest Room," etc., etc. The third floor will be used as a Furniture Showroom, Trunks, Valises, etc.

## McAra Bros. & Wallace

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FIRE INSURANCE effected in the Strongest Companies. MONEY TO LOAN—Private and Company funds for City and Farm loans at lowest current rates. CITY AND FARM PROPERTY bought, sold and managed.

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## Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital authorized ..... \$10,000,000  
Capital subscribed ..... 5,575,000  
Capital paid up ..... 5,830,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 5,330,000

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

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Lloyds Bank, Ltd. 71 Lombard St. LONDON. BRANCHES IN PROVINCES OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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## WRIGHT BROS.

### Undertakers and Embalmers.

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

had kissed Mrs. Crippen, but denied illicit relationship.

"Why did you stop at kissing?" "I wanted to behave as a gentleman."

He wrote Mrs. Crippen up to January last and sometimes sent his love. Her replies never contained endearing terms. She did not resent his attentions.

Mrs. Johnson, Miss LeNeve's landlady, gave evidence regarding the seclusion of large stocks of clothing which had belonged to Belle Elmore. Other evidence was given regarding Crippen's business and preparations for flight, including the purchase of a boy's suit.

## A Splendid Mercantile Establishment

The R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd., are now in their new building, the finest structure in the mercantile trade between Winnipeg and the Coast. A strenuous day's work on Monday placed the establishment in a position to accommodate the patrons of the store on Tuesday, and all day it was crowded with visitors, who were impressed with the immensity of the undertaking.

The first floor is divided in many departments—dry goods and staples, notions, gent's furnishings and clothing, confectionery and demonstration, groceries and provisions, drugs, and boots and shoes. There is everything there and a place for every thing. The beautiful oak fixtures and mirrors make fitting surroundings for the

handsome and well-selected stock in each of the departments. On the second floor is found the house, furnishing and ladies' furnishing and fur departments, also a splendid rest room for the patrons of the store. Here also are found the business offices, and to them a splendid cash carrier system brings all the receipts and checks from every department. The system is one of the best in vogue and its installation is in keeping with the progressiveness of this establishment.

The top floor is devoted solely to furniture, and a well-selected stock will be placed there in a few days. This spacious floor will make a magnificent showroom for the stock of furniture.

One is struck with the extent and completeness of this great establishment.



The above cut shows R. H. Williams & Sons new departmental block as it will appear with two additional stories added to the large building erected this year and which opened to the public for the first time Tuesday.

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**BAD FIRE IN MONTREAL**

Seven Killed in Blaze—Big Building Containing Twenty-Five Business Concerns Easy Prey to Devouring Flames

Montreal, Oct. 12.—Seven lives are believed to have been lost in a fire which destroyed the King's Hall building on St. Catherine street early today. Five bodies have been found. The dead are: F. Whittall, night watchman, wife an two small children; Charles Thresh, Boston, Mass., manager of a billiard parlor. Missing: Harry Richards and an unknown negro, employees in the building.

After a thrilling rescue by the firemen, soon after the blaze was discovered, it was supposed that all the occupants had escaped. It was not till this afternoon, when relatives made enquiries for the victims, that the ruins were searched and the bodies found. Watchman Whittall died while trying to save his family. His body was found with his two children clasped in his arms, while nearby was the body of his wife. Financial loss is \$150,000.

Twenty-five business concerns including banks, dentists, dressmakers and others, were burned out.

Search for the Missing.

Till noon today it was supposed that the fire had merely meant a loss of property and that the only persons who were endangered were Edgar Coates and John Jones, who were most dramatically rescued from the roof of the burning building. But shortly after noon relatives of the night watchman, F. Whittall, made inquiries, and stated that since the fire nothing had been heard of him and his family, although they had their residence on the fifth floor of the building.

Intervues proved fruitless. Then it was realized that the fire had proved a real holocaust and that the entire family had perished. Careful search of the smoking ruins was made and it was not long before the worst fears were realized when 'the remains' of Whittall and his family were found. It was evident that a desperate effort had been made by Whittall to save his family and himself.

Finding the Bodies.

Whittall's body was discovered covered with debris with his two children in his arms, all three being covered over the heads with a blanket, which he had evidently used in an effort to burst through the smoke and flames when he was overcome.

A few feet away the body of Mrs. Whittall was found. None of the victim's bodies were severely burned, it being evident that they had been suffocated by the smoke.

Further search resulted in the discovery of the body of Charles Thresh in his room on the third floor. He had come from Boston only a month ago to take charge of the billiard hall and occupied an apartment in the building. The bodies of the two victims are still undiscovered. It is, however, practically certain that they, however Harry Richards and the negro whose name is unknown yet, slept in rooms on the top floor where the fire was the fiercest and nothing had been heard of them. It is supposed that their bodies are still hidden in the ruins. There were thirteen tenants who slept in the building and many of these had narrow escapes so sudden in that they did the flames spread.

Money for Centennial.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The Winnipeg delegation which arrived in Ottawa last night to ask Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues for a grant of \$2,500,000 to the Selkirk Centennial Exposition in 1914, did not see the ministers until 1 o'clock today. Mayor Evans presented a memorial laying the matter before Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Fisher. Sir Wilfrid said that he had not had an opportunity to give the matter any further consideration since July. The proposal was discussed in Winnipeg. Hon. W. S. Fielding said the promoters of the exposition were entitled to much consideration and that the matter will be taken up by the cabinet without delay. To this Sir Wilfrid agreed.

New Canal.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—That the appropriation for the commencement of construction work on a new Welland Canal will be made at the forthcoming session is a statement of W. M. Gorman, M.P., who is here interviewing ministers about it. Mr. Gorman says he has had assurances to that effect. The original idea was to enlarge the present canal from Port Colborne ten miles, and then construct a cut-off. Surveys, however, have disclosed a dangerous bed of quicksand on the route of the cut-off, and an entirely new canal is now proposed. It would start about six miles west of Port Colborne and have its outlet at the mouth of the Jordan river, a distance of twenty-two miles.

**REPORT ON INDIANS**

Living Much Better Than Formerly—A Slight Decrease in Number But Are in a Much More Prosperous Condition

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The report of the department of Indian affairs for the fiscal year, ending March 31st, is out. It is the most satisfactory yet issued by the department, showing that the mild winter and development of settlement in the west have made things much better for the aborigines. The only province which shows any moral decline, says the report, is British Columbia, but this is due to the fact that it is the last of the Canadian west to feel the effects of white "civilization" in districts in which Indians are chief ly located.

The entrance of railways, with its accompanying influx of settlers, into what tribes have from time immemorial regarded as their hunting grounds and fishing stations, has created, more especially in the north-west coast and Naas and Scheena river districts, a feeling of unrest, which has been fanned into strength actuated by motives somewhat difficult to comprehend.

The Indians claim that under the old proclamation and in other ways their rights to the country until so assured by them are recognized and assured which renders the issue to one between them and the provincial government. The whole matter is being gone into by the department of justice and the department is watching the interests of the Indians in expectation of an early and peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The Indians are commencing to appreciate the advantages of attention to their modes of living and to agriculture and the result is shown in the increased property and comfort. The earnings of Indians in the year under review increased by over \$83,000.

The report of the department of Indian affairs shows that there are now in the Indian reserves of the country 110,597 Indians, as compared with 111,943 during the previous years. A net decrease of 446. There were 2,499 Indian births during the year while there were but 2,102 deaths, leaving a net decrease of 397 in aboriginal population. While the reports from various reserves still continues to tell of the ravages of alcohol among the most of them it is evident that evil effects are less than they were and the prospect of red men are correspondingly brighter.

**BOURASSA'S PLATFORM**

Enumerated in an Interview Given An American Journal—Will Not Seek to Rupture Friendly Relations Between Canada and Britain

In the New York Herald of the 9th the following interview with Mr. Henri Bourassa appears:

"What is the purpose of the Nationalist or party movement?" Mr. Bourassa was asked.

"The nationalist movement is a doctrine, not a party. It arose from the participation of Canada in the South Africa War. Apart from the merits of the conflict, we considered that Canada should not play into the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, who was taking advantage of the feeling created throughout the empire, largely through the influence of Cecil Rhodes and the South African Chartered Company and their press organization to draw the colonies for the first time into a large scheme of imperial militarism.

"On the same ground, we oppose the present naval policy of the Laurier government as well as the more or less defined contributory policy of Mr. R. L. Borden, (the Conservative leader in the House of Commons. We hold that the sole principle of self-government and decentralization which has worked so well in the up-building of the Empire should apply to its military defence. We hold that the defence of such part of the Empire should be organized according to local conditions.

"For example, we think it absurd that Canada should start on an ill-defined naval policy and add a few units to the six hundred or more ships of all classes in the Royal Navy, when she has not yet found the means of organizing the defence of the 3,500 miles of her frontier, and doing nothing to protect her seaports or the entrance to the St. Lawrence.

"The only possible attack on Canada would come from the United States. We earnestly hope that the friendly feelings and good sense of the people of both countries will prevent in the future, as in the past, all danger of that sort. But, should it unfortunately arise, we do not think that Great Britain is willing or able to defend us.

"We have been charged with lack of pride because we have stated that the Monroe Doctrine was still a sufficient protection to Canada against aggression of powers outside America. But we have learned that lesson from some of the highest British authorities, including Lord Charles Bessborough and even from our own Minister of Militia, Sir Frederick Borden.

Broad Question of Policy.

"Moreover, we think the question of defence cannot be raised without looking carefully into the most of the constitutional consequences that will arise from such changes as are proposed by the various groups of British or Canadian imperialists. Canada is to share in the wars of Britain all over the world she must also have a word to say in the policy that prepares, conducts and settles wars and unless the Britons of Canada have degenerated, they will be the first to claim a right in the general administration of the Empire.

"Now this is a pretty far reaching idea. It means that the whole diplomatic service of Great Britain, so admirable in its traditions, its tenacity and its discretion, would have to be conducted by a body—call it Imperial Parliament, Council or Board—responsible to various free communities all over the globe, whose political, economic and ethical conditions widely differ and whose interests are sometimes a variance.

"We believe we can most effectively help, strengthen the Empire by devoting all our energies, mental, physical and financial to the developing of our own country. Let every part of the Empire do the same and the Empire at large will be far stronger and more united for peace or for war than one standard of government and defence.

"What is your programme with regard to trade?"

"That Canada should retain full control of her fiscal policy. We do not object to trade agreements mutually advantageous, with Great Britain or the sister colonies but believe it would be a great drawback to our trade and industry if Canada were tied up by some kind of imperial silver thread that would prevent her making arrangements with the United States or other foreign countries.

Called Essentially Canadian.

"As you may see, the movement has nothing of a racial, religious or sectional character. It is essentially Canadian. We even hold that it success would strengthen rather than weaken the solidarity of the British Empire. We want for Canada the largest measure of autonomy compatible with the maintenance of British connection. We ask for no radical change in the status; but, should a change be necessary, we think it should be in the direction of independence, Canada remaining a friendly ally of Great Britain rather than toward imperialist or annexation to the United States."

"But would not an independent Canada require a navy?"

"We think Canada's military system should mainly consist in the defence

**OPENING OF PARLIAMENT**

Will Be On November 17th—Last Session Before a General Election—Will Be a Very Important Session

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The third session of the eleventh parliament of Canada has been summoned to meet on Thursday, November 17th. This decision was reached today by the cabinet council, and the proclamation calling the members together will be contained in this week's issue of the Canada Gazette.

Although the government's legislative programme for the session is not yet definitely drafted, it is known that the seasonal propaganda will be fairly heavy. At the same time, however, there should not be in legislation proposed anything of a very contentious nature and it is expected that the departure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues for the Imperial Conference next May in London. The session will be the last one before the next general election and it may be expected that the Opposition will prolong it to a considerable extent with a view of getting a campaign started. Outside of the tariff question, however, which will probably come in for considerable debate, there should be no subject likely to provoke any long partisan discussion such as was the naval question last session.

Terminal Elevator Legislation.

One of the principal bills which will come up will be the finance minister's measure for the revision of the banking act, postponed from last year. This, however, should not provoke any partisan debate. Another important item of government legislation will be in connection with the proposal for the government control of terminal elevators as intimated already by Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his tour of Western Canada. It is understood that the bill will be modelled along the lines of the Minnesota act dealing with the grain elevators.

Hon. Mr. Fisher will have copyright legislation extending Canada's present jurisdiction over copyrights as a result of his mission to London. As already announced Hon. Mr. Templeman will introduce a bill providing for more adequate government supervision of the manufacture and sale of explosives. The outlines of this bill were announced at a recent conference of the provincial representatives here to consider the matter.

Whether or not the long deferred question of the expansion of the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec will come up for final action this session will depend largely on the attitude of Manitoba and Ontario. If these two provinces can come to an agreement with each other on the question of territory to be annexed and if the Roblin government will meet the Federal government on the question of financial terms, as intimated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Winnipeg, there will be nothing to prevent the boundary extensions from going through this session.

Questions of transportation will be usual bulk large on the sessional programme. These will include the question of the government's policy in regard to the construction and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, the reopening of the Welland Canal, the carrying out of the government policy of constructing a 35-foot channel in the St. Lawrence up to Montreal, and the provision for the proposed international tribunal for the control of railway rates on international traffic.

The tariff situation and promised trade negotiations with the United States will undoubtedly be a matter for consideration.

In regard to the tariff question I, of course, difficult to forecast as yet with any authority the result of the present movement for better trade relations with the United States for a lowering of the tariff in accordance with the demands from Western Canada. These matters have to be still carefully considered by the government. In the matter of trade regulations with the United States, it is understood that preliminary correspondence, looking to the resumption of negotiations as left off last spring will be exchanged within the next few days between Ottawa and Washington.

Data as to the various aspects of Canadian trade with the United States is now being secured and being analyzed by Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson, who will have charge of the negotiations with the United States representatives. In any event it is not expected that any definite agreement can be reached without somewhat long negotiations. The conference between the representatives of the two countries will probably both be held at Ottawa and Washington next week. Hon. Mr. Fielding writes this week to Secretary of State Knox, stating that the Canadian government was now ready to resume negotiations. Mr. Knox's reply has not yet been received. It is expected that the first conference will be held in Ottawa within a fortnight or so.

The proposals of the mother country have not yet been definitely formulated, but it is especially assured that Canada will seek to obtain more favorable terms for such natural products as fish, coal and other minerals, timber and agricultural products entering the United States from Canada. American authorities will probably

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**Will Marry the Girl.** Huntsville, Oct. 13.—For applying a coat of tar and a black snake whip to the person of a young man named Baker, Thomas Spiers, a well known farmer of this district, was this morning fined \$10 and costs by Magistrate Hutcheson and Mayor Callahan. Spiers admitted making the attack, but pleaded justification on the ground that Baker had destroyed the happiness of his home and the character of his daughter. The magistrate showed sympathy for Spiers' position and imposed a nominal fine. The marriage of Baker and the young woman will take place tomorrow.

**CHILL ME**  
 Strong Arberta Fruit It is Important Western

The Canada running a set should the article by J. Alta. is of I ers:

"I would station that the importance is to assist the exporting While there which we far and feeders of both the glected all o ada. Speakin toba, Saskate account of o ports it is the full thing to even fair co markets. Sp of Alberta, th is very unsa surety of a fair price. I had to sell a cattle and b the present radical change best agricultu the product could name o of both to e sure market, ough to imat expect good believe we at some price e of the dealer here for over shipped beef and have stu fully with ager's associati verdict is th the hog trad unless we c Alberta can increase th kinds of conu ports of A thing except At present n grains for ex at barely las these grains dead meat would be lar Western Sta the beef tru lions, the p made their Argentine Br to the promu holds a try wholly b Australia als by such a t greatest of done absolut porting. I s it possible to er, stock bre man of the V ly interested, at present end, they w hoping that dropped by, come into b natural adv progressive

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October 19, 1910  
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### CHILLED MEAT TRADE

**Strong Article From An Alberta Farmer—Claims That It Is One of the Most Important Subjects to the Western Farmer**

The Canadian Farmer, of Toronto, is running a series of articles on "What should the Canadian government do for agriculture," and the following article by Jas. Wilson, of Innisfail Alta., is of interest to all stock raisers:

"I would say without the least hesitation that the thing of the most importance for the government or other is to assist by some means or other the exporting of our meat products. While there are many questions in which we farmers and stock breeders and feeders are greatly interested this branch of the farm is sadly neglected all over the Dominion of Canada. Speaking particularly of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on account of our long haul to the sea ports it is the most foolish and wasteful thing to try and land out stock in even fair condition on the British markets. Speaking more particularly of Alberta, the trade in cattle and hogs is very unsatisfactory. There is no surety of a steady market at even fair price. For many years we have had to sell at a loss, and while both cattle and hogs are good demand at the present time, it will require a radical change to induce many of our best agriculturists to again take up the production of cattle and hogs. I could name many who have gone on of both to stay out until there is a sure market. We are not foolish enough to imagine that we can always expect good or large profits; but we believe we are entitled to a market at some price and not be at the mercy of the dealers. I have been here for over 12 years, and have always shipped best cattle on my own account and have studied the conditions carefully with agricultural and other farmers' associations. And the unanimous verdict is that neither the cattle nor the hog trade will ever take its proper place in the trade of the Dominion unless we can export chilled meats. Alberta can produce all kinds of grasses that are necessary, and all kinds of course grains and roots, and portions of Alberta are suitable for no thing except cattle and horse ranges. At present many are growing courses, grains for exporting to other provinces; at barely laborers' wages, whereas if these grains were fed to stock and dead meat larger profits. Look at the Western States for example. While the best beef has made their millions, the producers and others have made their thousands. Look at the Argentine Republic. It was brought to the prominent position which it now holds as a meat-producing country wholly by the dead meat trade. Australia also has greatly benefited by such a trade; but Canada, the greatest of all coming nations, has done absolutely nothing in meat exporting. I sincerely believe that were it possible to place before every farmer, stock breeder and feeder or dairyman of the West, who is not personally interested in keeping conditions at present for a narrow and selfish end, they would vote with enthusiasm for a chilled meat trade, and I am hoping that this question will not be dropped by the press until this trade is obtained, and then Canada will come into her great position by her natural advantages and because of progressive agriculturists."

**MAILS FOR FAR NORTH.**  
P. O. Department Make Special Arrangements for Winter Service.  
Ottawa, Oct. 15.—The Post Office department has arranged for a special mail service, similar to that provided last winter, to Fort Resolution, Fort McPherson and intermediate points. Mail will leave Edmonton on November 29th for Fort McMurray (or Fort McKay), Fort Chipewyan, Smith Landing, Fort Smith, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Weyley, Fort Norman, Fort Goodhope, Fort McPherson. Mail will leave Edmonton on 6th January and 7th February for Fort McMurray (or Fort McKay), Fort Chipewyan, Smith Landing, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Hay River, Fort Providence. It is necessary mail matter for these despatches to be letters only. The weight of each letter is to be not more than one ounce. Letters may be registered but not insured. Preference letters and second to ordinary letters, according to date of posting.

**OPERATOR WAS DRUNK.**  
C. P. R. Operator Pays \$50 Fine—Lives Were Imperilled.  
Sudbury, Ont., Oct. 16.—For being drunk while on duty on the night of October 2nd, the operator at Rumford Junction was fined \$50 and costs, and in default one month's imprisonment in the Sudbury police court. The C. P. R. caused the man's prosecution. He paid his fine. All C. P. R. train stop at Rumford Junction for orders but the crew of a freight found conditions on the morning of Oct. 2nd which they, or other trainmen had not seen for a long time and in all likelihood will not see again for many days. They found the operator drunk and in a stupor at his post. The matter was at once reported to the railway officials.

### TOOK CARBOLIC ROUTE.

**Man From Saskatoon Found Dead in Room in Winnipeg Hotel.**  
Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—The man who registered as "Hunter, H. C." and is believed to have arrived from Saskatoon, was found dead in a room at the Commercial Hotel on Saturday evening. The only thing in his possession was a bottle of carbolic acid, which according to the label, had been purchased in Saskatoon, and it is believed that he had taken some of the drug. He was about fifty years of age, with black hair and a small mustache, turning grey, and about five feet tall. He was a workman, and so far has not been identified.

**AFTER TAMMANY.**  
Roosevelt Handles Big Organization Without Gloves.  
Elmira, Oct. 14.—With one broadsword for Tammany and another for Wall street, Theodore Roosevelt opened his campaign today for the Republican state ticket. His slogan was: "You are wanted in Room 212, are you going?" Room 212, in a Rochester hotel, was occupied by Charles G. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, during the Democratic state convention. Col. Roosevelt has only one theme for his speeches. It was what he termed the alliance between Wall street and Tammany Hall, which he said was the most complete alliance between corrupt business and corrupt political bosses, which the state had been since the days of Tweed. If the Democrats won the election, he said, Tammany Hall and Wall Street would dominate to the detriment of the people.

**Convict Claims Authorship.**  
Wm. Huckle, now serving a seven-year sentence in Kingston Penitentiary for alleged blackmail, while engaged in the private detective business in Hamilton, has written the Anglican Archbishop of Ottawa, claiming authorship of hymn 678, "Just for Today," in the book of common prayer. He says:

"In July, 1878, I was addressing an open-air meeting in Hyde Park, England, my subject being 'Infidelity versus Christianity.' During my remarks I referred to the love of God as exemplified in the provision He had made for man's sustenance. An infidel in the audience interrupted me asking why we prayed to God for 'daily bread; why not ask for a year's supply?' In reply I told a story of a little girl, who upon being asked the same question replied, 'Because we do not want stale bread, we want fresh bread each day.' Upon reaching my home and thinking about the incident I composed a leaflet entitled 'Just for today,' which I recited the following Sunday at an open-air meeting in Hyde Park. A gentleman named Counsel, an Australian, who was present, asked me after the meeting if I would have the verses printed, offering to have 20,000 printed if I would agree for him to do so. A printer named Frederick Crawley printed them, and my name was printed in 1888. Another 20,000 were printed in 1887, 10,000 were printed in 1887, and in 1888 10,000 were printed in Toronto. Each time my name was attached."

"It has also been published in several religious papers, I understand."  
"The hymn 678 in 'The Book of Common Prayer' is my leaflet, 'Just for today.' The last two verses have been altered. In the original they were rendered as follows:  
"Gleaze and receive my parting soul,  
Be Thou my stay;  
Bid me, if today I die  
Go home today.  
"So for tomorrow and its needs  
I do not pray—  
But keep me, guide me, hold me, Lord  
Just for today."

"My wife has copies of the original also of others which I have composed—which you may obtain from her—her address being 1209 North Goodman street, Rochester, U.S.A."  
"I would esteem it a favor if you will enquire into the facts as given above, and communicate with me at the result. My object in writing to you is that credit may be given where it is due, and I am confident you will feel that if my verses are considered worthy of a place in the 'Book of Common Prayer,' the authority should at least be acknowledged. Mr. Dawson, the inspector, has seen one of the original copies of 'Just for today,' published in 1878 with my name attached."

The letter was forwarded to J. Edmund Jones, of this city, who acted as secretary of the compilation committee of the hymnal, who will make an enquiry. Although the composition appears as anonymous in the new Anglican hymn book, it has often been attributed to the Right Rev. Samuel Wiberforce, a bishop of the Church of England, who is dead some time.  
Huckle may be hoping that his claims to authorship may assist him in shortening his prison term, as was the case of a young English poet in St. Paul, Minn., penitentiary recently. Toronto World.

### POLLUTION OF WATERS

**Conference on Public Health Decide to Ask for Drastic Legislation to Prevent the Pollution of Lakes & Streams**  
Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Complete details of the reports of the various committees named in connection with the conference on public health called at the instance of the Commission on Conservation were given today by the secretary of the commission.  
The committee on pollution of waterways, of which Dr. John W. McCullough was convener, after pointing out that the pollution of waterways of the Dominion by raw sewage and factory wastes was a menace to public health, as indicated by the excessive mortality from typhoid, affirmed that the maintenance of the purity of public waters is a matter of national importance. The immensity of the international waterways, upon which are annually carried some ten millions of people, is given as one cause of pollution. To combat these conditions the committee recommends a law prohibiting and penalizing the deposition of raw sewage in the waterways of Canada, and submits a proposed draft bill with the request that the provinces give effect to it, so that these shall be no conflict of authorities as to jurisdiction between the Dominion and the provincial governments.  
The committee recommends that the legislatures be asked to insert a clause in their various health acts, providing that no bylaw for the raising of money for the construction of sewers or waterways shall be submitted to a vote of the council of any municipal until it has received the approval of the commissioners of public health or of the provincial board of health.  
Provincial authorities are urged to adopt legislation to provide for the systematic supervision and inspection of all water purification and sewage disposal plants, and the Commission of Conservation is urged to request the government to consider the necessity of conferring with the government of the United States with a view to preventing any further pollution of international waters.  
To Deal With Tuberculosis.  
The report of the committee on tuberculosis by Dr. C. J. Fagan, of Vancouver, convener, recommends that the Dominion government should be urged to give substantial assistance to encourage the establishment of new sanitariums and hospitals for consumptives, and to support the carrying on of such work until its existence. The committee also recommends that the Commission of Conservation take early steps to secure areas of crown lands in localities recognized as being climatically favorable for the cure of tuberculosis, such areas to be set apart for the colonies of tuberculous persons and their families, to settle under such conditions as may prove practicable.  
In respect to federal aid, it is suggested that the Dominion government vote a certain sum of money each year for the suppression of the tuberculosis, the money to be spent by the Commission of Conservation under the direction of the conference.  
The committee on the harmonizing of health laws, of which Dr. Chas. A. Hodgets is convener, in its report asserts that definite action cannot be taken until it is in possession of certain specific information regarding the provincial and federal law now in force. The work of collecting this information will be persisted in. The committee recommends that all provinces adopt a standardized plan of statistics on the lines of Ontario and Manitoba.  
The committee on central council and national laboratory, of which Dr. F. Montambert is convener, recommends the establishment of a permanent national council of health under the commission of Conservation and also that a national public health laboratory be established. It is proposed that the council of health should consist of an officer representing each branch of a federal department engaged in the public health work, a representative from the public health service of each province or territory. It is proposed that in addition to investigating through its technical officers, all matters affecting public health, the national laboratory shall manufacture vaccines, toxins, anti-cones and other analogous products and also supervise the manufacture and importation and sale of them throughout the Dominion.  
The committee further recommends that the Commission of Conservation send an officer to study and report upon the work and expenses of such laboratories in the United States, and also upon the methods of distribution and sale of products of such a laboratory in that country.

### A Sensible Merchant

Bear Island, Ag. 26, 1903.  
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.  
Dear Sirs.—Your traveller is here to day and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best Liniment on the market, making no exception. We have been in business 13 years and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of.  
W. A. HAERMAN.

### PRIVATE LETTER

**Of Ontario Cabinet Minister Cause Renewal of Fallon Controversy.**  
Toronto, Oct. 11.—There has been a deal of mystery about the Parliament building in Queen's Park for some days over a confidential letter which escaped from the office of one of the ministers and found its way into print, in some manner, through Henri Bourassa's paper, Le Devoir, and two or three other French-Canadian papers. It is a letter written by Hon. W. J. Hanna to Hon. Dr. Payne, minister of education, and giving the synopsis of a conversation which Hanna had at Sarnia with Bishop Fallon, of London. The topic was bilingual teaching in the schools of Essex county.  
The letter seemed to indicate that the bishop was strictly opposed to the teaching of French where it prevented acquiring an adequate knowledge of English, and has fanned into flame again in the controversy on this question which had died down some what.  
Today, Sir James Whitney, who has all along refused to comment on the incident handed out the following statement: "I believe Hon. Mr. Hanna was invited by Rev. Father Kennerly to meet Bishop Fallon, and thought it well to send an account of the interview to the Minister of Education. Afterwards, he, Mr. Hanna gave a copy of the letter to Hon. Dr. Reaume, minister of public works. The latter placed the letter on his private file, from which it, or a copy of it, was taken surreptitiously by his secretary, Mr. H. C. Maisonneville, and given out by him to a friend in Walkerville. Mr. Maisonneville confessed his guilt to two members of the cabinet, and his services have been dispensed with."

### G. W. BROWN GOVERNOR

**Sworn in to Office on Friday by Clerk of the Privy Council—The ex-Governor Present at Ceremony—Bulyea Sworn in as Governor of Alberta**  
Shortly after 2:30 Friday afternoon, George W. Brown was sworn in as Lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan in succession to ex-Lieut.-Governor Forget.  
The ceremony took place at government house, the oath being administered by Rudolph Boudreau, clerk of the king's privy council, who arrived in the city Friday morning from Ottawa for the purpose. Among those present at the ceremony were Premier Scott and several judges of the supreme court.  
Following the administration of the oath, ex-Lieut.-Governor Forget, addressed a few words of a congratulatory character to his successor, in the course of which he stated that so far as his term of office was concerned he could remember, he had been criticized with his choice of cabinet at the time the new province was constituted. With regard to this, however, he had always felt that he had acted in strict accordance with the dictates of his conscience. His choice had been approved by a great majority of the province.  
The new lieutenant-governor briefly replied, declaring his intention to uphold the dignity of the high office for which he had been chosen, to act always in accordance with the constitutional usages laid down for his guidance, and with the good of the people of the province always before him.  
A touching unrehearsed incident of the swearing-in ceremony took place when the excellent-governor himself lowered the flag in front of government house, thus, signifying that though the man who had lived there in the highest official capacity in the province for the past twelve years was still there, the lieutenant-governor was not in residence.  
Mr. Forget will probably remain at government house some days longer. It is his intention upon leaving Regina to take up his residence at Banff where he has his real estate residence.  
Mr. Boudreau left Friday night for Edmonton, where he will administer the oath to Lieut.-Governor Bulyea upon his reappointment for second term as lieutenant-governor of Alberta.

### GOLD CURE MEDICINE.

**Kills Patient in Winnipeg Gold Cure Institute.**  
Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—The coroner's jury last night severely censured Manager J. W. Williams, of the Evans Gold Cure Institute, for administering drugs without instruction from a medical practitioner in the case of James Carney, who they found came to his death through alcoholism combined with a dose of paralytic administered by Williams. Williams testified that deceased had not been an inmate but came in very drunk and apparently under the impression that he knew Williams, and asked to be allowed to stop all night. Williams took him to a couch and gave him a dose of the drug, but was not positive as to the quantity, and the following morning, October 1, he was found dead. Williams admitted that the prescription, except in this case, was done his qualified brother.

### THANKS OF FREE TRADE UNION

**Of England is Tendered to Roderick McKenzie and His Free Trade Associates in the Prairie Provinces**  
Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has received the following letter from the Free Trade Union of England:  
"We have read with great interest and gratification the striking memorials presented by your Association to the Canadian Prime Minister at Brandon last month. Your memorial was published in full in the British papers and attracted widespread attention. The presentation of that memorial, followed as it has been by a series of addresses and deputations to you Prime Minister on the subject of protective tariffs, has been a noteworthy and timely service to the Empire, and to the cause of free trade in every country, as well as in Canada. As officers of the Free Trade Union, we desire to congratulate your association on the strong step which it has taken in support of free trade.  
"We note with satisfaction your disavowal of any desire for a preference in the British market, a policy which we have resisted as fraught with economic and political dangers, alike to Canada and the mother country. Canada has hitherto been misrepesented by the Tariff Reform party here as a solid unit for protection. You have not only made it clear that this is a mischievous travesty of the facts, but you have demonstrated to the whole world that the maintenance of Canada's loyalty to the Empire does not rest upon so ignoble and precarious foundation as the success of the protectionist movement in the motherland. The welcome preference given by Canada to British goods, itself a step towards the abolition of protective tariffs, has been used in the country as a weapon against free trade. The leaders of the protectionist agitation here have declared that this preference is in danger of being withdrawn, unless our people will consent to tax their bread and this ensure a higher price for Canadian corn. By proclaiming your objection to such schemes of taxation, you have struck a powerful blow at the protectionist movement in Britain. This movement began with vague proposals for Imperial preference; but these have been overshadowed by the protectionist argument. Tariff reform now finds its largest measure of support in suggestions for the full protection of British industries by taxing food and manufacturers upon their entry into the United Kingdom. The future of free trade all over the world is bound up with the defeat of protection in Britain. A protectionist triumph here would strengthen the cause of protection in every other country, for just when other nations are trying to throw it off, we are fighting to uphold free trade in the face of the great vested interests which here, as elsewhere, are seeking to entrench themselves by the imposition of protective tariffs.  
"We look to you and to all other free traders in the British Dominion to help us in maintaining the reality of the Empire, by maintaining complete fiscal independence for each component part. We look to you to make it impossible for any political party to utilize the love and loyalty of all the British peoples as a political asset in a party game, or as a means of fastening upon any one of them a fiscal system which is contrary to their interests and desires. The Empire has been built up by perfect freedom joined with perfect loyalty to the crown. It is because your Association has done and can do much to help us in maintaining these great traditions, that we have ventured to address you as the official correspondent of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. We beg to offer our warmest thanks to your friends and colleagues in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who have co-operated in the recent Free Trade Demonstrations.  
"We trust that without any interference in matters of purely local concern, it may be possible for our Union and your Association to render each other valuable help in defending the only sound principles of trade, and in securing the prosperity and freedom of our Empire.  
"Signed on behalf of the Free Trade Union, Arnold Morley, Avebury, President; Balfour of Bureleigh, Brassey, James of Hereford, Arthur D. Elliott Vice-Presidents; Alfred Mond, Hon. Treasurer; C. E. Mallet, Olive Bigham Hon. Secretaries; G. Wallace Carter Secretary."

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FARMERS: Time and expense are two great essentials in securing money. If you are in need of money see me before deciding.  
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**TRACKSELL, ANDERSON & CO.**  
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### THE CAUSE OF THE FIGHT

**The Bitter War That Has Waged Between Los Angeles Times and Trades Unions—History of the Fight**  
One of the most bitter labor wars in the history of unionism came to a climax with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building on Oct. 1, and the attempting dynamiting of the proprietor's home the day after. Details that the unions had anything to do with either of these outrages were issued before the dust had settled on the ruined buildings, but prompt as they were, they were not as swift as the charges that leaped to the lips of a thousand people who heard the explosion: With a fortune offered as a reward for information that will disclose the author of the deed, there is reason to hope that the motive of the dynamiting may yet be made plain. In the meantime, it must be said, if the murderer of the twenty people who perished in the disaster was not a labor union man, he planned the outrage with the most diabolical cunning as the circumstances and evidence against the unions would be overwhelming.  
The Citadel of the Open Shop.  
For several years the unions of Los Angeles, of California, and indeed of the United States have been at war with Gen. Harrison Grey Otis, the proprietor of the Los Angeles Times. The cause of the trouble was the General's determination to maintain an open shop and to accept no interference from the unions as to the hours of the wages of his printers. Being a vigorous fighter, he soon gathered round him a group of men who desired the open shop and were ready to make war on the unions. Gradually the principle of non-unionism triumphed in Los Angeles. It became known in one camp as the "citadel of the open shop" and in the other, as "the scabbiest city in America. The Times flourished exceedingly, and on account of its own merits and the great amount of advertising given in recognition of its stand on unionism by sympathetic manufacturers, became one of the finest newspapers prosperities in the Western States.  
A Significant Denunciation.  
The local unions spent \$50,000 in attempts to boycott the Times out of its attitude, and then appealed to the American Federation of Labor for more funds to keep up the fight. This was in 1907, and when the federation held its annual meeting in Norfolk, Va., that year a resolution was passed strongly condemning the Times and agreeing to contribute to the campaign fund for its destruction. One paragraph of its worth quoting: "Whereas the Los Angeles Times is concentrating all its energies to disrupt the unions of Los Angeles, and unless strenuously resisted and checked will destroy not only the organization of labor, but also crush the spirit of the workers for justice and right, and would befool the good name and honor of Los Angeles," etc. Funds were voted and the fight renewed with vigor by the union men of Los Angeles.  
A Notable Agreement.  
About this time a new element came into the struggle. In San Francisco where the unions have always been strong, they called for an eight-hour day instead of a nine-hour day. The manufacturers resisted, a strike ensued, and the manufacturers weakened by which the manufacturers agreed to grant immediately a 15-minute reduction per day, and to arrive at an eight-hour day by quarter-hour stages in three years. Thus, on Aug. 1, 1910 the eight-hour day would be reached. The manufacturers pointed out, however, that they could not compete with trade rivals in neighboring cities where the nine-hour day was in operation, and they told the union men that they would have to unionize the whole coast. If they failed to do so, the San Francisco manufacturers would be obliged to revert to the nine-hour day at the end of the three years.  
A Price on Its Head.  
Every union man on the coast was given thenceforth a personal motive to wipe out the open shop maintained by the Times. The fight went on more fiercely than ever, but Los Angeles remained staunchly non-union. Strikes took place, but were beaten. The Los Angeles City Council made a bylaw which is the most drastic local ordinance ever aimed at strikers. It makes the picketing of premises a penal offence, and a group of strikers loitering in the street liable to arrest. Following its example, the City of Portland, Oregon, passed a similar regulation. Thus there were a similar details of the free shop where one had been before. Aug. 1 came round and there was little prospect of the unions being able to carry out their contract with the manufacturers of San Francisco. The latter called attention to the fact and announced that they were about to go back to the nine-hour day. The unions asked for a sixty days' extension of the three-year period. The manufacturers agreed. The sixty days expired on Oct. 1st. On Oct. 1st the Los Angeles Times building was dynamited. The case looks black for the unions; but the unions declare it looks black because it has been made black by those who have as strong a motive for destroying unionism as the unions have for closing the open shop. The possibility of a third explanation is entertained by nobody.—Mall and Empire.  
Preparing Their Report.  
Ottawa, Oct. 15.—The grain commission of Saskatchewan, consisting of Prof. McGill, George Langley, M.L.A., and F. Green, are here for the purpose of preparing their report, which will be sent to Regina when completed.  
The terminal which the New York Central railroad proposes to build in the heart of New York will be twice as large as any now in existence.

### Special to Threshermen

Do not fail to see our Stock of Oils and Greases. We can save you money. On account of handling it in such large quantities we can afford to sell at a lower rate.  
Machine Oil, Cylinder Oil, Hard Oil, Axle Grease (any quantity you desire), Lace Leather cut, or in sides a specialty.  
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The West

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1910

BRIBERY BY PUBLIC WORKS.

Speaking at Cincinnati on September 30, President Taft said:

"The evil in the corrupt control of a Congress or a Legislature by private interests is manifest and always calls for condemnation. But there is another kind of legislative abuse as dangerous to public weal in certain of its aspects as corruption, and that is the selfish combination of the representatives to expend the money of the Government for the temporary benefit of a part of the country, and to neglect the duty of the majority and always calls for condemnation."

"A supervising board of engineers should recommend to Congress the improvements in the order of their importance, and should have the power to advise that body that the beginning of certain improvements should be postponed until after other improvements are completely finished."

Speaking at Lethbridge about three weeks earlier Mr. E. H. Macdonald M.P., said:

"You want a post office here, and you certainly need one badly, but you will never get it so long as you vote Conservative."

Which makes the better showing, the American or the Canadian public man? Mr. Taft talks like a statesman, Mr. Macdonald like a very small politician. The important thing about Mr. Macdonald's performance is that it is neither exceptional nor unusual in the party of which he is a prominent member.

The simple minded free traders of Australia have been quoting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's utterances in Saskatchewan. A deputation of sugar growers and refiners of sugar grown in Queensland waited on the Commonwealth Government and asked that certain machinery be admitted free of duty. Thereupon the Brisbane Telegraph declared that "the demand is barefaced in its shamelessness—a mean demand, truly demonstrative of the callous selfishness which is the offspring of high civilization."

"This sugar growers' demand conclusively corroborates the Canadian Premier's statement. It amounts to an attempt to defraud other industries of their share of protection, and by thus cheapening sugar production to their expense, to enable sugar growers to demand values which does not exist, for their product. Could commercial or industrial dishonesty go further limits? For sheer cool impudence, and for unadulterated protectionist effrontery, the demand now in question establishes the world's record."

"It would be a great shock to the writer of this vituperation, who calls Sir Wilfrid as his witness," remarks the Vancouver News-Advertiser, "to learn that Sir Wilfrid has granted to Canadian refiners of native beet sugar the very tariff which the Australian delegation ventured to request. Thus the Canadian premier and his associates are implicated in a like 'barefacedness,' 'callous selfishness,' 'commercial and industrial dishonesty,' 'effrontery,' and several other crimes and misdemeanors."

In a singularly large number of cases threats were made that if the constituency did not vote Liberal it would be penalized for that express reason. This particular roll-call of dishonest is: West Huron—Robert Holmes, the Liberal candidate, in his newspaper

the Clinton New Era. (After the election.) Lincoln—The St. Catharines Star Journal. (After the election.) North Simcoe—The Collingwood Bulletin. (After the election.) Hamilton—The Times (After the election.) North Grey—The Meaford Monitor (Before the election.) Durham—The Port Hope Guide. (Before the election.)

"Dundas—Mr. W. B. Lawson, the Liberal candidate, (Before the election.) These appeals were not merely local and sporadic affairs, but constituted an integral portion of the Government campaign, deliberately encouraged by the central organization. For example, both in North Bruce and in East Algoma articles appeared which except for the candidate's name were absolutely identical; these contained particularly explicit advice to electors to vote for the side which could procure money-spending. Again, articles of this sort appeared in East Algoma and Wentworth which were identical except for the names of the candidates."

A LIBERAL NO LONGER.

The Welland Telegraph mentions the case of a young man who two years ago made Canada his adopted country, and Welland his adopted home. He came to this country to fill an important post. He was a reader, a thinker, a student of affairs. Being young, radical in his views, and unversed in Canadian conditions, the label "Liberal" worn by one of the political parties attracted him. There is something in the very word Liberal to interest a young man of generous and sanguine temperament. He joined the local Liberal Association.

But he soon found that "Liberal," as applied to the office-holders at Ottawa was a misnomer. In the words of the Telegraph, this new Canadian citizen soon found that Canadian Liberalism "has been short of its robes that the very flesh has been eaten away, and that there now remains but the naked skeleton of what the Reform party once stood for."

Disgusted with the party's abuse of power, and with its abdication of principle, this young Canadian in the making at last withdrew his name from the local party organization, and cancelled his connection with Canadian Liberalism. Thousands of young Liberals all over the country must be dissatisfied with "the reactionary and hopeless tendencies of the present regime at Ottawa."

REAL FREE TRADERS AND LAURIER.

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WHITNEY WILL ACT

Disclosures Made by Bishop Fallon Being Considered by Sir James Whitney—Will be an Official Investigation

Toronto, Oct. 17.—Official silence vails at the parliament buildings amid the disclosures of Bishop Fallon in connection with the operation of the bilingual school system. As the result of that is written must be speculative. It is believed, however, in circles usually well informed that the premier himself is moving in the matter. The impression grows, however, that the premier is seized of seriousness of educational condition as portrayed by the bishop and is desirous of dealing with the complex situation which has arisen apart from any political exigencies. Sir James is not likely to make any move until he has investigated and analyzed such data as the department and his lordship may be able to place before him.

It would seem to be a safe prediction that a complete official investigation must follow either by commission or otherwise, before which all interests will have opportunity to present their case. It might not be going far afield to surmise that the premier may ask his lordship to assist in whatever course he adopts, insofar as it effect the separate schools.

It is interesting to recall, in this connection, that a Protestant deputation introduced by W. D. McPherson, M.P.P., waited upon the government last February, submitting information of a line which that in the hands of the bishop, touching the operation of the bilingual school system, were then assured that the minister of education would investigate. Dr. Payne was absent through ill health subsequently and no action has thus far been taken. The petitioners, however, plan to wait upon the minister within the next few days to learn his answer to their charges.

Four counties, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, none of them in the Catholic See of London, very under consideration by the deputation who complained that in public schools the French language was used to teach English children.

IT WARNED INSPECTOR.

Pushing of Bar Bell Cost Owen Sound Man \$100.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—Because Timothy Mitchell of the Central Hotel in Owen Sound, pushed a button that rang a bell in the bar, just as the license inspector entered the rotunda, Mitchell was fined \$100 for "obstructing the police, and today Mr. Justice Latchford dismissed his appeal.

According to the inspector the warning bell sounded on more than one occasion, and, further, the inspector saw liquid, presumably beer, disappear down the sink into the sewer, with froth in the bowl and froth on the measure in the bartender's hand.

James Hayerson, K.C., argued today on Mitchell's behalf that the ringing of the bell was equivalent to calling out "Look out, here's the inspector!" His client was trying to prevent a violation of the law. "To prevent being caught," commented Mr. Justice Latchford. "Common humanity would require one to give warning," said Mr. Hayerson. "Is there anyone other than my learned friend, Mr. Cartwright, the deputy attorney-general who would not do it? When I was in church last that Nemo's was on our track. It's human nature to give warning."

"There is no statute against that," asserted his lordship. "If you fine a man \$100 for putting his hand to a push button you must assume nothing against him. There is nothing to show that the liquid was intoxicating liquor."

Mr. Justice Latchford was satisfied that there had been a breach of the law. The last time India took a census 300,000,000 persons were enumerated and the result was made known in 17 days, which is claimed to be a world's record.

Nature makes the cures after all.

Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Send for sample of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Each bottle contains a Good Luck Penny. SCOTT & BOWNE, 116 Wellington Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

Where Profits Go

Among the many industrial amalgamations effected in Canada within the last two years is "The Carriage Factories Ltd." The individual companies absorbed at the time of the amalgamation was the Canadian Carriage Company with a capital of \$200,000; E. N. Henry Co., Ltd., \$150,000; Turbott Carriage Co., Ltd., \$300,000; and Mcintosh Carriage Co., \$250,000. Total \$900,000.

The merged organizations is capitalized as follows: Common Stock \$2,000,000 Preferred Stock 2,000,000 Bonds 1,000,000 Total \$5,000,000

Issued: Common Stock \$1,200,000 Preferred Stock 1,200,000 Bonds 500,000 Total \$2,900,000

That is to say the new merger has an increased capitalization of \$2,000,000 more than the companies absorbed had and apparently the only cash going into the merger is the proceeds of \$2,000,000 bonds to be issued to meet the cost of the merger.

According to a statement in the Monetary Times, the affairs of each of the companies included in The Carriage Factories Ltd., were given out as follows: Net annual earnings after providing for cost of management depreciation and bad debts \$163,280 Deduct: Fixed charges—Interest on \$500,000 first mortgage, 6 per cent bonds... 30,000 Leaving a surplus of... 133,280

The future earnings of the merged company is estimated to be as follows: Net annual earnings after providing for cost of manufacture, depreciation and bad debts... 163,280 Economics to be effected by the merger... 50,000 Total... \$213,280

Fixed charges—Interest on \$500,000 first mortgage, 6 per cent bonds... 30,000 Leaving a surplus of... 133,280 Dividends at 7 per cent on preferred stock... 84,000 Leaving available for dividends on common stock... 49,280

As far as appears on the surface the \$2,500,000 of common stock and preferred stock was given to the stockholders of the absorbed companies in exchange for their stock of \$900,000. The above estimate makes provision for a dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock and 8 per cent on the common stock which represents a cash value whatever, so that the business of the merged companies will have to provide dividends on \$2,000,000 more than that of the absorbed companies. This is a concrete illustration of how the Canadian manufacturer endeavor to convince the public that they cannot live without the protection afforded by the high tariff by the Canadian census. In the year 1905, there were manufactured in Canada in the group which comprises carriages and wagons to the value of \$3,347,609. We imported that year, of the different commodities included in the group, automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds, \$672,133; freight wagons and drays, \$55,371; buggies and carriages, pleasure cars and vehicles, \$107,857; complete parts of buggies, carriages and vehicles, (N.O.F.) \$95,568; sleighs, \$17,990, making a total of \$1,136,873 which the government collected on duty to the amount of \$371,600. The census return does not give the product of the individual industries comprised in the group; hence it is difficult to estimate what the tribute exacted by each industry as charged by the government is. Applying the same rate of duty to the home manufacturers the people of Canada pay approximately \$2,700,000 to this group of manufacturers. One striking feature of the imports under the group of carriages and wagons is that the importation of cutters, buggies and wagons has practically ceased on account of the prohibitive tariff. For the year ending March, 1910, we imported 18 cutters, 995 buggies, carriages, pleasure carts, and other vehicles, and 609 sleighs. The duty on sleighs is 25 per cent, on cutters, buggies, etc., 35 per cent.—Grain Growers' Guide.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—William MacKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, accompanied by D. B. Hanna, third vice-president, and a party of friends, spent the day in the city. Mr. MacKenzie is on his way to Edmonton and may go to the coast.

At Greensburg, Pa., Mrs. A. E. Gordon looked for a gas leak with a lighted match. She was blown through the roof and killed. Two others were injured.

Three children of Mark Porter, a coal miner, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed Porter's house at Charleston, Va.

THE GRAIN STANDARDS

Board Met in Winnipeg Last Week—Will Memorialize Federal Government to Take Over Terminal Elevators

Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—At the meeting of the western grain standards board held on Thursday and Friday, the commercial grades of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 wheat, feed wheat, and feed barley were selected and established, and samples made, which samples will govern the grain inspectors in their grading of damaged grain. Samples of these standards so set will be sent to all the leading corn exchanges and officials interested in the grading of grain.

At the meeting held yesterday afternoon the following resolution was moved by D. W. McQuig and J. W. Scallion: Resolved, that this board strongly urge the Dominion government to take over and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur as a measure necessary to secure the success and reliability of the system of handling western grain in transit from the producers to the consumers in the east and foreign markets. And that copies of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the minister of trade and commerce.

In amendment to the above resolution the following was moved by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell and John McQueen: "That this board desire to draw to the attention of the federal government to the question of the advisability of acquiring and operating the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and elsewhere in Canada, including the eastern trans-fer elevators, with a view to ensuring and maintaining the admitted high standard of our grain in all markets, and as inspected at Winnipeg." Or a vote being taken the amendment was carried by a vote of 11 to 2.

Testimonial to David Horn. Hon. W. R. Motherwell and George McCulloch then moved the following resolution, which was carried by an unanimous standing vote: "Whereas, the members of this western grain standards board have learned that David Horn, chief grain inspector for Canada, has resigned from his office, and whereas Mr. Horn has been identified with the inspection system of Western Canada practically since its commencement, and during many years has been chief inspector for Canada, so that the system and its administration is largely the result of his work; and whereas the system in Canada, in respect to the grain standards, has been on many occasions declared by British corn exchanges to be the best in the world. Therefore be it resolved that the members of this Western Grain Standards board, in meeting assembled, express their extreme regret at the resignation of Mr. Horn, in whom they have had explicit confidence, and not only in regard to his ability, but also in regard to his honesty, sincerity, and firmness in the performance of his manifold, delicate and difficult duties; and further, that the loss of Mr. Horn's services is a distinct loss to the grain interests of every connection in Canada."

Yesterday's Session. The western grain standards board resumed their work of grading the damaged grain yesterday, after which they adjourned to the council office in the Grain Exchange, where general matters were discussed. The grades of wheat that have been finally passed upon by the board are numbers 4, 5 and 6, feed wheat, and feed barley.

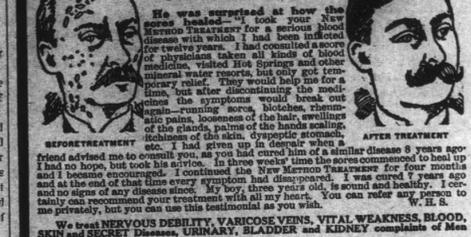
Owing to the large quantity of damaged wheat in the prairie provinces this year it was necessary that wheat rated as feed should be graded so as it could be passed upon when sold on the market. Wheat rated as feed or qualities that are either very full of weeds, or samples that have been lowered in grade through frost, or having been ripened too quickly. The majority of the poor qualities of grain this year have been caused by the continued drought and the kernels of many of the samples are small, very dark in color and shrunken.

The largest quantity of the wheat rated as feed this year comes from the province of Saskatchewan. The board resumed their discussion on general topics this afternoon in the council room of the Grain Exchange. Under the provisions of the inspection act the board authorized the members resident in Winnipeg if occasion should require to choose an additional commercial standard samples in order to meet the climatic conditions following this present time. The meeting then adjourned.

The following members of the Standard Grain board were in attendance: Messrs. K. Campbell, John McQueen, Brandon; James Riddell, Rosebank, Man.; C. Johnson, Balduf; D. W. McQuig, Portage la Prairie; F. Silrett, Minnedosa; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina; Geo. McCulloch, Souris; C. B. Watts and M. McLoughlin Toronto; Senator F. M. Young, Killarney; Peter Ferguson, Gate, Sask.; J. W. Scallion, Virdee; G. R. Crowe W. A. Black, S. A. McGaw, A. R. Hargraft, S. Spinik, Winnipeg; Chief Inspector Horn, Winnipeg; Inspector F. E. Gibbs, Port Arthur; Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle, and C. N. Bell, secretary.

BLOOD DISEASES CURED

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He was surprised to know the New Mercurio Treatment for a serious blood disease with which I had been afflicted for twelve years. I had consulted a score of physicians taken all kinds of blood medicine, visited Hot Springs and other mineral water resorts, but only got temporary relief. They would help me for a time, but after discontinuing the medicine—running sores, blotches, rheumatic pains, looseness of the hair, swelling of the glands, palms of the hands scaling, itching of the skin, syphilitic stomach, etc. I had given up in despair when a friend advised me to consult you, and I had no hope, but took his advice. Our New Mercurio Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation free. No matter who has treated you for an honest opinion free of charge. Charges reasonable. Books Free—(Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

We treat NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, VITAL WEAKNESS, BLOOD, SKIN AND SECRET DISEASES, UREMIAS, BLANDER, NEURALGIA, GONORRHOEA, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF MEN.

READER: Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Mercurio Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation free. No matter who has treated you for an honest opinion free of charge. Charges reasonable. Books Free—(Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Home Treatment FREE.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE: All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont. Write for our private address.

Blackstock, Flood & Co.

Farm Lands and City Property. 1701 Scarth St. Regina, Sask. SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan. 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this. 960 ACRES near Kindersley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre. 960 ACRES near Rosetown at \$16.00 per acre. 640 ACRES near Milestone at \$8.00/00. THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tyvan 3 and 4 miles. Cheap. 640 ACRES 4 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying. WANTED—A list of your Regina City property. WANTED—A farm to rent. WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell. WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND

DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing and red hot in a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Oh, say, well yes, only 25c for a half bushel of charcoal. WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED, Agents for Saskatchewan. In Regina Pharmacy (1719 Scarth Street, Regina) STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in completing loans. Expenses moderate. General Agents in Saskatchewan: The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, The Rimouski Fire Insurance Company, The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, The Equity Fire Insurance Company, The Calgary Fire Insurance Company, The National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company, The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company. WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts. McCALLUM, HILL & CO. Real Estate and Financial Agents, REGINA, SASK.

Grasses For the West.

What we need in the west today is a grass that will resist drought and withstand pasturing as well as brome; that will cure and make into sweet-smelling hay as easily as timothy; and that will be as easy to eradicate as western rye. Each of these three grasses has some excellent qualities and some weak spots. What we need is a grass that will combine in itself all the good qualities and yet show none of the poor ones. This is a modest demand and it may be some time before it is fully satisfied, but there is plenty of time and we may as well aim high when we are at it. It will be a matter of indifference to the western farmer whether this new and wonderful grass is produced by discovery, selection, or crossing—whether the scientists go out on the prairie and find it, examine existing plants of the above named grasses until they find one that appears to fill the bill, and then propagate it; or whether they cross bred among existing grasses until they produce the desired type. The farmer is quite content to leave these details to the scientists and has no prejudice in favor of any method. All he wants is the grass that in the meantime while we are waiting as it were—cannot farmers do something for themselves in the matter of increasing returns from the existing grasses. We are inclined to think that the immediate effects of sub-soiling would be more evident and beneficial were grass or other forage crops grown upon the sub-soiled land than if the attempt were made to grow cereal crops upon it forthwith. The deep stirring might for a year or two after have the effect of producing a very rank and late ripening growth of wheat or oats, just as deep plowing of a summer fallow does now in some districts or as the sudden addition to the land of large quantities of available plant food in the form of barnyard manure tends to do. The very treatment that tends to increase these conditions so undesirable in a grain crop—where almost the success of one's whole endeavor depends upon the last few days or weeks of the crop's life—should tend to give the best of conditions and environment for fodder crops of most kinds to thrive and give large yields in. Our hay crop at present is too dependent upon the supply of moisture from above occurring during the months of spring and early summer; what we must aim at is a system of cultivation that the root system of our grass plants will be more independent of this moisture because relying upon and in touch with supplies deep in the soil and of a less fickle and variable nature. Can this be done in any way better than by stirring the soil at comparatively long intervals to a greater depth than it at present is thus reducing resistance to root growth, increasing the amount of available plant food, and admitting greater supplies of air to the lower strata of the soil?—A. F. Mantle in Farm and Ranch Review.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—It is definitely announced that the Governor General's Foot Guards will not go to England next year. They will go three years hence, and meanwhile will brush up their drill. The first case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in England. A man died in one of the London hospitals from what was found to be a virulent case of cholera. Winnipeg strike on averted? The trouble day wore threat of o'clock war minutes ultimatum telegram

Annual Report of Interior of Home Current

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—The interior of the last fiscal year's statistics. During 1908-9, 568 settlers took up free provinces, as of 39,081 homing 93,852 soil. Of the new homesteads in Ontario, 964 Nova Scotia, 12,813, 326, Irish 546 Hungarians, 484, the list of states and to be represented. Since Sept. 1st, 1908, there has been a pre-emption of entries, and emptions and steady work has been done. The total value of the land sold during the year was \$1,000,000. The average price per acre was \$13.36, as compared with \$19.09, and \$13.36, as compared with \$19.09, and \$13.36, as compared with \$19.09. Of the 45,200 acres of land sold during the year, 10,000 were sold to farmers, and 35,200 to other classes. The total value of the land sold during the year was \$1,000,000. The average price per acre was \$13.36, as compared with \$19.09, and \$13.36, as compared with \$19.09. Of the 45,200 acres of land sold during the year, 10,000 were sold to farmers, and 35,200 to other classes. 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### HOMESTEAD STATISTICS

#### Annual Report of Department of Interior Shows an Increase of Homestead Entries for Current Year

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—The annual report of the interior department, covering the last fiscal year, gives some illuminative statistics of western development. During the twelve months 41,568 settlers, representing 102,286 souls, took up free homesteads in the prairie provinces, as compared with a total of 39,081 homestead entries, representing 93,852 souls, in 1908-09.

Of the new settlers, who took up homesteads last year 3,953 came from Ontario, 964 from Quebec, 188 from Nova Scotia, 120 from New Brunswick, 94 from Prince Edward Island and 182 from British Columbia. Canadians who returned from the United States numbered 753, Americans, 13,813, English, 5,463, Scotch, 1,326, Irish 546, Germans, 688, Austria-Hungarians, 2,261, Swedes, 818, Norwegianians, 484, and Russians, 1,061. In the list of American settlers every state and territory in the Union is represented.

Since September 1, 1908, when provision was made for the granting of pre-emption and purchased homestead entries, and July 31 last, 40,344 pre-emption and 2,926 purchased homesteads were recorded, which represents a prospective revenue of \$21,000,000 exclusive of interest which will be accruing to the government during the time that the entrants are earning titles to their holdings. The gross cash revenues of the department during the year was \$4,709,014.42, which is an increase of \$1,480,109.46, as compared with the previous year.

The growing magnitude of the department's work is evidenced by the fact that the correspondence handled during the year totalled 2,109,763 letters.

The steady rise in western land values is shown by the fact that the average per acre realized on sales of railways and Hudson's Bay lands was \$13.35, as compared with \$11.08 in 1908-09, and \$8.78 in 1907-08.

Of the 45,206 immigrants last year from European countries, exclusive of Great Britain, 38 per cent. made entries for homesteads in Western Canada, and a large proportion of the rest engaged with farmers or in domestic service.

#### Insane After Wedding

Prince Albert, Oct. 18.—A remarkable occurrence came to light today when Roger Hart appeared in court this morning before Police Magistrate Lindsay on a charge of insanity. It appears that the prisoner came out from the old country eight years ago and since then has been steadily working as a plasterer. Since this time he became engaged to a girl there. Things went well with him this year and on Tuesday last the girl arrived from the old country to marry him. The ceremony duly took place Saturday last.

Sunday morning he became insane. For the first two or three days he was violent, now his insanity takes a different form. At present his delusion is that he is dead. He thinks he is in hell suffering for some crime. He has developed a sort of catatonia. For instance, he was brought down to the court in a buggy stretched stiff across the seat and dashboard. He was leaned up against the wall and promptly fell flat upon the floor of the court. It appears he has suffered from insomnia and is reported to have had only eight hours sleep in a week.

Hart was remanded to jail and will probably be taken to Brandon.

#### Nova Scotia's Governor

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—An order in council was passed today appointing Hon. James Drummond McGregor, of New Glasgow, to be lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia in succession to the late Lieut.-Governor Fraser. The new governor will be sworn in before the chief justice of the province on Thursday or Friday next by Assistant Clerk Bennetts of the Privy Council, who will leave for Halifax tomorrow.

The first duty devolving on the representative of the crown in Nova Scotia will be to assist at the celebration in honor of the arrival of the Niobe, due in Halifax on Friday next.

Hon. Mr. McGregor has been a member of the Dominion Senate since 1903. He is a native of New Glasgow where he was born in 1838, and where he has carried on for many years an extensive business as merchant and ship-owner. He was elected to the Nova Scotia legislature and has been twice mayor of New Glasgow. He is a director of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. It is understood there will be no appointment to the senate in his place until after the next session of parliament.

#### Strike Averted

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—Danger of a strike on the street railway has been averted for the time being at least. The trouble grew more tense as the day wore on, and it looked as if the threat of the men to cease work at 4 o'clock would be carried out. A few minutes before the time given the ultimatum of the men to expire, a telegram was received from R. L.

### BI-LINGUAL DISCUSSION

#### Letter of Hon. W. J. Hanna Which Is Said To Have Caused Uproar Over School System in Ontario

The now famous stolen letter that has given rise to the bi-lingual school system discussion in Ontario is given below. The letter was given to the public by the secretary of the Minister of Public Works. The secretary has been dismissed.

Should an investigation develop in connection with the publication of Hon. W. J. Hanna's memo. to Hon. Dr. Payne with reference to the interview with Bishop Fallon the original memo. may be produced. The letter was first translated from English into French and then back into English. The Provincial Secretary states that the memo. suffered in these translations. The letter follows:

"Sarnia, Ont., May 23, 1910.  
"Hon. Dr. R. A. Payne,  
"Minister of Education,  
"Normal School Bldg., Toronto:  
"Dear Dr. Payne.—Yesterday afternoon Rev. Father Kennedy (Care of Sarnia) telephoned me asking myself and Mrs. Hanna to go to meet Mr. Fallon, Bishop of London, who was to officiate here on the occasion of his first visit to this part of his diocese. After some conversation Bishop Fallon expressed the desire to see me particularly with regard to a matter of great importance to this part of the Province, which concerned the whole question of bilingual teaching in the schools. It is difficult to quote him literally, but I will give you the substance of his words:

"He said he had passed the greater part of his life in this Province, having been born at Kingston, and later lived a long time at Ottawa, while with the exception of his ministry at Buffalo, he had always lived in Ontario and interested himself in the Province's ecclesiastical affairs. He feels that he is in a position to know whereof he speaks; that he being in charge of the Diocese of London, which comprises a large number of French-Canadians in the County of Essex, he understands that the question is one of great practical importance. In fact, personally, he considers this question as above all others as regards the wellbeing of his diocese.

"Will End Bilingual Teaching.  
"He has not reached this conclusion at once, but he has resolved, so far as it is in his power, to cause to disappear every trace of bilingual teaching in the Public Schools of his diocese. The interests of the children, boys and girls, demand that bilingual teaching should be discontinued and prohibited. He says, he is assured that the day when children going to the Public Schools in certain parts of Essex who are unable to speak English, and his three generations after their ancestors arrived in the country. Assuredly nothing more could be needed to prove that the teaching of English has been completely neglected amongst the French-Canadians of that district. We belong to a Province of English-speaking people, part of an English-speaking continent, where all children leaving school to engage in the battles of life must be able to speak English. He says, he is assured that the day when children going to the Public Schools in certain parts of Essex who are unable to speak English, and his three generations after their ancestors arrived in the country. Assuredly nothing more could be needed to prove that the teaching of English has been completely neglected amongst the French-Canadians of that district.

"Clerical or Political Agitators.  
"I observed to my Grace that, according to my views, in districts where the French-Canadians were numerous and spoke French it was believed that the matter of such a school would succeed better and would be able with better advantage to educate the children to the use of English by speaking French.

"Working Under Stuffed Lists.  
"He added that the French masters had been imposed on these schools contrary to the desire of the parents and the interests of the children; that in the County of Essex he declared to those who wanted him to impose the French master in French districts that he would be ready to take a vote of the French-Canadian parents themselves, and leave them free to register their honest convictions, and would be happy to abide by the result, but that this offer had not been accepted. He proceeded to say that the political and the French-Canadian political agitators did not fall to say that the French-Canadians controlled 15 or 17 counties of Ontario. He replied that the French-Canadians did not control anything of the kind, that they had worked for ten years under stuffed lists as in the Province of Quebec, always with one end in view, to make his views public; that his single aim being to secure control of Church and State, and that in

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### Wholesale

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Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

## F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA

PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

#### Whitney Will be Glad to Know How Much This Question is Taken to Heart by the Bishop, and, therefore, I am sending a copy of this letter to Sir James. Sincerely yours,

"W. J. Hanna."

#### MATRON RUNS FOR CONGRESS.

Woman Candidate on Prohibition Ticket is After Place.  
Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15.—Is a woman eligible to a seat in the congress of the United States?

This is a question which Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of this city purposes to test.

Mrs. Beauchamp has just announced herself a candidate for congress from the noted Ashland district of Kentucky, made famous by Henry Clay, on an anti-liquor, anti-white slavery and anti-tobacco platform.

She will make the race officially on the prohibition ticket against J. Campbell Cantrill, Democrat, and M. C. Rankin, Republican, and in a strong card just issued appeals to Kentucky chivalry for support.

Mrs. Beauchamp is state president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a member of the National Prohibition committee, and has for many years been a leader in various philanthropic movements. She is familiar with politics and has been active before several state legislatures in the interest of measures favorable to temperance and women's rights.

She will, she says, at once enter upon an active campaign for the office, and it is expected that she will challenge her masculine opponents for a discussion of the issues of the campaign.

A woman has never yet occupied a seat in the United States Congress, and Mrs. Beauchamp's candidacy has aroused much discussion all over the state as to her eligibility. Mrs. Beauchamp said:

"As to my eligibility for the position I have the opinion of some eminent jurists that there is nothing in the constitution to prevent a woman from occupying a seat in the national congress. I believe this opinion to be based on a correct legal interpretation of the constitution of the United States. At any rate, it is the business of congress, in view of the growth of women's suffrage, which is legal in several states, to settle this paramount question, for it must be settled sooner or later.

"So I call upon the chivalrous men of the seventh congressional district of Kentucky to make the test now and let our state once more come to the front as a leader along reform political lines. I feel that I am thoroughly able to discharge the duties which the position would impose upon me, and if elected I shall give my undivided time to the service of the people of the district."

Mrs. Beauchamp has not yet announced her schedule of speaking dates, but it is understood that in the next few days she will take the stump and let the voters of the district know where she stands.

#### Buffalo for Wainwright

Wainwright, Sask., Oct. 18.—The last shipment of buffalo for Wainwright park arrived last night. There were thirty-eight head in charge of Superintendent Howard Douglas, commissioner of Dominion parks. This shipment closes the contract between the Dominion Government and Mitchell's.

"I suppose that you and Sir James had Pablo.

#### Bishops Will Protest.

"That in order to make the Government take the attitude which is believed to be the desire of the great majority of the Catholic church in this Province, the Bishops had recently met and had formulated resolutions and that soon a deputation representing this episcopal gathering would go to the Government and submit their views. That they were resolved to put this question as one which outranked all others in so far as it concerned them and their subordinates. That up to now they had let it go, but had lost much ground by their silence.

"I then suggested that I did not think the Government was prepared to act according to the suggestions of the Congress in favor of bilingual instructions. He immediately hastened to tell me that he did not think my information was complete.

"Special Inspector to be Appointed.  
"He said that an English school inspector named Sullivan at Windsor had been notified since some time ago to discontinue the inspection of certain schools in Essex county, and, although he did not know whether his successor had been appointed, he had been told that a certain Chaney would probably be appointed in his place. He was not sure that Chaney is the name, but it was some name pronounced as though it ended in 'aney.' He added that, although Chaney was a perfectly respectable man, a man whom he had met and knew, and was happy to meet, he would simply be a farce as an inspector of these schools; that in a visit to Essex county during the previous week several of the teachers of these schools which Chaney had inspected, and where the bilingual instruction had been given, had sent themselves to him (the Bishop) to be greatly afflicted at the thought of a French inspector imposing, as he certainly would, the teaching of French, if he was named to inspect the schools. Then he added that he could not believe the rumor that at Ottawa and its environs certain certificates according to teachers by the Province of Quebec would be accepted by the Department of Education at Toronto. As to that I told him I knew nothing.

"Bishop an Enemy or Friend.  
"Throughout his attitude was not that of an enemy, but we must not deceive ourselves. He is an extremely energetic man, and has Chaney had very much of the matter he will either give it all his support or all his opposition in his diocese.

"He rejects with scorn the idea that one should teach the children in their maternal language behind the desk at the same time as the language of the school. He seemed full of the idea that the pupils must be obliged to understand English and to speak it in their lessons and games, and that hearing nothing but English in the schools, they would understand it in two or three months, and that any other mode would be contrary to the interest of the children.

"No Breach of Faith.  
"His whole manner left me free to write this memoir without breach of faith, since there was nothing personal or confidential in his discussion. He added that, much as he wished to attain his ends without any clash, he was ready to make his views public; that he knew it necessary throughout the diocese.

"I suppose that you and Sir James had Pablo.

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#### GIVES CREDIT TO EWART

Aylesworth Pays Tribute to Canadian Lawyer Who Prepared Canada's Case—Great Britain Backed the Colonies

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—In the course of an address before the Canadian Club on Saturday afternoon, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, who was British agent, declared that the success of Canada and Newfoundland in the fisheries arbitration case before the Hague Tribunal was due in the first place to the fact that their case in the main contentions was one of justice and in the second place to the excellent preparation.

"I give you," he said, "as the men entitled to credit for the excellent preparation of our case, Mr. John S. Ewart, who personally took hold of the work two years ago and who worked at it faithfully day and night. He went to England in May, 1906, for the purpose of devoting himself exclusively to that work. When he reached England he found its magnitude greater than he anticipated, and that it was regarded as a matter of the greatest importance to imperial interests. He found the British government assigning to us as our leading counsel in the matter their Attorney-General, Sir William Robson, to whose magnificent work in our behalf we are greatly indebted for our success in this litigation."

"To Mr. Tilley, who helped Mr. Ewart to prepare the case of the colonies, Mr. Aylesworth gave next to Mr. Ewart credit for the magnificent preparations of the British and colonial argument.

Everyone Well Pleased.  
Referring to the fact that the result of the arbitration had been apparently pleasing to both parties interested, Mr. Aylesworth said he was pleased that such was the case.

"I see from such reading as I have been able to enjoy of United States papers," he said, "expressions attributed to prominent gentlemen of that country showing that they have equal satisfaction in the award with ourselves. I am quite able to understand that this should be.

"In the first place this great case has been settled. This is something that everybody can be equally pleased at. There are points which I think we, in Canada, would regard as of minor importance in which the contentions of the United States have prevailed. They have succeeded, unequivocally upon one of the questions asked, and they have had a measure of success, no doubt gratifying and properly gratifying to them, upon other questions and they are entitled to say that they have succeeded and are satisfied with their success. We in Canada have good right to say the same thing."

Great Britain Behind Us.  
Mr. Aylesworth spoke enthusiastically of the splendid backing Canada and Newfoundland had received from Great Britain. He said: "In this case Canada and Newfoundland were really clients most vitally interested. But they had behind their protector, the British Empire and, even if we had been defeated, the result could not have been to bring Canada and her sister colony of Newfoundland

closer to the home-land across the Atlantic. The result in the moment of success and in the midst of all the feelings of satisfaction which that success necessarily involves, must be of the same character. We, at all events, who have been engaged in the case who know something of the practical value of the sympathy and help and strong assistance which we have had throughout, feel our hearts warm toward those who have stood by us in this strenuous struggle. A hundred and thirty years ago our fathers in English, clung to Great Britain in time of storm and stress. We, their descendants today, rejoice to know that we have for the old land a loyalty and love which is not less intense. We will hand on that feeling of affection and devotion to our children and our children's children and to generations yet unborn."

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Canada's representative on the Hague Tribunal, spoke briefly in praise of the efforts of those who had presented the case to the tribunal and in high appreciation of his colleagues in that court.

#### LOST AND WON.

One Homesteader Lucky and Another Loses Claim.  
Edmonton, Oct. 17.—After a vigil of ten days and nights, Joseph Bernault, who came all the way from Toronto to secure a northern Alberta homestead, was finally rewarded today when he filed upon the desired land. His daughter brought him food during his long wait and he passed the nights as comfortable as he would sleep at Larnville.

The opposite kind of a case occurred today when a man by the name of Sullivan lost the ownership of a valuable quarter section by exactly six minutes. Sullivan was first at the counter, but when he came to find that he would have to pay for improvements already made on the homestead, he found he was just a few seconds short.

"Just hold the land for me until ten o'clock when the bank opens," he implored the clerk. "Can't do it," was the reply. "If no one else asks before you get back, its yours, otherwise—"

and a shrug of the shoulders finished the sentence.

Sullivan rushed off, returning six minutes after, but he was just six minutes too late as another man with lots of money in his pockets had just been handed his receipt by the clerk.

Sir's Arctic steamer Roosevelt is being fitted up for salvage work in New York. She originally cost \$170,000.

#### Sinton's Imported Clydesdales

Our 1910 importation, comprising 24 stallions and 20 mares, reached Regina August 15 giving ample time to become acclimated by next season.

We have now on hand 50 head of imported Clydesdales, male and female, besides 3 Percheron Stallions, ages 1 to 5 years, to select from, included in the number are sons and daughters of the celebrated Barons Pride, Baden Powell, Everlasting, Marmion, Memento, Montrae, Ronald, Pride of Blason, Prince Shapely, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Royal Chatham, Revelstoke, Ruby Pride and other noted sires.

Prices and terms are the very best possible. Stables in city.

Address  
**ROBERT SINTON**  
REGINA.

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#### Whitney Will be Glad to Know How Much This Question is Taken to Heart by the Bishop, and, therefore, I am sending a copy of this letter to Sir James. Sincerely yours,

"W. J. Hanna."

#### MATRON RUNS FOR CONGRESS.

Woman Candidate on Prohibition Ticket is After Place.  
Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15.—Is a woman eligible to a seat in the congress of the United States?

This is a question which Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of this city purposes to test.

Mrs. Beauchamp has just announced herself a candidate for congress from the noted Ashland district of Kentucky, made famous by Henry Clay, on an anti-liquor, anti-white slavery and anti-tobacco platform.

She will make the race officially on the prohibition ticket against J. Campbell Cantrill, Democrat, and M. C. Rankin, Republican, and in a strong card just issued appeals to Kentucky chivalry for support.

Mrs. Beauchamp is state president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a member of the National Prohibition committee, and has for many years been a leader in various philanthropic movements. She is familiar with politics and has been active before several state legislatures in the interest of measures favorable to temperance and women's rights.

She will, she says, at once enter upon an active campaign for the office, and it is expected that she will challenge her masculine opponents for a discussion of the issues of the campaign.

A woman has never yet occupied a seat in the United States Congress, and Mrs. Beauchamp's candidacy has aroused much discussion all over the state as to her eligibility. Mrs. Beauchamp said:

"As to my eligibility for the position I have the opinion of some eminent jurists that there is nothing in the constitution to prevent a woman from occupying a seat in the national congress. I

# Special Announcement

Having secured one of the Stores lately occupied by R. H. Williams & Sons, South Railway Street, we will open up on

## Saturday Next, October 22nd,

With a complete range of Men's Up-to-date Clothing, Overcoats, Furs, Sheepskin Coats, Boots and Shoes, and Men's Furnishings, etc.

EVERYTHING BRAND NEW & SPECIALLY SELECTED

### J. F. Robinson & Co. - S. Railway St.

#### ELECTION FORECASTS

**United States House of Representatives Will be Controlled by Democrats—They May Also Control the Senate**

Election forecasts are even more unworthy of serious consideration than the meteorological prognostication of the patent medicine almanacs as a rule; but they are much more interesting, and probably have a much greater effect on the subsequent election than the probabilities have on the weather. The New York Herald has the reputation in the United States for being about as good a guesser as another, and its regular surveys of the political situation are usually widely quoted. The Herald has issued the first of its calculations as to the fate of the two great political parties in the United States in the approaching battle for control of the House of Representatives; and the figures it compiles and the arguments used can give little comfort to the Republican party. The signs point to a Democratic victory. As far as the Herald is concerned the chief blame for the approaching defeat of his party will rest upon Mr. Roosevelt.

On the Defense. There are 391 Congressional districts in the United States, 217 of them being now held by Republicans and 174 by Democrats. It is clear therefore, that the Democrats will not have to make very sensational gains to secure control of the House. If they win 25 seats they will have turned the Republicans out. The Herald's information is that 141 seats are securely Democratic for the next election, and 132 seats are Republican leaving 118 seats in doubt. The doubtful seats are those in which the normal majorities for either side are not more than 5,000. That even this is not a safe figure is indicated by a recent election. In the 32nd New York district, James E. Havens, Democrat succeeded the late James B. Perkins a Republican, who ordinarily won by 10,000. A noteworthy fact is that of the 118 doubtful constituencies 82 are held by Republicans and only 36 by the Democrats. This means that the Republicans will be put upon the defensive. Even if they win every doubtful seat now held by one of their own party they will only be where they are at present. That there is any prospect of their making gains in Democratic territory is not seriously considered.

Where Danger Threatens. In New York State, where there are 37 Congressional districts, the Re-

publicans now hold 25. Thirteen of these seats are in danger, while the Democrats are said to be sure in the 12 seats they hold. Even in hide-bound Pennsylvania, where the Republicans hold 27 out of 32 seats, only 11 of these are said to be safe. In Indiana the boot appears to be on the other foot, for nine of the Democrats' eleven seats are said to be within the danger zone. Nine of the 19 Republican seats in Illinois are doubtful, and Illinois is expected to be one of the great battlegrounds of the campaign. Five out of 13 Republican seats in Ohio are threatened, and two of eight in Kansas. It is important to remember that these calculations make no distinction between Republican regulars and insurgents, although for most political purposes it would be as reasonable to classify a man like Murdock, of Kansas, with the Democrats as with his own party. We may be sure that Democratic leaders think much more kindly of him than Republican chieftains.

Republicans Rally. The Herald thinks that the plain inference from its figures is that the Republican party is about to undergo one of the worst defeats in its history. It is of opinion, however, that it is recovering from the state of panic and demoralization that it has been in for the past few months. It has got over the shock it received when Roosevelt made his rally from Oyster Bay, and toured the country striking terror to the hearts of the conservative members of his party. Incidentally, it may be noted that some quarters Roosevelt is denounced for his general approval of the Taft policies, and in others for his supposed hostility to the Administration. The Herald, which likes Mr. Taft and dislikes Mr. Roosevelt, classifies him as an opponent to a Taft renomination, and as an aspirant on his own behalf. That he will be a strength to his party, the paper does not believe, an opinion it must be said, which is peculiarly disinterested observers believing that Roosevelt is Republicanism's only hope.

In the Senate, Too. The article calls attention to the fact that not only do the Democrats threaten to capture the House of Representatives, but the Senate as well. At present the nominal Republican majority in the Senate is 26, but this figure includes from seven to twenty insurgents who are as likely as not to vote for a Democratic measure. Of the 31 Senators whose terms expire this fall, 28 are Republicans. Here again the fighting will be in Republican territory, and it is not unlikely that the Democrats and insurgents will have made enough gains to turn over the Senate to the Democrats. Three new insurgents and one new

Democrat are certain already, and they replace three of the former leaders of old the guard, and one other regular Republican. Although the possibility of the insurgent Republicans voting with the Democrats is contemplated by the Herald, it does not take cognizance of the opposite possibility, namely, of the old guard among the Democrats coming to the rescue of the old guard among the Republicans and thus forming a league against progressive measures in both parties.

A Nice Position to Occupy. So far as Canada is concerned, it does not matter much which party succeeds. The leaders of both are patriotic enough to "trim" this country in any kind of deal when the opportunity offers. We have nothing to hope or to fear from either. Under the Republicans our relations have come to be very cordial indeed, and the last "tail whister" was Grover Cleveland, a Democrat. So far as the present leaders are concerned, Mr. Roosevelt has always shown friendliness to and understanding of the British Government and its problems while Mr. Bryan is opposed to all empires. As for President Taft, Canada did him a great favor a few months ago, and so we might have a right to consider him a good friend.

#### LOST MEMORY.

Lost Canadian Official Discovered in Brussels. Ottawa, Oct. 16.—A cable to the Department of Marine and Fisheries from Wm. Hutchinson, superintendent of the exhibition branch, announced that Mr. Robert Venning, superintendent of fisheries, who has been missing six weeks has been located in Brussels. Mr. Venning was found in a hotel in Brussels, Belgium, suffering from amnesia, or loss of memory. He has been taken charge of by Mr. Hutchinson, and it is expected he will be able to leave for Ottawa shortly, accompanied by one of the members of the staff. Mr. Venning was one of the members of the Canadian delegation to the Hague in connection with the fishery arbitration. He is one of the best posted men in the Canadian public service on international law, especially in its application to fisheries questions and his advice was continuously sought by counsel on the Canadian side.

The death rate in the United States in 1909 was fifteen in each thousand according to a bulletin issued by the census bureau, and this is the lowest average ever recorded for that country.

Minard's Lintert Lumberman's Friend.

#### KETCHEL MURDERED

**Champion Middleweight Prize Fighter Murdered on a Missouri Ranch—Murderer is Captured and Awaits Trial**

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 15.—Stanley Ketchel, champion middleweight pugilist of the world, died here Saturday night at 7:05. An hour before he died Ketchel regained consciousness, and there was then thought to be a slight chance of his recovery. His condition soon took a decided change for the worse, however, and he passed away quickly.

The pugilist died in the Springfield hospital, where he had been rushed on a special train chartered by Mr. Dickerson. Operator failed to locate the bullet.

Out in the wooded hills east of here Hartz, Ketchel's slayer, heavily armed, is fleeing before a pack of bloodhounds and a posse of officers and citizens. Dickerson has placed a price of \$5,000 on the dead body of Hartz. The members of the posse are armed with repeating rifles. Hartz is believed to be desperate and no one intends to take any chances on asking him to surrender.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 15.—Stanislaus Klecal, better known as Stanle Ketchel, middleweight champion, was wounded fatally, it is believed, this morning at the ranch at Conway. Ketchel was alone breakfasting at the ranch of R. P. Dickerson, when hand Walter A. Hartz, with whom Ketchel had some words the previous evening, entered with a 22 rifle and ordered "Throw up your hands." Ketchel was taken by surprise, but apparently remained cool. Instead of complying, he arose. His back was half turned toward his assailant when Hartz, but a few feet away, fired. The bullet struck Ketchel below the right shoulderblade and, ranging forward, entered his right lung. As Hartz ran out and made for the heavy timber along the Osage river bottoms, ranch superintendent Charles Balley entered to whom Ketchel said, "He shot me," and pointed in the direction Hartz had taken.

Immediately after Ketchel lapsed into unconsciousness until about noon when he was still unable to speak, but recognized those about him. Owing to Balley giving his first attention to the wounded prize fighter, Hartz got a good start, but is being pursued with bloodhounds. Dickerson was here in Springfield, but as soon as he heard of his guest being shot he promptly

left with physicians on a special train for Conway, forty miles distant.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 15.—Walter A. Hartz, who shot Ketchel, was captured today at the home of Thomas Hager, one mile from Niangua, Mo. Hartz was taken to the Webster county jail at Marshfield, where he is being closely guarded. After being placed in his cell the prisoner made a statement in which he said he shot Ketchel in self-defense. He says he ordered the fighter to throw up his hands and when he did not obey him he fired.

Late last night, overcome with hunger and fatigue from fleeing through the rough Osage country, Hartz reached the home of Thomas Hager, where he applied for a place to sleep and something to eat. He was given food and a bed. At that time Hager had not heard of the shooting, but a short time after he learned of the affair. Shortly after 4 o'clock this morning Hager secured the services of three neighbors and they awaited Hartz at the point of a gun. The man broke down and admitted the shooting. He was then turned over to the officers and taken to Marshfield.

Hartz, in telling the story, said Ketchel made insulting remarks to Goldie Smith, a cook employed at the farm. He says words passed between Ketchel and himself, and he then demanded that the prize fighter throw

up his hands. When the champion refused to do, he said he was so frightened, not knowing but that Ketchel carried a revolver, that he fired and hardly without realizing what he had done, fled. Goldie Smith, the woman in the case, will be held pending an inquest. Funeral services were held at the Elk Club today and tomorrow the body will be taken to Grand Rapids, the home of Ketchel's parents.

#### Seriously Injured.

Arcola, Oct. 17.—Word has just reached town of an accident to Joseph A. Taylor, a farmer who lives about eight miles south-west of the town. He was out fixing his fence in the morning and at noon a neighboring farmer noticed him leaning against his wagon an eleven spoke to him twice before noticing that he was in an almost unconscious condition. He was unable to speak but only placed his hand on his side to indicate the trouble. All three doctors from town are now on the first doctor in charge having summoned help. Up to the present he has retained consciousness but has been unable to speak. Five ribs on the right side are broken and he is bleeding internally. It is not known how the accident occurred, but there is no hope of his recovery.

#### A SECOND SODOM.

**Lurid Description of Canada's Largest City.**

Montreal, Oct. 16.—A hot attack upon the administration of the liquor laws in Montreal was tonight made by Secretary Roberts of the Dominion Alliance in a sermon at the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Roberts declared emphatically that the laws were not enforced and that Sunday night orgies occurred in saloons and hotels here, which were making a second Sodom and Gomorrah of this city. He declared he could name hotels where Sunday after Sunday they were crowded outside with rigs and autos and frequented by men and women of the lowest type with nothing done to prevent such orgies, although the police outside knew perfectly well what was going on. He further said that there were 300 unlicensed liquor dealers in the city, while the red light district was going on just as ever.

Records for Portland cement production in the United States were broken last year with an output of more than 62,000,000 barrels, worth more than \$50,000,000.

**Mason & Risch Pianos**

SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME

ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT

Factory Branch  
**SCARTH STREET**  
REGINA, SASK.

Is Safe is the Times Accompany Strongly

(L. S. Amery

To sum up is certainly a steamship tra November 10 very possibly can be prolo beginning and During that difficulties of seem, no gre St. Lawrence reason why is prohibitive. Churchill it o for ships leav 10 to do thre ing the open undoubtedly Arctic port ill turies condu trade within limits of time

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Wednesday, October 19, 1910

HUDSON'S BAY NAVIGATION

Is Safe is the Report of London Times Correspondent Who Accompanied Earl Grey—Strongly Endorses Scheme

(L. S. Amery, in the London Times.) To sum up—the Hudson Bay route is certainly available for ordinary steamship traffic from July 20 to about November 10, and experience may very possibly prove that this period can be prolonged by a week at the beginning and a fortnight at the end. During that period the dangers and difficulties of navigation are, it would seem, no greater than those on the St. Lawrence route, and there is no reason why insurance rates should be prohibitive. Given proper facilities a Churchill it ought not to be impossible for ships leaving England about July 10 to do three trips into the Bay during the open season. The period is undoubtedly a short one. But an Arctic port like Archangel has for centuries conducted a large volume of trade within at least equally narrow limits of time.

In the Canadian Northwest the harvest is reaped in the course of August, and if threshing were done immediately most of it would be available for shipment before the middle of September. Even admitting the contention of the critics that a great part of the grain is not threshed till October owing to the farmers' anxiety to get on with other necessary farm work before the frost sets in, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that, at any rate, as appreciable part of the crop would be able to get down to Churchill between the completion of the harvest and the beginning of November, quite enough to afford substantial relief to the existing congestion and to be effective in keeping down freight rates on the Lake Superior route. Meanwhile the earlier part of the open season would be available for the shipment of the remnant of the preceding season's wheat and for the export of cattle and other products.

As regards inward traffic, the period of navigation, though short, would be very conveniently timed. It would allow harvest hands to reach the prairie in time for their work and to return when the harvest work was over, and it would enable the merchants throughout the Northwest to meet the farmers' purchases after the harvest. This element of inward traffic is of the very first importance as an essential factor in keeping down the freight on exports. The export rate on grain from Hudson Bay is never likely to be cut down to the almost infinitesimal charge for which wheat is carried by the New York passenger boats. But with a remunerative inward freight it ought to be possible to keep down the export rate to a figure low enough to enable the saving on overland transportation to have its full effect. The benefits to be derived by Western Canada from the Hudson Bay route may or may not be over-estimated by some of its more enthusiastic advocates. But it is impossible to and unprejudiced survey of the conditions, to regard the project as anything else but a reasonably secure and, indeed, promising "business proposition."

But the objections urged against the route are not confined to the mere question of its commercial feasibility. There is undoubtedly a feeling in Eastern Canada that the route may not only injure the railway and shipping companies which are interested in the Montreal traffic, but may also divert a large part of the trade of the West from Canadian to British manufacturers. These fears are ill-grounded and short-sighted. The greater part of the trade of Western Canada will always remain with Eastern Canada. If the Hudson Bay route gives substantial help to the development of the West, the Eastern manufacturers, railways, and shipping companies will all gain far more in the end by the increase in the general volume of trade with the West than they may sacrifice at the moment, in order to ensure that development. Moreover, the Hudson Bay route is as available for Canadian manufacturers as for British.

It may not, of course, be of any use to the manufacturers of Ontario. But it may make just all the difference to the Maritime Provinces, which at present have to face the handicap of the long railway haul to the West, and for which the Hudson Bay route might furnish just that stimulus to develop their industries and their shipping which they have lacked ever since the New England market was closed to them by the American tariff. That the fishermen of Newfoundland and the fruit and sugar growers of the West Indies will also be in a position to benefit by the new route cannot in any sense be regarded as injurious to Eastern Canadian interests. In any case, too, the manufacturers of Eastern Canada will do well to remember that the present high cost of transportation to the West is largely responsible for the low tariff agitation which has shown itself so active on the occasion of Sir W. Laurier's recent tour. A reduction in the cost of transportation such as would be afforded by the Hudson Bay route, in the benefits of which they could at least share equally with British manufacturers, would be far more to their interest than a general lowering of the scale of duties, almost the whole benefit of

which would go to American industries. There is even less justification for the argument that the Hudson Bay route, by diverting traffic from the East and West route, may accentuate the tendency to a separation between Eastern and Western Canada, in which many thoughtful persons have seen the greatest existing danger to the development of Canadian national life. That danger exists only in so far as economic conditions may attract Western Canada towards the adjoining States of the American Union. Anything which brings Western Canada closer to England can only strengthen the national life of Canada, which, after all, is Canadian, and not American, just because it is British. Whatever the commercial prospects of the Hudson Bay route, nothing can be more desirable for Canada, from the political point of view, than the carrying out and successful development of a project which would add additional links between Western Canada and Great Britain and between Western Canada, the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies.

POWER FOR EDMONTON

Possibilities Discussed of Securing Cheap Power for Alberta Blocked by a Group of Millionaires

Edmonton, Oct. 13.—It appears that the city of Edmonton will not be permitted to acquire the right to harness the Baller rapids on the Athabasca River without a fight. The city's representative, John S. Feilding, who was sent north a short time ago to investigate the power possibilities, finds that he has been forestalled, according to a letter sent to the city commissioners. When he got to the rapids he found this notice nailed to a stake facing him in the face: "Post No. 1, being the first post in a survey for the purpose of obtaining water rights on the Athabasca River at Grand Rapids taking in and including all necessary lands and all water passing thereover. Dated September 19th, 1910. (Signed by A. Violette, per M. W. Harris, witness, F. Violette)." Inquiries made this morning revealed the fact that A. Violette is apparently representing a large amount of American capital. He, with three companions outfitted here in a hurry after the city had announced their intention of investigating the possibilities and rushed away into the north, beating the city to the site of the proposed power plant.

It is understood they also have a representative at Ottawa looking after their interests. It is stated that one of the four men is a millionaire, and that they have been thinking of the power possibilities of the Athabasca for some months. Although the city received a telegram from the department of the interior in August acknowledging the receipt of the preliminary application.

Phone to Peace River. Peace River Crossing, Alta., Oct. 13.—The telephone line reached this point on October 6. Quite a gathering of the residents was held at the place in the evening, where the office was set up in and much should have the honor listed as to who should have the honor of transmitting the first message. Every one, without exception, expressed himself as being highly delighted with the realization of one of the winter evening problems as regards closer communication with the outside world. The line is now being extended 16 miles further to the Shaftsbury settlement, from which point they will have telephone communication with this place this winter.

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Investigate Faith Healing. Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—In the most important session that it has held thus far, the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Convention here this afternoon not only reversed its decision of a few days ago, when it refused to pass an amendment to the constitution providing for suffragan Bishops, but shortly after creating the new suffragan Bishops passed a resolution calling for a committee to investigate faith healing by means of prayer or suggestions. The suffragan Bishop question had come before the House of Bishops last week after the House of Deputies had adopted it. The vote at that time was close. Today it was brought up again as a special order of business, and was adopted after a debate by a vote of 60 to 31. It required 53 votes to carry the measure.

A New Jersey school teacher has invented an apparatus for accurately testing the hearing of children, a bell being made to make sounds of varying intensity, to which the child listens through stethoscope tubes.

FALLON ON SCHOOLS

Opposed to the Bi-lingual System in Vogue in His Diocese—A Strong Letter From Famous Irish Catholic Bishop

Toronto, Oct. 16.—Bishop Fallon, Roman Catholic Bishop of London, issued a statement today from Goderich in reply to those who have raised a cry against him because of his attitude to bi-lingual schools in Ontario. The Bishop admits that his position was stated with exactitude in the letter to the Hon. W. J. Hanna written to Dr. Payne, giving a summary of the conversation he had with Bishop Fallon.

He sees no reason, he says, why a subject of such surpassing importance as the education of children should be discussed with bated breath. The bi-lingual system he scores in the following words: "The alleged bi-lingual system as it prevails in certain parts of the province of Ontario is a teaching of either English or French and utterly hostile to the best interests of the children, both English and French." Then he quotes figures to show that nine parishes of his diocese with separate schools and upwards of 2,000 children on the rolls, ten pupils in all passed the entrance last summer. The public schools in the district under the bi-lingual system are even worse, for in these nine parishes they got on by seven through the entrance examination.

Appalling State of Affairs. "Every year since I came here I have offered a gold medal to the child who would pass the entrance examination. Not one has ever passed. And not one has an equally appalling statement to me regarding the admission of children to the schools. I am present to him in still another district in which for the past 25 years not a single child has ever been able to obtain the entrance certificate. Now the fault is not with the children, or with the teachers, it is with the system, and it is against the system and the threatening extension of it that I protest. I have my protest on the rights of children to education in the community in which they are to live and that will open up to them the avenues of success.

"As things stand now these children will either remain where they are and then they will continue to be as they are, or they will move to Quebec to be classed as renegades because they do not know French or they will go elsewhere to be hewers of wood or drawers of water because they do not know English. Essex stands lowest in education amongst the nine counties that constitute the diocese of London; everything flourishes here, but the land is heavy with rich harvest, choice fruits, and a great number of uneducated children. I would almost be inclined to believe in the existence of a well contrived conspiracy among the enemies of the French-Canadian people to keep them in a position of self-perpetuating intellectual inferiority.

Attacked by Bourassa Press. "I want," the Bishop added, "that the department of education to see that its servants live up to its own regulations, nothing more, and I object to selfish politicians controlling the appointment of school inspectors. Further scathing statements are made regarding the Bourassa press. 'I am quite prepared also for the friendly outpourings of Le Devoir, La Croix, La Verite, La Nationaliste, La Nouvelle France and La Revue. Long before my return to the province of Ontario, these imminent Catholic journals had begun the business of Bishop baiting. I could cover a town lot with attacks from their columns on Bishops, Archbishops, and even Papal delegates. I have sometimes suspected that they were secretly subsidized by the grand orient, or by the Emancipation lodge of Montreal. So their hostility I regard as a badge of distinction while their approval would make me doubt the rectitude of my motives and the honesty of my judgment.

"This whole question is not a contest between English-speaking and French-speaking Catholics. It is a matter of great public moment. On the one side of the discussion are a certain number of French-Canadians, led by noisy agitators; on the side are also French-Canadians of no small numbers, together with the rest of the population of the province of Ontario without distinction of creed or nationality. And let me hazard the prophecy that when this second division awakens to the gravity of the situation, it will make short work of the alleged bi-lingual school system, which teaches neither English of French, encourages incompetency, gives a prize to hypocrisy and breeds indignation.

Diocesan Billingsgate. His lordship continues: "Is it any wonder that I should raise my voice on behalf of all the children who live in what might be called the Billingsgate belt of my diocese, and it is not monstrous that for so doing I should be charged with hostility to the French language, and to other interests of the French-Canadian people? In the schools that are inflicted on these children, neither English or French is properly taught or decently spoken. The regulations of the education department are in many instances utterly disregarded and because of the con-

ditions that obtain children are either not sent to school at all or are with drawn in the face of the difficulties. During my present confinement tour, the French-Canadian pastor of a French-Canadian parish in Essex county said to me in the presence of witnesses: 'Half the boys whom you confirmed this morning (they ranged from eleven to fifteen years of age) can neither read nor write.'

PROVINCIAL ASYLUM

It is Announced That it will be Located in North Battleford. North Battleford, Sask., Oct. 15.—The provincial government have decided to locate the provincial asylum at North Battleford. This was the news given to the town today by D. Finlayson, M.L.A. The government have already secured the land, an ideal location on the banks of the Saskatchewan river being chosen. The sum of \$100,000 has already been voted by the Legislature for the asylum, and it is expected that active building operations will be commenced early next spring.

Abraham Lincoln and the Poets

One of President Lincoln's gifts was a extraordinary memory. As he used to say, he "couldn't help remembering." Mr. Noah Brooks cites many interesting examples of his power of retaining things he had once heard, "Of my cousins," he says, "John Holmes Goodenow, of Maine, was appointed consul-general at Constantinople early in the Lincoln administration, and was taken to the White House, before his departure for his post, to be presented the President. When Lincoln learned that his visitor was a grandson of John Holmes, one of the first Senators from Maine, he immediately began to recite a poetical quotation, which must have been more than a hundred lines in length. Mr. Goodenow, never having met the President before, was naturally astonished at this, but when the lines were finished, the President said: 'Your grandfather in a speech which he made in the United States Senate in 1818, and he named the date and specified the occasion. He used to say, however, that this happening to remember a poem was no sign of any special liking for it. Once he recited to Mr. Brooks a long and doleful ballad, 'In the vein of 'Vilkins and his Dinah,' and on finishing, said, with a deprecating laugh, 'I don't believe I have thought of that before for forty years.' At the same time he was a great lover of simple and hearty verse. One of his favorites was Dr. Holmes' 'Last Leaf.' Concerning this poem, Mr. Brooks says: 'One November day Lincoln and I were driving out to the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, when the poet in the scene recalled the lines to his mind. Slowly and with excellent judgment he recited the whole poem. Enlarging upon the pathos with and humor of Holmes, I found that the President had never seen a copy of the general doctor's works, so far as he could remember. I offered to lend him my copy of the poems, a little blue-and-gold book; and the next time I went to the White House I took it with me. 'About a week afterward I called one evening and the President, being alone, we settled down for a quiet chat. He took from a drawer in his table the blue-and-gold Holmes, and went over it with much gusto, reading or reciting several poems that had struck his fancy. 'Finally, he said that he liked 'Lexington' as well as anything in the book, 'The Last Leaf' alone excepted, and he began to read the poem; but when he came to the stanza beginning: 'Green be the graves where the martyrs are lying! Shrouded and tombless they sunk to their rest,' his voice faltered, and he gave me the book with the whispered request, 'You read it; I can't.' 'Months afterward, when several ladies were in the Red Parlor, calling upon Mrs. Lincoln, he recited the poem without missing a word, so far as I could remember it. And yet I do not believe that he ever saw the text of 'Lexington' except during the few busy days when he had my book.'

Mr. Brooks furnishes also a pretty story about Lincoln's first hearing of one of Longfellow's poems: "I think it was early in the war that some public speaker sent Mr. Lincoln a newspaper report of a speech delivered in New York." The President, apparently, did not pay much attention to the speech, but a few lines of verse at the close caught his eye. These were the closing stanzas of Longfellow's 'Building of the Ship,' beginning with: 'Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State! Sail on, O Union, strong and great! 'To my surprise, he seemed to have read the lines for the first time. Knowing the whole poem as one of my youthful exercises in recitation, began, at his request, with the description of the launching of the ship, and repeated it to the end. As he listened to the last lines: 'Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our faith, triumphant o'er our fears, he eyes filled, and his cheeks were wet. He did not speak for some minutes, but finally said, with simplicity of our hearts, that it was a wonderful gift to be able to stir men like that.'

RAILWAY CHARTERS

Applications to Be Made at Next Meeting of Parliament. Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Increasing activity in railway development is evidenced by the large number of applications to parliament for legislation which will permit the construction of new branch lines in the Northwest: From Conquest, Sask., to Asquith or Dunfermline on Pheasant Hills branch. From Wilkie, Sask., southerly to the Moose Jaw branch. From Wilkie southerly and southerly to the Moose Jaw branch. From Boissevain, Man., to Lauder. From Cross Nest branch along Old Man River, about 55 miles. An extension of time is asked by the C. P. R. for the construction of the following railways: 1. From Lanigan to Prince Albert. 2. From Wilkie southerly and westward to the Lacombe branch. 3. From Outlook to Lacombe branch. 4. From Estevan to Forward on Weyburn branch. 5. From a point in townships 6, 7, 8, and 9, westerly to Lethbridge. 6. From Toulon to Marsh Point. Authority is also asked by the C. P. R. to make a terminus of its Lauder branch at Weyburn and to increase its bonding power in respect to its Toronto-Subway branch. The Manitoba and Northwestern Railway desires an extension of time for the construction of the following lines: 1. From Yorkton to Prince Albert. 2. From Russell to northern or west end boundary of Manitoba. 3. From a point between Portage la Prairie and Arden to the northern or western boundary of Manitoba. 4. From between Westbourne and Duck Plains to Lake Dauphin or Duck Mountains. 5. From between Theodore and Isin ger to township 32, range 13 or 19 from Bredenbury to Kamack. Extension of time is asked by the Kootenay and Arrowhead railway for the line from Gerrard and Arrow Head, and by way of Vancouver and Lulu Island railway for branch lines.

Health Laws

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—At the Dominion Public Health Conference today an interesting address was delivered by Dr. M. M. Seymour, Commissioner of Public Health for Saskatchewan, on the up-to-date public health laws of that province, which are recognized as constituting the most progressive legislation on sewage disposal and water works in the Dominion. The effect of the Saskatchewan law is that no municipality can issue debentures for the construction of a water or sewage system until that system has received the approval of the public health commissioners or can a vote be taken by the ratepayers respecting the construction of such works until the commissioners' approval has been obtained.

Arrested

Prince Albert, Sask., Oct. 14.—Considerable astonishment was evinced here when the arrest of J. P. Mountford, charged with stealing government funds, was made public. The accused was many years in the Mounted Police, ending up as Veterans Sergeant Major. He was one of the best known men in the province. About ten years ago he was married a well-known local young lady, and much sympathy is felt for the family that this charge should have been brought. The accused is very well fixed, having farms and considerable property. There is, therefore, no apparent reason for the speculation. He always had the reputation of being a shrewd business man.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

Marked Improvement Over Same Period Last Year—A Slight Increase in Liabilities is Shown

Commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada for the third quarter of 1910, reported by R. G. Dunn & Co. numbered 277, with defaulted liabilities amounting to \$2,246,071. This is a distinct improvement as to number when compared with the 307 of the same period last year, but there is a slight increase in liabilities over the corresponding three months a year ago, when they aggregated only \$2,170,515. Compared with earlier years however, the exhibit is extremely satisfactory in all respects, failures in the same period in 1908 numbering 340 for \$3,492,661, while in 1907 they were 297 and involved \$2,573,695. The number of defaults in the manufacturing division was exactly the same as last year, 69, but liabilities increased to \$775,438 from \$467,973. While this showing is somewhat unfavorable, it is a marked improvement in 1910 over the 97 for \$5,365,538 in 1907. Lumber and clothing are the only classes in this division which show any considerable increase over last year; in the former 12 for \$227,800, comparing with 5 for \$40,610 and in the latter 24 for \$213,202, against 18 for \$38,993. In the trading division there is marked improvement over last year and 1908, but the comparison with 1907 is indifferent, there being 203 suspensions in the third quarter this year with indebtedness of \$379,990, against 233 for \$1,894,542 last year; 245 for \$1,710,190 in 1908, and 196 for \$1,185,459 in 1907. Almost every report makes a more satisfactory exhibit than last year, notably general stores with 44 for \$274,541, against 50 for \$445,909, and miscellaneous with 19 for \$171,000, against 40 for \$531,698, while only dry goods shows a slight increase, this being largely due to a single failure in that class for upwards of \$100,000. In addition to the above there were 5 failures in the division embracing brokers and exporters, involving \$30,743, against 5 last year for \$18,000; 10 in 1908 for \$17,450, and 4 in 1907 for \$23,700. The report as a whole indicates very satisfactory business conditions and well maintained commercial progress, and but for the increased amount involved in manufacturing for the latest quarter would have been exceptionally favorable.

SENATOR DOLLIVER DEAD

Well-Known U. S. Politician Stricken With Heart Disease. Port Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 14.—Jonathan P. Dolliver, senior U. S. Senator from Iowa, died at his home here at 7:30 Saturday evening while a physician stood over him making an examination of his heart. Death came without a moment's warning, and Dr. Vanliver, who was making the examination when the instrument stopped, though the stethoscope had been broken. He looked up into the face of the senator to find that, silently and with terrific suddenness, the death messenger had called the soul of the statesman. Hear trouble was alone the cause of death and the minor ills which have been bothering him during the last three weeks had little effect on his passing. Although Senator Dolliver had been ill for three weeks or more, during the last few weeks he had been up and around, even as late as two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

LAST CROP BULLETIN

Shows a Depreciation in Crop Averages in the Western Provinces—East Provinces Retain High Averages

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—The Census office publishes today a bulletin on the condition of crops in Canada at the end of September. The reports show low averages of condition for the whole of Canada than those of a year ago, but the reduction applies chiefly to the Northwest provinces. In the eastern provinces a high per cent. is maintained for nearly all the crops, and quantity and quality are nearly as good as a year ago and better than two years ago. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there is a drop of about twenty per cent. in the quality of grains and roots, but the threshings indicate that the yield will be larger for wheat, oats and barley than was promised at the end of August. For the whole of Canada the condition of rye at the end of September was 92.50, which is ten per cent. better than two years ago and 2.39 better than last year. Peas and beans are nearly ten per cent. lower in condition than a year ago, but nearly ten per cent. higher than in 1908. Buckwheat is about the same as last year, and 12 per cent. better than in 1908, while mixed grains are better by five per cent. than last year and by 15.47 per cent. better than two years ago. Corn for husking compared for the three years, 1910, 1909, and 1908 shows per centages of 85.12, 86.77 and 82, and corn for fodder of 89.82, 87.18 and 92 for the respective years. The condition of potatoes is 76.08 at the end of September, compared with 90.37 last year; of turnips 82.09 to 93.34, and of sugar beets 83.13 to 71.02, while in 1908 their condition ranged from 68 to 74. Alfalfa has a condition of 83.31 for the end of September, and it exceeds 90 in the Maritime provinces and Ontario. In Quebec and the Northwest provinces it is not more than 70 per cent., and in British Columbia it is 88.33. All field grains in the province last named exceed 82 per cent. in quality. The estimated yield of rye this year for Canada is 1,634,000 bushels, of peas 6,444,500 bushels, of beans 1,039,600 bushels, of buckwheat 7,302,900 bushels, of mixed grains 20,103,000 bushels, of flax 4,314,900 bushels and of corn for husking 17,582,000 bushels. The average bushels per acre of these crops is: 19.43 for rye, 16.69 for peas 20.44 for beans, 26.98 for buckwheat, 34.91 for mixed grains, 9.04 for flax and 53.82 for corn. Better averages for wheat, oats and barley are assured when the final returns are made in December than the reports for the end of August gave.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE WEST

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education has arranged its itinerary for the Western provinces as follows: Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 1; Fort William, Ont., Nov. 2; Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 3 to 7; Portage la Prairie, Man., Nov. 8; Brandon, Man., Nov. 9; Moose Jaw, Sask., Nov. 10; Regina, Sask., Nov. 11; Saskatoon, Sask., Nov. 14; Prince Albert, Sask., Nov. 15; Edmonton, Alta., and Strathcona, Alta., Nov. 17 and 18; Calgary, Alta., Nov. 19 and 21; Lethbridge, Alta., Nov. 22; Medicine Hat, Alta., Nov. 23; Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 28 to 30; Nanaimo, B.C., Dec. 1; Victoria, B.C., Dec. 2 and 3; Fernie, B.C., Dec. 21; Nelson, B.C., Dec. 23, and Vernon, B.C., Dec. 25.

Depends Upon Queen

A London, Eng., cable to the New York World says: "I must ask Mary"—that is, Queen Mary—is becoming a byword in court circles. It is King George's invariable reply when he is asked for instructions on any point from arrangements for a shooting party to the settlement of an important ministerial question. When King Edward's clothes and uniforms were to be disposed of King George was asked what should be done with them. It naturally was presumed that he would have some scheme in mind. He answered, as usual, "I must ask Mary."

Family Prayers have become so regular and frequent that among the "selfies" they speak of the court as "the conventicle."

Queen Mary's new mistress of the robes, is a woman after her own heart—rigidly correct in everything, dishing frivoly intensely, devoted to her children, looking twice at every expense before spending it.

Queen Mary intends to live chivalry at Windsor Castle, because the country is best for her children, insures greater seclusion and therefore requires less entertaining than Buckingham Palace would.

YEGGMEN STILL BUSY

Secure Two Thousand Dollars From General Store in Village of Ernford—No Arrests Are Yet Made

Ernford, Sask., Oct. 13.—About two thousand dollars passed into the hands of robbers who last night cracked the safe in the grocery store of J. F. Bryce who is paymaster here for the Buckeye Elevator Company. The robbery was committed between midnight and morning and it was not until ten o'clock that it was found that the combination of the safe had been forced and the contents stolen. Mr. Bryce when leaving the store for the evening had locked the safe and he found this morning that the safe had not been blown, but that the combination had been worked, the robbers having entered the building through a window. The Mounted Police were on the ground by noon today, but no clue to the perpetrators of the crime has been discovered. The money consisted of 1 two, 390 five, 5 ten, and 10 twenty dollar bills. The bills were mostly of the Bank of Toronto issue. A cheque and a draft for different amounts were also taken.

GRAFT CHARGES

Made Against a Liberal Member of Manitoba Legislature.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Quite a sensation has been created in Winnipeg by serious charges which have been made against D. A. Ross, the member for Springfield in the Manitoba legislature, who as a member of the Winnipeg school board, it is alleged, has obtained \$1,226.75 by means of a raise off in a transaction for a site for a school in the city. Ross is in the real estate business, and it is stated by A. J. Coleman, another real estate man, that when the Winnipeg school board were wanting a site for a new school, he was approached by Ross, who lent him \$2,000 to secure an option on a plot of land. This land was afterwards selected by the school board and the profit made by the parties amounted to \$2,350, of which Ross, it is alleged, received \$1,226.75. Coleman also alleges that about the time of the election, when Ross was having a hard fight in his constituency, he called up Ross on the phone and told him that a certain party had offered him \$500 to make a statement of the deal. Ross is alleged to have replied: "Don't have anything to do with it, Bill, there will be other chances coming."

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October 19, 1910. ND SODOM. of Canada's Largest City. 16.—A hot attack upon the liquor was tonight made by a number of the Dominion Alliance at the First Baptist Church. declared emphatically that the law is not enforced and that no such orgies occurred in this here, which were in Sodom and Gomorrah. He declared he could see Sunday after Sunday crowded outside with men and women and children, and that the lowest type with no such orgies, all outside knew per was going on. He there were 300 men and women in the city, and that district was going to be a hot bed of vice.

10S. FIT. The advertisement features a large number '10S' and the word 'FIT' in a stylized font, likely representing a brand or product.

Local and General

City Treasurer Fenton Munro has resigned.

Moose Jaw defeated Regina rugby team on Saturday by 35 to 0.

Lieutenant-Governor Brown will be the recipient of a civic address.

The early closing by-law was passed by the council on Monday night.

Scott, Saltcoats and Canard will be incorporated as towns on November 1.

Thomas Watt has been granted a hotel license for the Fort Qu'Appelle hotel.

Over 1,000 names were added to the Regina voters' lists at the recent registration.

An address of appreciation is being arranged for presentation to ex-Lieut. Governor Forget.

Hon. J. A. Calder, who has been ill for a time, has recovered. He was threatened with an attack of typhoid.

R. H. Williams & Sons have moved into their new premises on the corner of Hamilton street and Eleventh avenue.

Archbishop Langevin visited Regina on Friday. He was present at the swearing-in of Lieutenant-Governor Brown.

James T. Kinneard, of Lumsden, lost \$40 to a short change artist while coming to the city on the north train on Monday night.

The Earl of Harrowby visited Regina yesterday. It is understood he is visiting Canada to study the country as a field for investment.

McAra Bros. & Wallace are building a large garage on the corner of Victoria avenue and Albert street for the Overland Automobile Company.

The Implement Dealers' Association has presented a piano to the Y.W.C.A.

T. P. O'Connor's visit to Regina was a great success. At the Canadian Club luncheon he delivered a charming address and at the public meeting in the opera house his eloquent speech was deeply appreciated by a large audience.

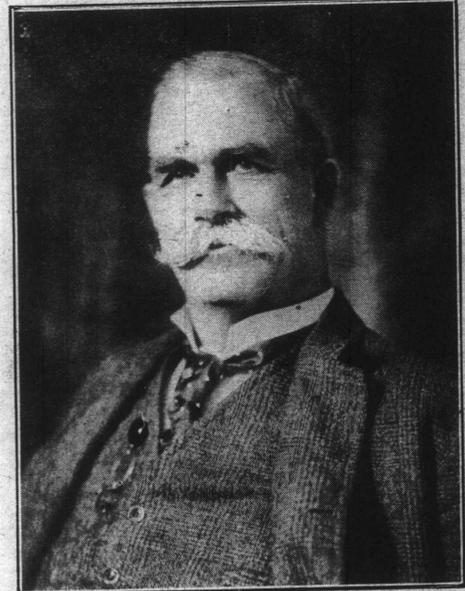
Mrs. E. B. Read, of 2117 McIntyre street, died yesterday. The late Mrs. Read was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Walter Scott, Mrs. J. M. Young, James G. Sydney and Russel, all of Regina, are children of the deceased.

An important land transaction was put through Monday by A. D. Miller & Co., by the sale of the farm of Mat. Evey, located some three miles north-east of the city. The property, consisting of 558 1/2 acres, was disposed of to Americans, the purchase price being in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

A recent issue of the "Western Daily Press," of Bristol, England, contains a lengthy interview with Mr. Risley, one of the delegation of Bristol business men who lately visited Western Canada, in which he speaks in glowing terms of the prospects for trade with this country and refers regretfully to the short space of time which they were able to spend in Regina, at the same time expressing his appreciation of the reception accorded him while in the city by the Greater Regina Club and citizens generally.

At a meeting of the Anglican Young Peoples' Association held on Thursday night in the school room of St. Paul's church, the following officers were elected for the current term: Hon. president, Rev. Canon Hill; president, Mr. Phil Hawkes; vice-president, Miss M. A. Harding; secretary-treasurer, Mr. T. H. Hewitt; convener of social and reception committee, Mrs. Ferring Taylor; convener of programme committee, Miss M. C. Lum. It was decided to open the winter session with a social evening next Thursday, the 25th of October, to commence at 8 o'clock sharp, at which all Anglican young people will be cordially welcomed.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR



HON. G. W. BROWN. Who was sworn in last Friday as Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan.

C.A. The Instrument is a Nordheimer, purchased from W. Allan Child.

Hon. A. E. Forget, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, accompanied by Madame Forget, left for Banff on Tuesday morning.

Ald. Everett thinks it would much improve the soil of Wascana Park if it were immediately plowed this fall, and has recommended it to the council.

Work has commenced on the new buildings for the Dominion Fair. The poultry building will be completed this year. Many other buildings will be partially constructed.

The Grand Trunk Pacific line from Regina to Moose Jaw is being rushed, and it is hoped to complete the grading this fall. The grading gang is working about eight miles west of Regina, near the Gilroy farm.

By-laws for the street railway expenditure and buildings for the Dominion Fair were carried on Friday by good majorities. D. Ehnman was elected Separate School Trustee by a majority of 19 over Frank Kohlruess.

G. Broder wants a wider sidewalk on the north side of Victoria avenue from Ottawa to Winnipeg streets, and has offered to supply the lumber if the city re-imburse him when the annex is brought within the city limits.

The returns of entries and cash statement at the Swift Current Dominion Land Office for the six months ending the 30th of September last give the following figures: Home-steads, 4,040; Pre-emptions, 2,447; Purchased Homesteads, 121; South African Scrips, 270; representing a total of 7,148 quarter sections, and the total cash receipts amounting to \$235,221.50

Plan For Your Winter Clothes Now!

THERE is a decided advantage in buying Winter Garments now. There is a much better choice for one thing; and then you have them ready to wear when an unexpected early cold snap comes. This Season we have better values than ever before, and the man or woman who needs Fur or Fur-Lined Coats should not hesitate to see what we are offering. Just note these:—

Fur Garments and Small Sets in Readiness

This is the season in which to prepare for the coming winter by purchasing your fur garments. By getting them now you will not only be ready for the cold weather, but you will also get a much wider choice and run no risk of disappointment.

Long Muskrat Coat \$135.00.—Made of finest quality natural Canadian rat, lined throughout with Skimmer's satin; has deep collar and revers, double breasted style; new style sleeves with turn back cuffs; trimmed with large fancy buttons, 60 inches long. Extra special. \$135.00

Russian Pony Coat \$75.00.—Black Russian Pony, 50 inches long, semi-fitting style; large shawl collar. Special. \$75.00

Ponyette Coat \$32.50.—Made of fine quality Ponyette Cloth in new 7/8 semi-fitting military style; lined with fine quality figured silk, trimmed with satin strapping. Very special at. \$32.50

Mink Pillow Muff \$30.00.—Made in new Pillow style of fine quality natural mink, four stripes; finished with silk cord and lined with brown satin of fine quality. Unequaled value at. \$30.00

Mink Marmot Set \$13.00.—Mink Marmot Pillow Muff, full size, lined with satin, silk cord. Extra special at. \$6.50

Mink Marmot Throw to match muff; 60 inches long, finished with four tails and silk ornaments; chain fastener, satin lined. Very special at. \$6.50

Men's Fur and Fur Trimmed Garments at Little Cost

Quality is the watchword to be considered in buying furs and when we say that these cost little we want to assure you that the quality has been greatly improved in the last few years, and although our prices are lower this season, you will find that a higher standard of quality and workmanship has been put into these sterling garments.

Special Fur Trimmed Coat, \$22.00

The same coat we sold last season for \$25, only much improved. Our larger business and larger buying power enabled us to get a better price. We pass it on to you. Made with No. 1 Beaver Cloth Shell, marmot collar, imitation Persian Lamb lining, rubber interlined; making it perfectly rain and wind proof, bar to loop fasteners. Very special at. \$22.00

The same coat with handsome Persian Lamb Collar that we sold last year at \$32. Special value. \$28.00

Black Galloway Calf Coat, Astrachan collar, heavy Italian cloth, quilted lining. Extra special at. \$30.00

Cub Bear Coat, with heavy storm collar, Italian cloth lining. Special at. \$25.00

China Dogskin Coat, heavy shawl collar, quilted lining, woolen wristers in sleeves, bar and loop fasteners. None better at. \$20.00

Black Imitation Bear Coat (goat skin) well made and fine and warm Special at. \$15.00



It's High Time to Select The MATERIALS FOR YOUR AUTUMN COSTUME

These chilly mornings and evenings remind many women that summer suits are becoming inadequate for the weather. Reminds them too that tailors and dressmakers are busy as bees and if they want their suit for autumn wear they should have the materials selected now.

Just now the assortment of autumn and winter suitings is very wide. There is an abundance of choice of both weave and color, that, as one woman said Saturday "your taste is perfect, I'd be satisfied with any one of those."

The wide wale serges in many shades including tan, cadet blue, taupe, wisteria, Judee, grey, green, mignonette and black are the leaders at 60c to \$2.00 per yard, and there is also the Perle Diagonal, a wide wale fabric with self shadow stripes that has proved very popular at \$1.50 per yard.

Two-tone worsteds make very pretty suits for autumn and winter wear and wear excellently, being in shadow stripe, self patterns of all the newest colors. A favorite at per yard. \$2.00

Then comes Velvetan, a favorite above all others with fashion this season and for style and wear they have no equal. They drape well and make a very warm costume. Per yard. \$2.00



Underwear for Men's Autumn and Winter Wear

"STANFIELD'S"—the name that stands for goodness and value in Men's Underwear. This line needs no introduction to men of Regina—its combination of all wool, comfort, wearability and medium price has made it one of our best sellers.

Medium Weight For Autumn Wear

Medium weight all wool shirts and drawers, all sizes. Per garment, at. \$1.50

Lamb's wool, a pure wool, medium weight underwear, soft and light, all sizes, per garment. \$2.00 and \$2.50

Silk wool mixture, a fine soft, comfort bringing garment, all sizes, per garment. \$2.00 and \$2.50

Heavy Weight For Winter Wear

Red Label, guaranteed all wool and unshrinkable, a light weight winter garment. Per garment. \$1.25

Blue Label, all wool and unshrinkable, a medium weight. Per garment. \$1.50

Black Label, heavy weight, pure wool, unshrinkable, all sizes, per garment. \$2.00

Men's Heavy Boots for Autumn & Winter Wear

SERVICE sums up the whole story of what a man wants in his winter Footwear. But having boots made serviceable does not mean a sacrifice of appearance or style—that is in Trading Co. boots. These quoted have style and comfort of the first degree, although primarily built for hard use, and heavy service.

Men's high cut, 12 inch top boot, oil grain leather, blucher style, black or tan, good solid soles, bellows tongue, double toe caps, combines wear and waterproof. Special price. \$5.00

Men's Heavy Kang, bellows tongue, blucher style boot, double toe and riveted soles. Per pair. \$3.00

Men's tan oil grain blucher style boots, bellows tongue, riveted sole and double toe. Special per pair. \$3.00

Men's Mule Hide Congress Boot, sewed soles, no toe caps. Very comfortable work shoe. Per pair. \$3.50

Men's high cut blucher style boot, half bellows tongue, waterproof, good-year welt, easy fitting. Ask for the Albert shoe. Special. \$6.00

Men's Chrome Grain Blucher style boot, riveted sole, plain toe. Special. \$3.00

Women's & Children's Flannelette Night Robes

When these chilly nights make one demand extra bed clothes, its nice to slip into a warm, comfortable flannelette Night Gown like these. The demand has been strong so don't put off your buying too long.

Flannelette Night Gowns, pink or white, sailor collar, frill cuffs, all sizes, trimmed with silk stitching and featherstitch braid. Very special at. \$1.25

English Flannelette Night Gown in white, trimmed with silk stitch embroidery and rows of tucks; Val. lace collar and cuffs. In all sizes. Our special at. \$1.50

Mother Hubbard style with tuck poke and fancy silk embroidery, lace and ribbon trimming. Special at. \$2.00

Bearskin Coats for Children.—Medium Priced and Warm

The finest wrap made for the little tots and besides being a handsome coat are easily washed when soiled. Just wash in lukewarm suds and rinse good, and when dry they are as good as new. We've the biggest range this season we ever handled.

Fine Coats to fit children from 6 months to 5 years. Nicely made and silk trimmed. Priced at. \$2.75 to \$6.00

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

CRIPPE QU

LeNeve is Defend Eviden Judge

London, Oct. 18.—The Le Neve case in the trial room was the chief feature of the day. The Belle Elmore, prisoner, were ready for production of ladies' crowns. As soon as Lord Le Neve walked into the courtroom she took her place and stood the charge, the Crippen had a Nerve did felon harbor, assist firm tone Le Neve and then, almost closed eyes together, she was obliviously on around her. Le Neve is defendant of the last one of the last.

Muir said that Crippen's wife, Gully, had intentions which were not in evidence, to look at the discovery of the case had at the act question by the acts she again the story Crippen's intruder, clearing that he possessed himself of the fatal night. The illness had been something seen with horror contemporaneous Belle Elmore her state of health that Crippen had.

She Muir referred to the prisoner had February 2, and had promised.

It was unlikely that she would desert her husband her clothes according to the fact that his wife immediately after the clothes and jewelry.

The crown returned to the residence at the fact of the possession of the elsa) said: "They were flying to were full of it was incredible the papers. rested on both at Father Po being a party no reply. She no explanation opportunity to at Bow Street had not offered count of the case to prevent Crippen by distasteful to him by tell what she tation the judge that she kn assisted hi

Mrs. Mart able to app deposition preliminary. The secret Guild depos her on Feb cheque book the guild u more.

Inspector inquiry made appearance arrest the a conversation Nerve on the ance that crime. Crip said he had past life of that she w father was business a middle class that Le Ne Dr. Pepp