

# The West.

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REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1910

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## PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS

### How the Distinguished Prelates Will Reach Canada—Receptions Arranged—No Interviews by Cardinal

Montreal, Aug. 30.—Preparations for the Eucharistic Campaign are rapidly rounding into shape. Today the general committee issued instructions as to the manner of forming the great procession which will be the most imposing public demonstration of the affair. Archbishop Bruchesi left Montreal this evening from Bonaventure station for Rimouski and Father Point, where he will extend Canada's first welcome to Cardinal Vannutelli, Papal Legate to the Eucharistic campaign, on the arrival of the C. P. R. steamship Empress of Ireland. His Grace will journey to Rimouski by the Intercolonial, and will be accompanied thither by Mgr. Tampiri, Canon Dault and Father Donnelly, parish priest of St. Anthony.

The party will embark on the Empress of Ireland, which has on board besides Cardinal Legate, Primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Logue and other high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church.

At Quebec, the Legate and his party will land and will be welcomed by Archbishop Bejin and the Lieutenant-Governor on the terrace of the Chateau Frontenac. Subsequently the Legate and party will proceed on the government steamer Lady Grey, via Three Rivers and Sorel to Montreal.

The Bishop of Three Rivers will join the party at Three Rivers and Bishop of St. Hyacinthe at Sorel. The party are expected to reach Montreal on the afternoon of September 3rd. The flotilla that will escort the Lady Grey to Montreal, as befitting the arrival of the Pope's special representative, will meet her in the neighborhood of Pointe aux Trembles.

It is expected that a hundred yachts, which are coming from all parts of the province, and also from Plattsburg, N. Y., will take part in this demonstration. Cardinal Vannutelli, Cardinal Logue, Cardinal Gibbons, as well as other distinguished clergy, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. Charles Doherty, Hon. Mr. Teller, and many other leading public men of Canada are included in the list of speakers at the Eucharistic campaign, as officially announced this morning.

Cardinal Vannutelli will not give out at interview during his sojourn in Canada, or at least while on board the steamship Lady Grey. This decision has been reached on account of apprehension felt at the Vatican that utterances from the Legate to Canada might be misrepresented in the public press, and create a misunderstanding not only in Canada, but at the capital of the Roman Catholic world. His Excellency has intimated a wish to the Roman Catholic authorities at Quebec and Montreal that no newspaper men be permitted to board the Lady Grey, and in consequence press representatives will be excluded from the steamer during the Papal Envoy's trip up the river.

### Died From Exposure.

Glasgow, Aug. 30.—The body of a woman, on which there was a large sum of money in note and gold, was found in a remote spot of the Scottish Moors on August 25. It has been identified as that of Lady Marjorie Erskine, the second daughter of the Earl of Buchan. There is no evidence of foul play, however, and it is believed that she lost her way in the Moors and died of exposure. A man who was searching for white heather found the body lying in a secluded spot near the historic rock of Craighallachie, whose cliffs rise above Avismore. Lord Cardross, the deceased's brother, identified the remains from the clothing. Among the papers found on the body was a receipted bill bearing the name of a hotel at Kingsgate. Inquiries show that Lady Erskine, accompanied by a maid arrived at the hotel on July 30. She left the following day, requesting the management to keep any letters sent to her there, as she intended motoring past in a few days. The body was taken to Inverness where a post-mortem will be held. The police are very reticent. They are inclined to accept the theory that death was due to exposure and privation. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict ascribing Lady Erskine's death to exposure and privation in accordance with the doctor's assumption based on an examination of the remains.

### Found & Loaded

LLOYDMINSTER, Sask., Aug. 30.—Edward Myers, whilst looking down the barrel of a 22 rifle shot himself yesterday morning. The affair has caused a great sensation here. He was employed by H. Vill, farmer, until lately.

## RUSSIAN SETTLERS

### Scheme to Place Thousands of Russian Farmers on Canadian Lands—Will Not Flood Labor Market

VANCOUVER, B.C., Aug. 30.—With a scheme for the immigration of Russians, who will settle in the prairie lands of Canada after giving a guarantee that they will farm and not drift into the cities to swell the labor market, Mr. Perelstrous arrived in the city today from Honolulu, via Mexico. He will interview the government and railroad officials before returning to Honolulu on the Zealandia. Mr. Perelstrous comes with letters of recommendation from Governor Freer of the territory of Hawaii, and other officials.

He has been a resident of Hawaii for the past year, having been in charge of the immigration of Russian settlers and laborers. He arranged for 3,500 Russians to go to the Hawaiian Islands.

"The idea I have to talk over with the Canadian government and railroad officials is the importation of Russians who will settle on your vacant lands. The people I took to Honolulu are doing well, but they are essentially a northern people. The district of Volga, in which I propose to get the immigrants for Canada, is a wheat growing country, and the vast prairies of Canada should provide room for thousands of good, steady people, law-abiding and thrifty, who are not Donk-hobbers, but who will give a guarantee to stay by the land.

Not to Flood Labor Market  
"The people I'm prepared to bring to Canada are good farmers, they quickly accept new ideas and methods, and will spend their money here for it is in Canada they will make their home. In this respect they differ from Asiatics who spend their money in their own country. I want to emphasize the fact that my people will not crowd the labor markets. We don't want them to go to the cities, and there is little fear that they will. I have just visited Mexico and President Diaz has looked favorably on a scheme for the immigration of Russians to Mexico."

Mr. Perelstrous was for nine years an official of the Russian government. A civil engineer by profession; he built the drydock at Port Arthur and the dock at Dainy, and was also responsible for the fortifications at Port Arthur.

### No Message Came.

Boston, Aug. 30.—To some of the members of the Society for Physical Research the passing of Professor William James, the Harvard psychologist, last Friday means more than the loss of one of the most learned and valued members of the famous organization. Before he left the earth he promised those who remained after him to help them solve the great question on which the society has for many years been working. Can the dead communicate with the living through mediums or otherwise?

The late Dr. Richard Hodgson, of the Bay, and Professor James had essayed many tests of this, and each had given the other a message unknown to any one else on earth, which the first to die was to communicate to the other if, when he passed beyond the vale, he found communication possible.

After the death of Dr. Hodgson, Professor James anxiously awaited the message agreed upon, but so far as known it was never received.

During their association Dr. Hodgson and Professor James held many sittings with Mrs. Leonora Piper, a widely-known medium, and it is a strange circumstance that the last strange communication came from Professor James in a letter vouching for the account by Miss Anne Manning Robbins, in which Miss Robbins conversed at length with General Augustus P. Martin, at one time mayor of Boston and at another time police commissioner.

### Saved Himself

CALUMET, Mich., Aug. 30.—One of the most remarkable escapes from death in the annals of the Lake Superior copper industry occurred yesterday at the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine, when Mike B. Sunrich, a timberman, in stepping from a cage to the main cage, fell into the shaft. He fell 150 feet, but he grasped the rope, saving himself from a fall of a mile to the bottom of the shaft. His hands were badly burned on the wire but otherwise he was unhurt. Sunrich was dangling from the cable when rescued.

Forest fires in New Ontario have broken out again and some of the towns are in danger.

## SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

### At the Meeting of the Union of Municipalities—Will Be A Meeting of the Greatest Importance

The fifth annual convention of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities will be held at Saskatoon this year on September 21 and 22, and a meeting of the executive will be held there also on September 20.

Premier Scott and other members of the provincial government have signified their intention of being present, while the deputy minister of municipal affairs, in addition to reading a paper on "Municipal Development in Saskatchewan," has arranged to have with him municipal records and books of accounting that may prove of interest to the delegates.

The secretary, J. Kelso Hunter, has received notice of a number of subjects that will be brought up for discussion, amongst which are the following:

1. Ownership of streets.  
At present public highways in municipalities are merely subject to the management and control of the municipality. It is sought to have the amended so as to vest the title to them in the municipality.

2. Taxation of railways.  
By the railway taxation act, 1906, provision is made for taxing such part of the gross earnings within the province of the C.P.R. Co., which is exempt by the provincial government only. It is sought to make such railways available for taxation by municipalities.

3. Taxation of corporations.  
The corporation tax act, 1907, provides for taxation by the provincial government of companies transacting business in the province. It is sought that this act deprives municipalities of a great part of its resources for raising taxes.

4. Local improvement bylaws.  
It is sought to amend section 380 (b) of the city act, which requires a referred bylaw to be submitted to the burgesses, even although the scheme for the improvement of the local improvement is borne by special frontage tax.

5. Uniform frontage tax as regards sewer rates.  
By one of the city acts of 1906 provision was made for charging a uniform frontage tax throughout that part of the city benefited for the construction of street sewers. This provision is not in the city act, 1908, and it is sought to have it amended accordingly.

6. Borrowing for local improvements.  
It is sought to empower municipalities to make arrangements for temporary loans for meeting the cost of any local improvement, pending the passing of the necessary bylaw authorizing the issue of debentures to repay the amount of the temporary loan.

7. Deposit of sinking fund.  
Sec. 276 of the city act empowers the municipality to pay the amount levied on any bylaws as sinking fund to the provincial treasurer.

8. Water and sewer connections.  
Under the municipal works act, 1906, the cost of these connections is made payable on demand by the owner of the land served. It is sought to include the cost in the original amount of the local improvement.

### Graham Going to The Pas.

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 28.—It was announced today that, Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, will leave the Laurier party at Winnipeg on the return journey and proceed to The Pas Mission. Here he will review the plans for the construction of the bridge over the Saskatchewan River, the contract for which was awarded to Mackenzie and Mann, and proceed on a trip of inspection over a portion of the proposed route for the projected Hudson Bay railway.

In connection with the grand bill which it has been decided to hold in the new E. H. Williams departmental store block on Friday, September 9th, in aid of the Children's Aid Society, the announcement is made that no invitations will be issued; tickets to admit a couple being sold at 33 cents. These will be placed on sale at the end of the week and may be obtained from any of the ladies who will have the task of disposing of them in hand. It is likely also that they will be placed on sale in some of the city drug stores.

The Methodist Conference at Victoria completed its work on Monday.

## DISAPPOINTED WITH ANSWERS

### Are the Grain Growers With Sir Wilfred on the Tariff and Hudson Bay Railroad—Pres. Gates Criticizes Reply

Writing to the Grain Growers' Guide F. M. Gates, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, says:

The Premier having come and gone it may be as well to consider what is the net result of his visit to the West so far as it affects the Grain Growers, who may be regarded as the articulate farmers. It is necessary to acknowledge to ourselves that we failed to secure the direct acquiescence of the premier to any of the vital points of the important questions which we brought to his notice, but we are not prepared to admit that the effort was wasted energy by any means.

There is no doubt that the Grain Growers' Association represents accurately the feeling of the entire farming community, and it is certain that this fact was fully grasped by the premier and those who accompanied him. The premier and his colleagues and supporters are aware, in a way they were not before, of the strong sentiment existing in the West on certain subjects. They are now cognizant of the unity and cohesion of the farming class. They realize that henceforth the Western farmer in place of being a dormant influence will be an active force which must be taken into consideration. That being so, it will be impossible for them to ignore entirely the trend of Western opinion, though at the present time it is considered safe to administer a snub to the organizations which so valiantly and persistently voiced opinions and desires, in a non-partisan spirit, which, however unpalatable they may have proved to Sir Wilfrid, truly represented Western aspirations. If this was all we thank the effort well made, but what of its effect on ourselves?

We have talked with many of the delegates who attended the meetings with Sir Wilfrid, and who heard his answers to their questions. We make very much the temper of our friends if the rebuff they have received does not rouse them to greater exertions in the future to compass that which they regard as due to them, and against which no valid argument has been proposed.

If today our associations are not strong enough to secure from a government that which is for their advantage and for their good and the progress of the country, then it is certainly up to us to grow; to grow in numbers, in solid organization, in deliberate strength and in forceful presentation of just and reasonable demands.

As it stands at present, our wishes count for nothing. The government is not our servant but our master. At the same time it practically brands itself as incapable and incompetent. Hon. Mr. Graham says he finds one railway more than he can handle and shrinks from responsibility of another.

Everyone knows there are powerful reasons which no member of the government dares to state openly. The interests of the Western farmers are to be sacrificed as ever to capitalistic and religious influence which is opposed to government ownership.

What are we going to do? Are there men who will represent us in parliament? If there are, will we elect them? In the answer to these questions lies the determining influence of the future actions of any government.

### DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Young Daughter Finds Parents Dead in Home

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—Her mother lying dead across the doorway in her kitchen with a bullet wound in her body, and her father lying dead before a mirror in the parlor, a revolver clutched in his lifeless hand, was the sight that met the eyes of a young daughter of Gustave Merk, when she returned to her home shortly before noon today. Merk, it is alleged, murdered his wife, and going into the parlor had placed the revolver to his head and blew his brains out.

The deed was apparently that of an insane man. Merk had been an inmate of the asylum for the last few months but apparently was not considered dangerous enough to be kept under lock and key, for this morning he left the place. A boarder named Clark, a telegraph operator, was asleep in an upstairs room. He was awakened by the sound of revolver shots, but for fifteen minutes was afraid to leave his room.

Sutherland Will Retire  
Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Speaker of the Saskatchewan Legislature, announces that he will not seek re-election at the close of the present legislature.

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Made and laid for ..... \$1.95

THIS week we're going to clear out all the odd Rugs, Curtains, Linoleums, Window Shades, &c., that have resulted from recent large selling. There are also some lines of Carpet that are heavier than we would like to have them. You're going to save money on these lines if you need any. Better come and see.

#### Room-size Rugs Reduced One-Third or More

35 "Lonely" Rugs to be cleared with this lot. No reason why you should not save a third on one if you take it now

**BRUSSELS RUGS**—Excellent to wear and very moderate in price. Two sizes only.  
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## REMOVING SCOURGE

### Scientists Declare That Leprosy Can be Cured—The Scourge of Ages Will Yield to Modern Science

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Leprosy, the unrequited scourge of the ages, is making what is believed to be its last and final stand against science. From Molokai the coral isle and prison of the plague stricken, in the Hawaiian group, a few words have been flashed half way around the world to Washington telling of an achievement second only to the discovery of the lepra bacillus by Hansen, in 1879. Three surgeons of the United States public health and marine hospital service, after months of unremitting toil, have grown lepra bacilli in pure culture outside the human body, and in tiny tin glass tubes in the laboratory the loathsome germs are now growing in their third generation.

For this the scientists have taken the infection from the body of a leper and artificially propagated the bacillus on beef broth, egg or the amoeba of the intestines of a guinea pig. The work of Dr. Moses T. Clegg, who declared less than a year ago at Manila that he had found that the bacillus could be cultivated outside the human body, is verified and extended. Dr. Clegg has been rushed from the Manila scientific station to Molokai to assist in the experiment.

This achievement of the scientists at the government leprosy investigation station is the first step in the production of a vaccine or a serum for the cure or prevention of leprosy. Precisely the same ground has been covered by the men who evolved the diphtheria anti-toxin and the serums for tetanus. In each of those cases culture has been the stepping stone to the cure.

### FARMERS' GRAIN CONTEST

Awards Given in the Security Loan Co.'s Provincial Sheaf Competition  
The Security Loan Co. of Regina, offered \$40 in \$10 cash prizes for the best sheaves of wheat, oats and flax grown in Saskatchewan. A large number of sheaves were sent in from all points of the province and in wheat competition, particularly in wheat of Aberdeen, secured first on an excellent lot of Red Fyfe wheat; a sheaf exhibited by J. A. Mooney, of Regina, was a close second. Mr. Fricen also exhibited an excellent sheaf of oats, but the first prize in oats went to a sheaf of very heavy yielding Banner oats from John Voelpe of Kipling. The first prize in flax was awarded to J. A. Mooney, Regina. The Security Loan Co. purpose offering similar prizes for next season.

The awards were placed by J. C. Smith, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and F. H. Reed, of the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

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### PREPARING FOR THE RUSH

Of Wheat From the Prairies—Increased Elevator Capacity—Railroads Have Rushed Cars West

PORT WILLIAM, Aug. 30.—Even if the Western grain crop were 25 per cent. larger, instead of being smaller than last year's yield, as it is, every bushel of it could be sent east almost as rapidly as desired, for never before have general conditions been so good for the rapid handling of the product of the prairie provinces. In fact were it not that some portions of the West have not quite as many harvest hands as they can use, conditions could scarcely be improved upon.

Since early last month, the three great railways, the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific have been gradually moving their rolling stock westward, in anticipation of the inception of the big rush of grain to the east, and the markets of the world. Along their thousands of miles of track, the two older roads have picked up cars and have distributed them throughout the wheat belt. Hundreds of freight cars, not to mention numbers of locomotives, have been overhauled and rusted off west from the late terminals, where they had stood idle during most of the summer.

At the terminal elevators, the storage capacity of which now aggregates 26,250,000 bushels—approximately 7,000,000 bushels more than at this time last year—the first few cars of grain have been received, and everything is in readiness for the annual fall race with time and wheat. The elevator crews, many members of whom follow other callings during the dull season, have been assembled and every bin, scale and loading "leg" has been tested and put in order.

With the Canadian Northern roadbed in a much better condition than it has ever been before, with the new second track of the Canadian Pacific between Port William and Winnipeg carrying one-half of that line's freight between the two cities, and the Grand Trunk Pacific in readiness to bring forward its hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat, the moon court.

## Imperial Bank of Canada

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Capital subscribed ..... 5,875,000  
Capital paid up ..... 5,330,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 5,330,000

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## METHODIST CONFERENCE

### Two Superintendents Elected, Drs. Carman and Chown—Tributes To Departed Leaders

Victoria, Aug. 23.—The general conference session last evening took the form of an impressive memorial service. Memorials relating to the Rev. Drs. Potts, Withrow and Sutherland were sent in to the educational book and publishing and missionary committees respectively. Tributes were spoken on behalf of the conference by Rev. Drs. Allen, Briggs and Rose. Dr. Allen's deliverance was a masterpiece of diction, ranking well with the classical tributes of Daniel Webster. By general consent no further business was transacted. Dr. Carman thought that after such a service the right course would be to go quietly home.

At this afternoon's session the first proceeding was the introduction of Hon. B. A. Booth, of Oregon, who with Dr. Bovard, will speak this evening for the M. E. church.

Rev. Dr. Sprague had the permission of conference to present the case of the Methodist office of Campbellton, N. B., who recently lost their names and a \$7,000 church property. Action was referred to a committee.

Interest ran high as the committee on general superintendency reported through Rev. P. S. Ross, secretary, and J. A. M. Aikins, chairman. The first clause asked for three superintendents, one for the east, including Montreal, Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, another for the central conference and another for the west.

Mr. Aikins, in moving, urged that the oversight at present was not adequate. The information showed that in the last few years the population of the west had increased from half a million to a million and a half, that 39,000 homestead entries were made last year, and that made the demand for more superintendents and it was imperative.

Rev. Dr. Manning, of London, was opposed to more than one. We have enough general officers now, we need more men in the ranks. There are no new national problems requiring special oversight. Rev. Dr. Aultiff moved an amendment for two superintendents instead of three.

Joseph Gibson, first of foot and quick of speech, spoke in favor of dual supervision. He thought this visit to the west ought to give the men a vision of greater needs. A million more people would likely come to this country in the next four years.

Others spoke favoring a change in the discipline, giving the general superintendency more powers. Judge McLaren stated he had presided over 147 meetings. Rev. O. Darwin did not see the need of a superintendent in the east; they were able to look after themselves. In some western conferences they had more probationers than ordained ministers; it would pay the church a hundred fold. Rev. G. J. Bond said "we had too many colonels and enough generals." He said they could not produce much wheat in the east but could grow college presidents. He was against too much centralization and favored three superintendents.

**The Amendment Carried.**  
Rev. Dr. Burns thought the west had enough supervision, as each conference had a missionary superintendent. Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Winnipeg, said that we did not begin to know the west yet. Its strategic importance was not understood. It was the last great west. Saskatchewan was capable of supporting 70,000,000 people. More superintendents were needed and more powers for them. Judge Chesley of Nova Scotia was for one superintendent, or the prestige would be divided. Dr. Williamson thought this. The vote was evidently unknown and the amendment for two superintendents carried by 212 to 92. The east and the west sections voted almost in a body with the majority.

Elections for lay and clerical treasurers of the superannuation fund resulted in the continuance of the present occupants, Rev. W. S. Griffin, D.D., and E. Guernsey.

A memorial to increase the membership of the general missionary board from 12 to 16 members, elected by the general conference, was voted down, those in favor said there was too much work for the present board. Others said it would increase the expenses and if they talked as much as some did it would talk still more time.

**Higher Criticism.**  
General lay members have had permission to leave for home. Some committees were told have scarcely begun to deal with the numerous memorials before them.

"Higher criticism," whatever that

movement and also the cry of need from distant lands.

**In Favor of Union.**  
"Unity founded upon the spirit of the Master is the kind needed, not that founded upon theory. All the committee meetings here are inspiring occasions. The basis is not the constitution of the new church, but a basis of union."

The spirit of God, he felt, had led them on to the present time. J. A. M. Aikins followed in support. His address was statesmanlike. He thought the basis was a good one, though it might not meet the demand of microscopic investigation. Union was in the air, politically and severally. The present divisions made for loss of power. It was not God's way to waste energy. Large organizations are not had if the object before them is good.

**The Agreements Agreed.**  
Rev. Dr. Patton, of Montreal, championed the opposition in an able speech. He believed that the aim of the committee was good, but it was the basis and not the aim that was before us. A large measure of unity was assumed, but the situation presented three churches all with a different policy. There was no standard of conduct in the basis. He trembled for our ideals as Methodists. The doctrine was weakly expressed and would satisfy a Unitarian; theologically speaking he was sure it was inferior to what we have. The basis would not be held with conviction.

The rest of his address was a plea for the preparation of a basis for the church that is needed as no other. It provides for leadership in the basis repress it.

Joseph Gibson, the breezy layman of Ingersoll, followed. He found the bill of fare large enough. He wondered at the courage of any man differing with the finding of the 150 members of the united committee. He looked forward to the time of union. It would be a great object lesson to the masses when they saw Christians working together.

Rev. D. Hickey, of Picton, N.S., followed. He was strongly opposed to the union negotiations and characterized many of the arguments in its favor as rubbish and rot. The only argument he had heard was the economic one, some of the doctrines proposed were rank Calvinism. Mr. Hickey had a large number of quotations from eminent authorities against union, and said he did not suppose any man on that committee would be willing to sell his opinions against that of those men. Adjournment took place at 10 o'clock.

**The Death of the "Foot Note."**  
Victoria, B. C., Aug. 25.—The "foot note" or paragraph 36 of the discipline has gone. Such was the verdict of the general conference this afternoon after a breezy session. The following is substituted, "for inasmuch as these rules are to be interpreted by the enlightened Christian conscience according to the principles of Christian liberty revealed in God's word, our members are earnestly admonished that they guard with great care their reputation as servants and practises which are hurtful or questionable tendency that they engage in non-injurious to their spiritual life or incompatible with their allegiance to Jesus Christ their Master."

**Would Cut Out Everything.**  
The committee on rules had prepared a different substitute, but it was not satisfactory. Rev. Dr. Pitcher moved and Dr. M. E. Armstrong seconded a motion to cut out everything and leave Wesley's rules as they were in 1886, but the above paragraph on motion of Rev. Drs. Andrews and J. H. White, carried almost unanimously.

There were few speeches on the influences of the foot note with specific prohibitions, either pro or con. The greatest storm arose over method of procedure and the multiplicity of amendments offered.

At the morning session the superannuation memorial resumed its reports. A memorial has been sent in asking that a minister's widow should have liberty to belong to any Methodist denomination. Conference decided it should be restricted to membership to the Canadian Methodist church.

Another memorial asking that probationers be allowed five per cent on their deposit; if they withdrew their payments did not prevail. Provision is made to have the standing of any superannuated minister brought under review, but he has always the protection of his conference. No man can be placed on the fund without a two-thirds vote of his conference. All these points were sharply discussed.

**Other Officers Elected.**  
Two more general elections have taken place. Rev. F. C. Stephenson, M.D., was again unanimously chosen secretary of the Young Peoples' Forward Movement for missions. On being called to the platform to say a few nice words, as Dr. Carman put it, Dr. Stephenson caused considerable merriment by starting a canvass on a new proposition. This was followed by the unanimous election of Rev. James Woodsworth, D.D., as home mission superintendent.

The delegates from the M.E. church said farewell this morning. Both Dr. Boward and Senator Booth expressed great pleasure in observing the speech of brotherhood and hopefulness that prevailed.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 26.—The debate on church union was resumed this morning at the general conference by Rev. Dr. Aultiff. Lack of loyalty to Methodism could not, he said, be charged against those who favored union. They believed it would bring greater good. That was the belief of each of the churches concerned. If

centralized all energies into a brief appeal for union. In answer to Dr. Darwin he said "the longer you stay after the keener will be the competition. The competition arises from the similarity of appeal and interests." Dr. Burwash closed the debate.

He said he had studied carefully all the creeds put forth in Christendom and he was bound to say he knew of none that put before us more gospel than the one in this basis. The theology of the New Testament was embodied in it. He thought the amendment was ill-timed. The whole debate was carried on in good spirit. The men spoke frankly and acted brotherly.

The vote being taken the amendment was lost by a large majority. On the motion the vote stood 220 for, 35 against. Among those voting against were: Drs. Griffin, Briggs, Young, Patton, Hicks and Curtis, and Revs. Bond, Milliken and Sandford, and also Messrs H. P. Moore, Justice MacLaren, Irwin, Hillyard and C. H. Fortner, among the laymen. More ministers than laymen voted in the minority.

### The Great Company

There are, says the Glasgow Herald, few things more remarkable in the history of commerce than the vitality and prosperity of the great trading and landowning concern known as the Hudson Bay Company. Alone of the merchant adventures of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it survives and flourishes. The Virginia Company, which is the starting point of English history in what are now the United States of America, is only a memory. The Irish Society, formed to settle Ulster in Jacobean days, is probably not even that. The East India Company, most magnificent and illustrious of commercial undertakings, was dissolved more than fifty years ago.

The Hudson Bay Company, of which the charter dates from 1670, remains securely entrenched in diminished but still princely possessions, and this years distributes in dividends to a comfortably compact body of shareholders the sum of £240,000—free of income tax; for the House of Lords, in its judicial capacity, has affirmed that the peculiar conditions under which the company holds and disposes of its British Chancery of the Exchequer.

Romances begin in the days of small things. The pioneers of British enterprise in the lone lands of Canada were two Frenchmen, Grosseil and Radisson, who attempted first of all to enlist the Court of France in the promotion of the fur trade. Disappointed by their countrymen they turned to England and told the interesting story of their hopes and beliefs to Charles II. and Prince Rupert. The result was an expedition to Hudson Bay, which was despatched in 1668, and returned with good reports in the following year.

How Charles II. Gave Away Canada. In 1670 the company received its charter, and with a generosity rivaling that of the Pope, who divided the New World between the two Catholic Powers, Charles II. handed over to the adventurers "the whole trade of all those seas, straits and bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance of the straits commonly called Hudson's Straits."

That is to say, the company received a gift of the trade in and practical sovereignty over all the territories between Hudson's Straits and the summits of the still unknown Rocky Mountains—Labrador and Rupert's Land, or what are now defined as Manitoba and the recently formed provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

**Rebuying Canada.**  
In 1869, on the eve of Confederation, the Mother Country, by way of making amends for the irresponsible munificence of her Stuart Sovereign, repurchased nineteen-twentieths of the land included in the seventeenth century gift. The price was only £300,000. But even the twentieth part of its original possessions represents to the company a sufficiently handsome revenue in the present and the prospect of enhanced values in the future. It happens in this case, perhaps, as it has happened in others, that the price is greater than the whole. Without the surrender the progress of Canada would have been indefinitely delayed, and without that progress all the enormous inheritance of his successors of 1670 would have been valueless.

The several millions of acres with which the company is still endowed are scattered over the whole of the provinces where it once held its sovereignty, and as population flows in the biggest landowners in the world, as we may fairly call the fortunate shareholders, enjoy the pleasure of receiving an increment far beyond the visions of Prince Rupert and his contemporary adventurers. In 1904-5 they sold land at an average price of £1 5s. 4d. per acre. Last year the average was £2 11s. 1d. per acre. At the present time their ascertained possessions amount to 4,053,695 acres. But they also have lands accruing to them in the unsurveyed portion of the fertile best approximating to 1,436,000 acres, so that the total quantity they own may be set down at 5,500,000 acres. What the value of this asset may be—and it must be remembered that the fur trading privileges of the company were equal last year to a profit of £166,156—it is impossible to surmise.

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THE SECRET MEETING

Strassburg Resident Fears the Result of Graham and Mann's Midnight Conference on H.B.R.

The following letter appears in the Toronto Globe on Tuesday, Aug. 23: To the Editor of The Globe:

Sir,—If the West wants her last and greatest trade route kept out of private hands it is time to act. William Mackenzie, in his recent Globe interview, says the C. N. R. expects to build the Hudson Bay Railway and counts on operating it.

Traffic expert Dillinger of the Railway Commission's staff reported three years ago that the C. N. R. was "a railway without a system." He referred to the C. N. R.'s system of operation. One of our "Big Three," and that the one "without a system," is after possession of the West's great natural trade route, the short, downhill haul from the prairies to the ocean that lies almost at our doors. It is several hundred miles nearer the northern half of the West than the lake ports. And a "railway without a system" is after it.

The Big Three railroads of Canada well know that the day of the Government owned and operated Hudson Bay Railway runs its first train, that day ends railway domination of the West. It will compete. Its competitors will compel the Big Three to cut rates. We want that—the Big Three don't.

It will mean a saving on wheat freights of ten cents a bushel at least, viz., the total saving of the present rate of five and a half cents a bushel from the lake ports via the Welland Canal to Montreal, plus a further saving of at least four and a half cents a bushel on the present rate from the prairies to the lake ports. On every 100,000,000 bushels it will mean an extra \$10,000,000 in circulation in the West. Instead of in the big bag of the Big Three.

But do we think Mackenzie and Mann, the C.P.R. and the G.T.P. will let our millions slip through their fingers as long as a stone can be lured to prevent it?

Why did D. D. Mann hold a midnight conference with the Minister of Railways at Lasburn, August 8, last, for two hours? The Minister assured the Globe that nothing had been done, and that the conference was largely of a personal character. It is interesting—this two hours' midnight conference between the Vice-President of the C. N. R. and the Minister of Railways just at the present time, when the West is making its voice heard unmistakably against private ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway.

It is further interesting to find that only a few hours after this two hours' midnight conference between the Vice-President of the C. N. R. and the Minister of Railways, the Globe, the Government organ, got a despatch from Ottawa saying "the contract for the substructure of the bridge over the Saskatchewan River at The Pass, the first step in the active construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, has been awarded to Mackenzie & Mann for \$100,000." It is of interest to note that the further information in the despatch "it is believed that Mackenzie & Mann will become partners with the Government in the construction and operation of the new line on practically the same basis as the G. T. P. and the Government are now partners in the National Transcontinental project."

Did the midnight conference of D. D. Mann with Hon. Geo. P. Graham on August 8, have anything to do with that interesting despatch to the Globe from Ottawa. Was the despatch to the Globe, which clearly came from the Department of Railways, sent by Hon. Geo. P. Graham's authority, as the result of D. D. Mann's midnight conference? Was it sent as a first warning to the West that the Hudson Bay Railway was about to be knocked down to Mackenzie & Mann? Was it sent to accustom the West to realize that, with regard to the Hudson Bay Railway, not the interests of the West would be consulted, but the will of the people of the West, but the interests of Mackenzie & Mann—will it let them have it? That is the question for the Minister of Railways to meet. Does the West think it will be left to let them "become partners with the Government in the construction and operation of the new line?" That partnership will doubtless mean that the Government will furnish the money and Mackenzie & Mann will have the profits!

But we of the West have power, if we will, to say that Mackenzie & Mann shall not build and operate the Hudson Bay Railway. We have power to say that it is our will that the Hudson Bay Railway, its terminals, harbor facilities and a steamship connection with the British market shall be owned and operated by the Government—by us. It is not in politics. We of the West are not hostile to the

Government. But to permit our Liberal Government to repeat in the case of the Hudson Bay Railway the blunder of allowing the G.T.P. to be created as a private project is folly. Mackenzie & Mann will leave no stone unturned to secure to themselves at the next session of Parliament the construction and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway. Parliament is to meet at the end of November. We have three months in which to make it clear to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it is our belief that it is to the best interests of the people of the West that the Government shall build, own and operate the Hudson Bay Railway. We have just three months in which to make our united effort felt by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

DAVID ROSS, Strassburg, Sask., Aug. 17.

BORDEN IN NOVA SCOTIA

Successful Meeting in Fielding's Constituency.—Deals With Sir Wilfrid's Broken Pledges

SHELBURNE, N. S., Aug. 24.—R. L. Borden concluded his Nova Scotia tour with a big meeting today at Shelburne, in the western part of the province, his previous meetings having been held in the East. A feature of the occasion was the presentation of an address to Mr. Borden by Mayor A. W. Bruce, on behalf of the town council. The address dwelt on the Conservative leader's splendid services to the country as a Parliamentary critic and his broad statesmanlike grasp of public affairs, which stamped him as one of the ablest political leaders Canada has ever had. The address stated that no other political leader in Canada in opposition had ever attracted the widespread attention that Mr. Borden had, nor called forth so much favorable comment from the outside press as a statesman and great man of affairs. His magnificent work would make his impression on Canadian history as having been one of the most potent factors in elevating public sentiment in Canada above petty colonialism into elevated imperialism.

Mr. Borden made a suitable reply. A Liberal-Conservative convention which met in the forenoon nominated Rev. Ward Fisher of Shelburne and Geo. Phillips of Cralik Harbor for the provincial legislature. On addressing a public meeting of more than one thousand from outside districts, Mr. Borden, who was given an ovation, said that Liberal organs throughout Canada, subsidized for such purposes, frequently cast the reproach against the Conservative party that it has no platform and no policy. "It would be better," said Mr. Borden, "to have no platform than to put up such ignominious use as that which fell the Liberal policy of 1893, which fell to the scrap heap as soon as the party was returned to power. On that platform no single pledge has been redeemed, with two unimportant exceptions."

Has Well-Defined Policy.—"But the Liberal-Conservative party has a policy which was announced in this province three years ago this month. That platform stands intact today and it has received from Liberal leaders the highest possible compliment in that they have accepted and acted upon at least five of its planks. It has made a rigid inspection of financial service reform, more careful selection and rigid inspection of financial grants, the management of Government railways by an independent commission, the reorganization of the Railway Commission, and the inception of a system of free rural mail delivery.

"Our proposal for the inception of a system of national telephones has not been accepted by the Government, but it has been acted upon not only by the Conservative Government of Manitoba, but by the Liberal Government of Saskatchewan and Alberta. This has been accomplished without any injustice to invested capital, which must be carefully considered in all such reforms in order that public faith may be above reproach. "Since declaring our policy in 1907 a great question has been projected into the political arena of Canada, upon which I have many times spoken at length. That question concerns the permanent co-operation of Canada in the defence of this Empire of which we form no unimportant portion. I am no militarist, but every reasonable man will acknowledge that the defence and security of the British Empire must be chiefly sought for upon the high seas. "I take it for granted that no one is disposed to deny the advantages of our connection with the Empire. If Canada today were an independent nation the first act of her statesmen would be to secure by treaty an alliance with so great an Empire as that of which we form a part.

Must Accept Responsibilities.—"We cannot reasonably or honorably claim or share the advantages of Imperial connection unless we are prepared to accept its responsibilities. One of these responsibilities is that question of defence, and that question involves problems which are not easy of solution. Liberal-Conservatives realize the duty of Canada and they have been prepared to aid the Mother Country by no mean contribution in the emergency which now confronts her. The Conservative party, considers, however, that the establishment of a Canadian naval force requires more mature consideration than has been given and that upon so great a question the mandate of the people

should be sought before any final determination is reached.

"The naval problem of today involves considerations of the highest moment. The Prime Minister of Canada has become pathetic in the West over the supposed divisions in the Liberal-Conservative party. We see in him the astonishing spectacle of a Prime Minister divided against himself.

"Need I again allude to the remarkable contradiction in one speech which he delivered in the House of Commons when he said: 'When England is at war we are at war,' and a few seconds afterward he emphatically contradicted that statement by this further utterance: 'It does not follow, however, that because England is at war we should be at war.' Add together, if you please, these two statements and extract the meaning, if you can.

Will Lead to Disaster.—"As an illustration of his position, the Prime Minister expressly declared that if a war, such as the Crimean War, were waged under similar conditions, the proposed Canadian navy would take no part therein. According to him, no order-in-Council would be issued and Canadian warships would be neutral.

"Sir Wilfrid declares that the Canadian warships are not to form a part of the British naval forces and are not to fight until an order-in-Council has been passed. In the meantime, a Canadian cruiser, meeting an enemy's ship, must either hoist a neutral flag, run away or surrender. The Empire cannot be preserved under such conditions. The great and important reservation made by the British Admiralty in the Imperial Conference in 1907 was this: That in time of war the naval forces of the Empire must be under one central division and control. It does not require a naval expert to comprehend that this is necessary. Any such course as that proposed by the Government must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin for which no punishment of those responsible could thereafter atone."

Q. O. R. IN ENGLAND

An Enthusiastic Welcome to Canada's Crack Corps.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Although arriving at Aldershot very late, the Q. O. R. were not disappointed in their reception. When the first train steamed in it was a signal for a roar of cheers from a great crowd which did not cease until the regiment reached Rushmore. Col. Pellatt was met by General H. M. Lawson and a large staff, Chairman Underwood and members of the urban council. Lady Pellatt received a bouquet.

Replying to the council's address, Col. Pellatt said the world knew Aldershot as a magnet for soldiers of the Anglo-Saxon race, that was why the Q. O. R. were there. The Q. O. R. were only one unit but they represented a different army ready and willing at any time to come to the help of the Motherland when required.

Five bands played the regiment to camp through decorated streets, lined with enthusiastic spectators. No regiment has ever had such a welcome at Aldershot before.

The Express says the visit of Canada's crack regiment is an event of real Imperial significance. It assures the Q. O. R. of the warmest welcome and regards the event as a further step towards that Federation for the purpose of defence whereon the future security of the Empire must depend.

Crippen in England

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Solicitor Newton states that Dr. Crippen and Miss LeNeve are confident and happy as to the issue of their troubles. Dr. Crippen told Mr. Newton: "I confessed nothing, I admitted nothing, since the moment on the Montrose when the police officer's hand fell on my shoulder. I have vehemently and strenuously affirmed I knew of no crime, and have taken part in none. During my voyage to Canada on the Montrose I had not the slightest suspicion that I was watched. No word or hint that Miss LeNeve and myself were known reached me and not until Inspector Dew boarded the vessel of Father Point did we know we had been pursued of hundreds of miles of land and water. The arrest came like a thunder-clap; I could not at first realize that I was a prisoner."

KAID BELTON AT BIGGAR

Modern Kingmaker is Quietly Visiting Saskatchewan Town.

BIGGAR, Sask., Aug. 27.—Kaid Belton, known as the modern kingmaker, who, during the recent Moroccan insurrection, mustered an army of fifteen thousand men and placing himself at the head of it, rethought the de-throned Sultan, is in Biggar, although fact is only known to a few here.

The kaid, which title was bestowed on him by the Sultan for this achievement, is a man of small stature, although of strong physique. He is very reticent about his African career, and is at present engaged, among other things in writing a book of his life and adventures in Africa.

Chinese for U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—That 30,000 Chinese are waiting in Canada for an opportunity to enter the United States and that a fleet of gasoline launches is employed along Puget Sound, for smuggling Chinese and opium into the United States, has reported by officers who have recently made an investigation. They state many contraband Chinese are landed in Canada, as stowaways and later are transferred to the Cannery town.

Saskatchewan's Crops

Saskatchewan's total grain production for 1910 will amount to 161,912,790 bushels. This information is compiled by the Department of Agriculture from reports received from its crop correspondents just before cutting started. This estimate is based on the returns received from between six and seven hundred correspondents and applies to the actual acreage sown.

The tables reproduced hereunder give in detail totals from each of the nine districts. A summary will show that wheat totals 68,416,000; oats, 83,500,000; barley, 6,199,200; flax, 3,797,590. The average yields throughout the districts bring the total average of wheat per acre up to 14.7 bushels; oats, 39.7 bushels; barley, 26.1 bushels; and flax 9.6 bushels.

Crop Will Be Profitable One

Harvesting was general throughout the crop districts on August 16th, the date in different parts of the province varying from August 11 in the south-west to August 21 in the northeast. In addition to the very satisfactory aggregate which the figures quoted reveal, it must be borne in mind that the crop of 1910 is likely to be one of exceptionally high quality throughout, with prospects of good prices for all grains. Moreover, the straw is short as a general rule, it is a crop that will be harvested more economically than usual. Less grain will find its way into straw piles and the expenses connected with harvesting and threshing operations will be lighter. Wonderful improvement in a few weeks.

Estimated Average Total

Table with columns: Crop District No., Acreage, Yield, Production. Rows include South-eastern, South Central, South-western, East Central, Central, West Central, North-eastern, North Central, North-western, and The Province.

Estimated Average Total

Table with columns: Crop District No., Acreage, Yield, Production. Rows include South-eastern, South Central, South-western, East Central, Central, West Central, North-eastern, North Central, North-western, and The Province.

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ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Has Finished Taking Evidence.—Visit to the United States.—Preparation of Report in Progress

The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission has completed its duties so far as investigation of and marketing of grain in the province is concerned and also with regard to the merchandizing of grain at Winnipeg, and at exchange points of the United States. The members of the commission have just returned from a tour of the United States, where different grain exchanges were visited and a preliminary report to be made to the government of the province will complete their duties. It is expected that this report will be ready to be submitted in about three weeks' time.

The Kingdom Wrecked.—HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 27.—After many wanderings, the celebrated barque Kingdom, of the Holy Ghost U. S. Society, has at last found a safe resting place. During the fog on Thursday last, she went ashore on Big Mud Island, near Yarmouth. She carried 49 persons, most of whom are women and children. They have all been landed, together with their effects, and are comfortably housed in buildings on the island and in tents.

As to whether the United States authorities will have anything to say in regard to the matter is an open question. The vessel is lying on private property, or at least a portion of her, and the people are occupying private property with the consent of the owners, while a number of the party are Canadian citizens.

Possibly the establishment of a colony will be the result. The extent of the damage to the barque is not known, nor will it be until after a survey.

After an investigation of conditions under which the exchange is operated at Winnipeg the members of the commission crossed the border to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The chief aim of this visit was to find out how it is that the Dakotas, which are in somewhat the same position as Alberta and Saskatchewan, having no grain exchange, it was found that there had been such

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THE DUKE IN AFRICA

Connaught Will Travel in Luxury in South Africa.—Description of Magnificent Train

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Duke of Connaught will travel in state befitting his high mission when, as representative of the king, he goes to South Africa to open the first South African Parliament.

The royal party will sail from Southampton on the Union Castle liner Balmoral Castle, and on the outward journey the Duke of Connaught will sail at St. Helena. A stay of almost two days will be made at the island, where the duke and duchess will be the guests of the governor. Cape Town will be reached on October 31, and a stay of about a week will be made here, during which time his royal highness will perform the ceremony of declaring the first parliament open. At the conclusion of the week the royal party will board the train which has been specially built for the royal tour and will proceed to Bloemfontein. After a brief stay in the capital of the Orange Free State, the royal party will proceed direct to Victoria Falls, reaching there about Nov. 12. A few days will be spent there, after which the journey will be continued to Salisbury, where the royal party will remain a day or two, and then go to Bulawayo. Leaving Bulawayo on Nov. 23, Pretoria will be reached on the following day. In the Transvaal capital and in Johannesburg, where the duke will carry out numerous public engagements, practically a week will be spent in sight-seeing and visiting places of interest. It is proposed to leave the Golden City about the end of November. The following week will be spent in visits to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. Here the royal party will re-embark on the Balmoral Castle, and England will be reached shortly after Christmas, probably in the first few days in January.

The itinerary of the tour will involve between three and four thousand miles of railway travelling. For the convenience and comfort of the royal travellers a special train has been built by the Central South African railway.

The construction of the train has been carried out at the Pretoria works of the Central South African Railway, while the fitting and upholstering of the royal saloon has been primarily done in England. The royal train will be composed of ten coaches, each 60 feet in length. The coaches of the coaches from the engine end will be as follows:

- 1. Kitchen staff and baggage. 2. Private coach. 3. Duchess of Connaught's saloon. 4. Duke of Connaught's saloon. 5. Royal dining car. 6. Observation car. 7. First-class coach for suite. 8. Dining car. 9. Second-class car. 10. Kitchen staff and baggage.

All the cars are accessible to each other by means of corridors. The general arrangement of her royal highness' saloon will be primarily in blue. The day portion of the coach, which will be the rear half, will be furnished with a large settee, two large divan chairs and several small chairs. The structural design of the settee and divan chairs is simple, and is very much favored by members of the royal family, and the chairs will be upholstered in fine light blue and cream silk brocade. The smaller chairs will be covered with uncut silk velvet of a color to match the easy chairs. Structurally the coach is solidly built, with a double roof, in order to keep the saloon cool during the daytime, and every attention has been given to harmonizing the interior fixtures. The wall paneling is of South African walnut and Rhodesian teak, and the writing table and other small tables are made of the same woods. Lighted by electricity, the mercantile fittings of electric design have been used.

Soft deep velvet pile carpet of a light color has been laid. The coverings and hangings have also been treated in light blue, in order to lessen as much as possible the intensity of the South African light.

The bed-chamber at the front of the coach is elaborately fitted with wardrobes and dressing tables, and is generally treated in white, with the exception of the carpet and hangings, which are of blue. A bathroom adjoins the bed-chamber, while adjoining this again is the maid's apartment.

His royal highness' coach is built on the same principle as that of the duchess'. The day saloon is composed of the rear half of the coach, and the sleeping saloon at the front half. The general scheme of color treatment is in green silk and Morocco. The furniture consist of canopies at the front and the rear end of the saloon and divan chairs in the corners. Along the side of the saloon a large writing table has been fixed, and by its side is placed a smaller writing desk, while the centre is occupied by a table.

An Airy Costume.—ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—Arrayed in only her night gown and stockings Miss Columbia Creek was married early Tuesday morning to Buy Buchanan.

Buchanan and Miss Cheek had been engaged, but the girl's parents objected to the match. Monday night Miss Cheek's parents learned the lovers had planned to elope and locked the girl in her room, after taking away her clothing.

Buchanan heard of his sweetheart's predicament and went in an auto to the Cheek home. By throwing pebbles against her window, he attracted the girl's attention and found her willing to elope, though she admitted her trousseau consisted of a night gown and a pair of stockings. Miss Cheek descended from the room by means of a ladder, and was placed in the auto and hurried to the Baptist church, Rev. W. L. Gilmour marrying the couple.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.



Don't Hope for the Best—GET IT!

The New Improved DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Every man who buys another cream separator HOPES it is as good as the De Laval. Evidently he fears it is a vain hope and that the imitation is inferior. Therefore it is well to buy in the first place and be SURE. It actually costs less than the other kind, capacity, convenience and length of service considered.

Write for catalogue and free trial of a New Improved De Laval.

W. J. M. WRIGHT Agent For The Townsley Lightning System 1743 Ross St., Regina.

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Advertisements for various services including 'The Secret Meeting', 'Borden in Nova Scotia', 'Q. O. R. in England', 'Elevator Commission', and 'The Duke in Africa'.

Advertisements for 'Money To Loan' and 'De Laval Separator'.

Advertisements for 'Saskatchewan's Crops' and 'The Kingdom Wrecked'.

Advertisements for 'Money To Loan' and 'De Laval Separator'.

Advertisements for 'The Duke in Africa' and 'De Laval Separator'.

The West

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The WEST is published every Wednesday... Subscription price: One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum...

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1910.

TARIFF REDUCTIONS

The official publications of the Government will surely be accepted by the Liberal party as correct. The Canada Year Book furnishes proof of Sir Wilfrid's violation of his promises on the tariff question.

During the period from 1891 to 1897 when the Conservative tariff was in force the duties levied on British goods bore the following proportions to the dutiable British goods imported:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rate, Increase/Decrease. Shows tariff rates from 1891 to 1897.

There was thus a gradual increase in the percentage during this period. The same was the case with regard to imports from the United States:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rate, Increase/Decrease. Shows tariff rates from 1891 to 1897 for US imports.

The average duty on American dutiable goods rose slightly and then virtually stood still for several years. The British Preference Liberal rule brought the British preference. Let us see how this affected British goods:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rate, Increase/Decrease. Shows tariff rates from 1898 to 1909 for British goods.

Here we see these was a rather smart decline at first, though by no means amounting to one-third, with of late a tendency to increase.

The showing with regard to the United States dutiable goods is: The showing with regard to the United States dutiable goods is:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rate, Increase/Decrease. Shows tariff rates from 1898 to 1909 for US dutiable goods.

The record is one of extreme fluctuation, with a recent tendency to rise.

Duties on British Imports Next let us take the total imports from Great Britain and see what is the percentage which the revenue collected bears to them. First, under Conservative rule:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rate, Increase/Decrease. Shows revenue percentages from 1891 to 1897 under Conservative rule.

On the whole the rate was stationary, slight rises at the beginning being nearly balanced by slight falls towards the end.

Now let us see how the Conservatives treated the American trade. The revenue collected bore the following relation to the total American imports:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rate, Increase/Decrease. Shows revenue percentages from 1891 to 1897 for American trade.

There were fluctuations, with the general tendency slightly downward. A Slight Decrease Now for the Liberal dealings with British total trade:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rate, Increase/Decrease. Shows revenue percentages from 1898 to 1902 for Liberal dealings.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rate, Increase/Decrease. Shows revenue percentages from 1903 to 1909.

The decrease has been surprisingly slight. The low point was reached in 1903, since which year there has been a gradual though not continuous rise.

Duties on American Imports With regard to American total imports the figures are:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rate, Increase/Decrease. Shows tariff rates from 1898 to 1909 for American imports.

The rate has been so amazingly stationary during the whole period and has undergone no decrease.

A Comparative Summary

Thus to summarize:

1. The Conservatives gradually and slightly increased the percentage of the duties levied on dutiable British goods.

2. They gradually increased the percentage of the duties levied on American dutiable goods; towards the end of their rule this rise was arrested.

3. Under their rule the percentage of duties levied on total British imports remained stationary, a fall occurring towards the end.

4. While as regards the percentage of duties imposed on total American imports the tendency was slightly downwards.

5. The Liberals reduced the percentage on dutiable British goods, but since 1903 the reduction has been arrested and there has been an appreciable increase.

6. Their treatment of American dutiable imports shows a very slight decrease, with a recent tendency to rise.

7. With regard to British total imports the Liberals effected decreases until 1903, since which years there has been an almost continuous increase.

8. While the percentage on total American imports has not yet been reduced.

In short, the whole period from 1891 to 1909 bears exactly the same characteristics. The period since 1896 has not been markedly different from that preceding it.

NORMAL SCHOOL WANTED

The large class of students in attendance at the fall session of the Normal School brings forcibly before the people of this city the necessity of the Government providing adequate accommodation. At present one hundred and seventy students are packed in a building that has not facilities for accommodating more than half that number.

The Government should at once arrange for the building of a Normal School. Beginning now, it is barely possible that the new building would be ready before the fall session of 1912.

The increase in attendance is such that no time should be lost. Building new public schools will not remedy or lessen the condition. The growth of the city is such that schools are filled as rapidly as they are built.

The Normal School site should be selected at once, as it will have an important bearing on the situation of future public school buildings in the city. The Government must provide accommodation for this important work and already the delay in dealing with the problem has caused considerable embarrassment.

Shot Wrong Man

HAMILTON, Aug. 27.—The biggest sensation following the escape of Moir and Taggart from the local asylum has just been announced by a man who has been in close touch with the case before and after Moir's incarceration in the asylum for murdering Sergt. Lloyd of London.

To this man, Moir, after his arrest at Niagara Falls, confessed that when he shot Sergt. Lloyd he murdered the wrong man. He admitted that he intended to shoot Sergt. Major Gilmour, at that time connected with the London regiment, and now sergt.-major of the 91st Highlanders' Regiment, of this city. It is believed that Moir, fretting under the discipline administered by Sergt. Major Gilmour, became drunk in order to work up sufficient nerve to shoot that officer. Crazy by drink, and according to his confession, he shot Sergt. Lloyd in mistake for Gilmour. When spoken to about the matter, Sergt. Major Gilmour said he had nothing to say for publication.

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PRESS COMMENT

(Mail and Empire.) It seems to be conceded by Globe editors, both past and present, that somebody made a fortune out of the Crow's Nest deal. And there is nobody who can contradict the allegation.

(Capital.) Laurier, speaking at Niagara in 1908, said the Hudson Bay Railway would be built "not tomorrow, but now." But according to the interpretation of a professional apologist for the premier's duplicity on the tariff, and his distinct promises made before 1896, this would argue that "he was referring to a distant goal to be obtained only by slow degrees," very slow and very distant. The grain growers of Western Canada demand action today, not tomorrow, however, and they have the votes to back up their demands.

(Toronto News) The petition against the employment of prison labor on the construction roads in Northern Ontario is conceived in the wrong spirit. The new north districts cannot come to their own until they are furnished with highways of intercommunication. There is a decided dearth of natives in this country. Therefore the Provincial authorities fell back upon the convicts.

There is a further and even better defence for the Government's action. Manual labor in the open air has a definite physical mental and moral value for mankind. It is particularly beneficial and recuperative to the inmates of prisons. Prosperous citizens in the ordinary walks of life should not be so selfish as to deprive their less fortunate fellow creatures of the opportunity to rise to better things.

In utilizing this class of labor the Government is giving the north some of the transportation facilities that it needs, on a basis that cannot but be economical from the standpoint of the Provincial Treasury. At the same time it is enabling Mr. Hanna to try out one of his schemes for the reclamation and redemption of men many of whom are partly the product of their environment.

(Winnipeg Telegram) The Calgary Albertan punctures the pretense that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had in view, in beginning his tour of the western provinces, no purpose less praiseworthy and lofty than the study of conditions in that part of the Dominion. The Albertaian, the leading organ of the Liberal party in that province, declares that there is no reason for complaining of Sir Wilfrid's meetings as having a decided partisan tinge, since "he came out on a political tour."

The Vancouver News-Advertiser suggests that the point would have been better taken if Conservative leaders in British Columbia had not been requested to join in a welcome to the premier on the ground that his was a non-political tour.

Here in Manitoba the idea was as audaciously propagated that the premier was making his way west for the one purpose of seeing for himself and the purpose of seeing for himself. Sir Wilfrid personally complained of one of the delegations which called upon him in Saskatchewan that it was "talking politics"—a remark calculated to lead to the assumption that the premier had no thought of partisan advantage to be derived from his more or less spectacular junket.

But the real object of the trip has been apparent from the start. Premier Laurier was on duty to perform a service, and he is performing that service, and he is performing that service. Vancouver contemporary observes there is no reason why Conservatives should not welcome the resultant opportunity for a wholesome discussion of the questions introduced by Sir Wilfrid's stamping tour. And if some gentle souls in the Liberal party who wished to suppress all political discussion by Conservatives in deference to an exaggerated idea of the politeness due to the premier while he was in the West have made themselves somewhat ridiculous, they owe that fact to the false pretense under which the premier set forth on his journey.

The Changing Skyscape Mr. Richard Le Gallienne sees in the coming of the airship a serious blow to the devotees of art. In the Smart Set he speaks of it as nothing less than a calamity.

No one will ever be able to paint again the solemn glory of the sunset or the enchanted loneliness of the morning sky. Athwart the delicate heavens will come a grimy train of Standard Oil freight ships, or some noisy supper party will go by blowing horns and singing music hall ditties. Indeed, pictures of the sky before the day of airships will become rare and curious things, to be looked on with wonder.

The airship will have its own pictorial possibilities, which no doubt will result in some delightfully bizarre art, as the barges and warehouses on the Thames turned in favor and to prettiness under the magic of Whistler; but such whimsical sectional art will hardly console us for the loss of the silver mystery of the rising moon.

Hope, the half breed, charged with the murder of Fred Smith at Black Bear, has been committed for trial.

Abolish Lottery

Within a few months the lottery of France will be a thing of the past. Modern progress looks with a severe eye on institutions which once were considered entirely innocent, and the lottery now is damned as pernicious gambling. With its going the hope of ultimate fortune will fade out of many grey lives, but at the same time many a wage-earner will be saved from the temptations to deprive his family of comforts and necessities in order to woo fortune.

The first knowledge we have of the lottery taking root in France is in the reign of Francis I. At the same time it was introduced into Holland and Switzerland.

In June, 1909, some Socialist deputies put before the chamber a bill to abolish the lottery. The assembled members were told that an institution that had been in existence before the Christian era was immoral and a swindle. These assertions roused a storm of opposition and indignation as every lottery must be authorized by a government.

The Socialists, however, had a strong ally in Clemenceau, who was then Prime Minister, and he declared that he was against the lottery, and now that the question had been raised he would authorize no more and furthermore would do all in his power to liquidate those who were then in operation. Brand, the present Prime Minister, decreed the liquidation of all lotteries—41 in number.

Practically all of the working people invest regularly in lottery tickets, and their outlay is generally on the 20-cent ticket, and on the days that the winning numbers are to be announced lines of bare-headed women and men in working dress stand eagerly waiting on the steps of the lottery office. Grey-haired men who have played the game religiously for years and never had their hopes realized by one winning, continue their monthly risk and buy a ticket or two with expectation just as keen as in the early days when as youths they made their first venture in this fascinating game of chance.

All say to themselves: "If I win the lottery this month I will do so and so." This is the class that will feel most keenly the loss of the big game of chance. What future outlook is there for them, they argue?

The sudden acquisition of wealth by persons of the lower class often causes strange developments. Last year Mme. Hofer, who occupied the humble position of canteen woman in the Twenty-eighth Dragons at Sedan made her monthly contribution to the lottery—a habit of years. Her faithfulness was rewarded by the big prize, \$200,000. Her prospective gain denied the hearts of those who offered in the next morning's post, their heart and hand.

Thirty thousand others, not caring to deal with Cupid, modestly asked for sums of money. Mme. Hofer was not dazzled by her change of fortune to such an extent that her business instincts were smothered. On the contrary she made a favorable deal with another woman who bought out her rights as canteen woman. A persistent and ardent Lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth Dragons won her affections and they were married in June, 1899.

Army life suddenly becoming distasteful to the lucky bridegroom, he retired from the service and they started housekeeping at St. Maude, a suburb of Paris. This wonderful transformation in the life of a canteen woman inspired a Frenchman's pen and a novel has been the outcome. It is called "The Cantiniere's Millions."

A case of French fidelity was shown when Mathilda Cavilles won a prize of \$100,000. She was pretty poor and extremely poor. When it was known that she had won a large stake at lottery, the most flattering offers of marriage were received by her, even members of the nobility being willing to bestow their titles upon her. Mathilda's young head was not turned by these offers, all of which she refused. She married a simple workman to whom she was engaged, bought a fine piece of property and gathered around her under the same roof the parents on both sides—Kansas City Star.

Expel Masons. Montreal, Que., Aug. 30.—In a strong address Bishop Archambault of Joliette, declared that so far as the Roman Catholic church is concerned no good Catholics could become members of the Masonic order, whether of the French, English or Scottish rite. In his address Archambault said that free Masonry aimed at the destruction of the Catholic faith, social order, political authority and even the marriage tie. The Bishop declared that all Masons came equally under the episcopal ban and would be excommunicated and denied Christian burial. Proceeding further he said it was charged that some residents of Joliette were Masons and he said if this was proven he would denounce such persons ex-Cathedra and demand that all good Catholics vote against them for any public office.

The Capital City Driving Club held a meeting Monday night in the Clayton Hotel for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. The election resulted as follows: President, J. A. Westman; vice-president, G. L. McPherson; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Lunny; executive committee, D. C. Peverett, C. Wilson, G. Gillespie, W. Brake, J. Boyle and G. L. McKay.

J. J. Hill's Work

Arthur E. Stillwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Co., in his new book, "Confidence or National Suicide," says: "The Great Northern Railroad has some 7,000 miles of track. This was the creative work of James J. Hill; his energy, his foresight, and his alone built this road. He was laughed at as I was when building the Kansas City Southern—pronounced a dreamer and the territory the road was to open a desert. The railroad men of his section said: 'Wait until we meet the ties, and then see where he will be,' but Mr. Hill, like all men that destiny has chosen for such work, could see the end, though none else foresaw. It was the prophetic vision of James Hill (withheld from others) which enabled him to keep up the fight amid crop failures, panic, slander, and yet live, and work, and give service to the world."

James J. Hill in building the Great Northern, was positive that his message of prosperity was to be delivered at the Pacific coast; he carried the message to Garvia, and what a message it was, written on the ground in characters of steel.

Let us admit that what Hill done someone else might have accomplished at a later day; but Hill was ten years in advance of the times. What a gift this was from one empire builder! Figures are cold, and words are weak to tell the story.

The mind of man can scarcely comprehend all the blessings conferred through the building of the Great Northern, but let us try to enumerate some of these. The Great Northern has 7,000 miles of track; figure that 2,000 miles of this territory would have been developed by other railroads, so, in only 5,000 of the 7,000 is development credit due to Mr. Hill's enterprise.

Here is a section of land 5,000 by 100 tributary to the Great Northern, and in this territory is 500,000 square miles, or 320,000,000 acres. Figure that this has increased \$20 per acre in market value since the advent of the road; the increase would then amount to \$6,400,000,000 of wealth added to the country by the untiring work of James J. Hill.

Now consider the great tributary brought to life by the Great Northern Railroad, of the mines, the cities, the farms, the steamship business developed by Hill and his Great Northern.

At least 500,000 people found employment at good wages, by reason of this one man's energy. If such only earns \$2 a day, this is increased income for employed labor amounting to \$1,000,000 per day, or for 300 days is \$300,000,000 annually. This is six per cent. on five billion dollars.

In other words, through Hill's work United States labor was able to earn as much additional money as capital could earn on the investment of five billion dollars.

What did these increased earnings do for our wholesale trade and retail trade? Hill increased land values at least \$6,400,000,000; he increased the annual income of labor fully \$300,000,000 annually.

I have noted two great benefits conferred by the Great Northern; increased land values and increased income for labor.

The third benefit is, opportunity of food for the safe investment of capital in home industries.

The wealth of France, England, Holland seeks investment in foreign lands. Their territory is fully developed, and therefore their idle money must find investment in undeveloped countries. What opportunities the great empire of the Great Northern offered for the investment of foreign funds in the United States! At once it witnessed the building of great elevators and flour mills at Minneapolis and St. Paul; the opening of gold, silver and copper mines; construction of smelters, electric light and water plants; hundreds of towns sprang up. Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma were built.

These creations surely may be valued at from six to ten billions of dollars.

Therefore we must acknowledge that through Mr. Hill's construction of the Great Northern Railway, the Northwest has received, first, an increase in land values amounting to six billion four hundred thousand dollars; secondly, added annual pay-rolls for all labor along Great Northern territory; thirdly, investment opportunities in the region for six billion dollars.

If we suppose that the total of the Great Northern stock (\$210,000,000) is water (which assuredly is not), is it reward any too great for stockholders of the Hill railroad? If the \$210,000,000 of Great Northern stock is all regarded as water (or increased value) its par value is less than 1-25 of the increased value (or water) of the territory served by the road. Now on which side of the fence is the water—on the inside or outside?

Where is the justice of forcing a man like Hill to beg for fair play from the American people?

Do not begrudge builders of American railroads commensurate return for their investments when in 90 cases out of 100 men like Hill have created 25 times as much money for people outside the right of way than has been made for inside stockholders.

Four members of the Doukhobor colony near Langham were drowned in the Saskatchewan River on Sunday.

Heaton, a small town in North Dakota, was practically wiped out by a cyclone on Monday.

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MONKEY TALKS

Lyleton Swept By Fire LYLETON, Man., Aug. 28.—Fire, which broke out shortly before four o'clock this morning, wiped out a large portion of the business section of Lyleton. The blaze had made big headway before it was discovered and the citizens, handicapped by the lack of fire-fighting equipment, could do very little to check its progress. The buildings destroyed were: Harness shop of J. C. Sharp. Livery barn of Charles Edgar. Post Office, Robert Murray, postmaster. Barber shop of K. McMillan. Bakery shop of Thomas Lawrence. Butcher shop of Thomas Brown. Branch of Home Bank, J. B. Lormier local manager.

The buildings destroyed were located on Railway Ave. and were contiguous to one another. The total loss is placed at \$30,000, partially covered by insurance.

The village is without fire-fighting apparatus, but the citizens formed a bucket brigade and succeeded in keeping the flames from spreading to the buildings across the street.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

No Truth in Story. Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 29.—Thos. Voville, the Deputy Minister of Finance, says there is no truth in the story sent out of the finding of half a million treasury bank notes in an old box at the department of finance. It arose from the fact that he sent an old box which has been in his office for years, and which has not been used, down town to be fitted with a lock and key. Government notes and securities are kept in vaults, behind heavily barred doors and are guarded night and day by from blue and both colors from white, policemen.

Professor Garner Declares That Chimpanzee Understands Language NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Professor Richard L. Garner, the anthropologist who has just returned from Africa, where he spent seven years in the jungle studying monkeys, declared today that these animals could be taught to speak the English language.

Infact he brought with him a young chimpanzee that he declares understands twenty words and can speak about a dozen.

For twenty years Garner has made a study of animals that Darwin declares were of the same type as our early ancestors, and in 1903 he sailed on his fourth trip to Cape Lopez, Western Africa, his purpose being to watch and learn the habits of the chimpanzee in its wild state and to observe its capabilities without suggestion or training, and, most important of all, to discover if the ape is able to distinguish different colors and forms.

He has returned with voluminous data and thrilling tales of adventure and escapes. "Susie," the ape that he says can speak, spent most of the voyage in a cage in the butcher's room, but part of the time she was on deck entertaining the passengers. She had a little chair that she carried about, and when told to "come here," "sit down," or "laugh" she obeyed with soldierly alacrity.

Her diet had consisted of from a pint to a quart of milk a day, ten lumps of sugar, and either coffee, beer or wine to drink. When a match is lighted she cries out in a squeaky little voice, "Fou," the French word for fire. Susie can distinguish red from blue and both colors from white, policemen.

Four members of the Doukhobor colony near Langham were drowned in the Saskatchewan River on Sunday.

Heaton, a small town in North Dakota, was practically wiped out by a cyclone on Monday.

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Wednesday, August 31, 1910.

BROADVIEW THEFT CASE

Number of Citizens Accused of Stealing from Railway Company - Committed for Trial

BROADVIEW, Aug. 27.—For some considerable time past, the Canadian Pacific Railway officials here, have been greatly concerned over a more or less systematic attempt on the part of some of its employees and others to enrich themselves at the expense of the company and shippers. Pilfering has been going on to a considerable extent for nearly a year and the climax has finally been reached in the shape of the arrest of five men who are alleged to have made a habit of thieving from cars.

The first clue to these robberies was given on the night of the 6th. of August, when half a barrel of beer was stolen from Broadview. The liquor was taken to E. Ramsay, a farmer, and traced to his place by the station agent and a brakeman named Connors. Ramsay offered \$8 for the beer but the shipper reported the matter to the police. On being confronted, Ramsay told the whole story, and implicated a man named C. Wright. This latter party was arrested, pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months in jail. He stated that he was not the only guilty party and implicated John Connors, switchman; Bob Moore, ex-switchman, James Pollock, liveryman; W. Collins, bartender and C. Wright.

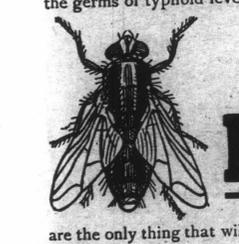
On the strength of this confession, Corporal Cochran, of the R. N. W. M. P., Moosomin, arrested Connors and a preliminary hearing was held here on Friday and Saturday before A. L. Brown, Dr. Allingham and W. H. Wilde, Justices of the Peace. J. P. Bryant, barrister of Regina, represented the C.P.R., the private prosecutor, while E. L. Elwood of Moosomin and M. McDonald of this city, appeared for the defence.

Evidence of "Moonshine" The first witness called by the prosecution was Charles Wright, commonly known as "Moonshine." He was brought up from Moosomin jail where he is serving a term of four months. Previous to this he had been convicted and served four years in Stony Mountain. In answer to Mr. Bryant, witness stated that on the night of July 29th, he was helping in the office of Pollock's livery barn which is situated near the station. About midnight James Pollock came into the office and witness, waking up, enquired what he wanted at that time of night. Pollock told him to say nothing and asked him to help him put some stuff in the hayloft. Going to the barn witness saw Connors and Moore standing in the hayloft and beside them six heavy looking sacks. Moore opened one of the sacks and took therefrom twenty-four flasks of Scotch whiskey, which he took to the office and hid under the floor. Wright assisting by holding a lantern. Witness was warned to keep quiet about this and was told that if he wanted any clothes he could get them, as they had plenty which had been taken from a car on the tracks billed for Moose Jaw. On the following Sunday, early in the morning, Connors took his share of the stuff stolen, the witness to contain sweaters of different colors and a number of socks, shirts, etc. Between them, they took for their own use, five sweaters, nine shirts, and two dozen pair of socks, the remainder being hidden in the hay. The same evening these sacks were taken away by the others. The witness identified certain articles produced as a portion of the goods stolen.

Evidence of arrest was given by Corporal Cochran. Under a search warrant he entered Collins' house and found eleven pair of socks which were produced in court. When spoken of on the subject, Collins stated that he had never seen the socks before and did not know where they came from. Subsequently Pollock's house was also searched, and in the attic some of the stolen property was found. During this search witness was accompanied by Corporal Reams, who found the paper wrapping in which the socks had come from Gaults, Limited, of Winnipeg, the shippers. Wright informed witness where the balance of the plunder could be found, and acting on this advice, he found a valise full of stolen goods in a slough two miles north of town. Corporal Reams gave corroborative evidence of the finding.

Leon Hearn, the French aviator, broke the world's record at the aviation meet at Havre. His monoplane attained a height of 6,889 feet.

Dr. Gordon C. Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, says, referring to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever.



are the only thing that will rid your house of these dangerous pests.

RAILROAD EXTENSION

Member for Milestone Secures Promise of C.P.R. to Complete Fifty Miles of Weyburn-Lethbridge Line

For the purpose of urging the C.P.R. in the completion of the twenty-five miles of road west from Forward, Saskatchewan, A. E. Whitmore, M.P., of Milestone, representing the constituency of Milestone, is in the city. He will also interview the C.N.R. authorities in connection with like subjects. Mr. Whitmore declared to The Telegram today that in the vicinity of Milestone the crops are better this year than they have ever been and he predicts an average of forty bushels. The flax crop is especially good and American settlers who form the greater part of the population in this section have gone extensively into flax this year.

As showing the opportunities the prisoners had of ransacking cars, station agent Gill gave evidence that Collins had a brother who was engaged as night checker and was in a position to learn the contents of all cars on the tracks. Inspectors Get Busy The last witness was Inspector Baby, who is assistant to the chief of the inspection department of the C.P.R. As such, it is his duty to investigate shortages and generally deal with criminal matters. He was called to Broadview by the Mounted Police and told of the statements made by Wright. Up to this time no shortages of any kind had been reported to his office, but he immediately set to work after receiving a description of the stolen goods and called at the different wholesale houses in Winnipeg. At Gaults, Ltd., he identified certain of their stock shirts as being similar to those stolen. This company had received no complaint from any of its customers, but after the visit of the witness, communicated with Tweed and then learned of a shortage.

E. L. Elwood submitted no evidence for the defence though cross-examining at great length each of the witnesses for the prosecution. At the close of the case the justices retired and after an hour's consultation stated that they were of opinion that the evidence submitted was sufficient to throw the prisoners on their defence and committed them to the next court of competent jurisdiction. Bail was applied for and given in the sum of \$1,500 each, the sureties being: for Connors, J. O. Upeck, car inspector, and John Duffy, merchant; for Collins, Ed Hunt, barger, and E. Ruesch, hotel-keeper; for Pollock, J. Lyons, hotel-keeper, and W. H. Speers, school master; for Moore, J. Lyons and J. Parr, brick yard manager.

It is understood that immediate steps will be taken to have a speedy trial at Moosomin on September 7th.—Leader.

New Hotel For Saskatoon

SASKATOON, Aug. 28.—Saskatoon is to have another fine new hotel, the largest in the city and one of the best in the West. This comes as a result of a visit here a few days ago of three or four English financial men, who, through efforts of the Saskatchewan Investment and Trust Company were induced not only to invest in a hotel proposition but also purchased many large plots of local realty. The new hostelry will be situated on the corner of Second Avenue and 23rd Street, which is one of the best locations in the city. The site was purchased for \$80,000 and there will be erected thereon a building to cost \$250,000, and which will be first class in all its appointments. Brown and Valens, architects of Montreal, and designers of the Royal Alexandra at Winnipeg, have the plans in hand. The purchase of this site for hotel purposes will bring about considerable change in which direction the city will grow up. Up to the present 21st Street and 3rd Ave. has been the corner from which most people expect business to radiate, but this move now will carry business houses farther north on 2nd and 1st avenues, which will for the time being at least, draw the attention of the speculative public.

An important new industry has been started on the edge of the town where W. H. Hunt is installing a modern pressed brick plant. Samples shown are admitted to be the finest in Western Canada and as the supply of clay is practically inexhaustible this industry will be a splendid thing for Weyburn.

The Weyburn district has been blessed with good crops this season and can still boast of not a single crop failure in eight years. Last season nearly 1,500,000 bushels of wheat alone were marketed at the seven local elevators and that amount is confidentially looked for this season.

Fisheries Commission OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—The Fisheries Commission for Saskatchewan and Alberta, of which Prof. Prince is chairman, and Hon. T. H. McGuire, Prince Albert, and Dr. Guston Slesley, Calgary, members, has arranged the first series of public meetings in the West as follows: Regina, September 7 and 8; Saskatoon, September 10 and 12; Lanigan, September 12 and 13; Wynard, September 14 and 15; Prince Albert, September 17 and 19; Battleford, September 27; Bressaylor, September 28; Edmonton, September 30 and October 1.

The second series of meetings will be held during October at Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Lacombe, Calgary, Banff, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Lumsden and other centres.

Right Rev. Bishop Harding, who has been visiting in England, returned to Canada on Thursday.

TOE-NO-GO SOCKS

One of the most important witnesses was F. G. Crawford, manager of Gaults, Ltd., who produced the registered copyright on patent for a brand of socks called "Toe-No-Go," and identified the socks put in as an exhibit as being of this brand. On July 26th, he stated, a shipment was sent from their Winnipeg house addressed to J. S. Tweed, of Gull Lake, consisting of, among other things, ten dozen pair of these socks, and on August 10th, after receiving a description of the shortage of goods in the shipment to the value of \$23.

Evidence of packing, shipping, checking, sealing and storing was given by different witnesses, it being proved that upon arrival at Moose Jaw, the car containing this particular shipment, had been broken into and the seals destroyed. J. S. Tweed was also called and gave evidence of the shortage in his shipment, describing the various articles in each case and giving the numbers which corresponded to the numbers of the exhibits. As showing the opportunities the prisoners had of ransacking cars, station agent Gill gave evidence that Collins had a brother who was engaged as night checker and was in a position to learn the contents of all cars on the tracks.

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WEYBURN

Growth and Prosperity of Soo Line Town

WEYBURN, Sask., Aug. 24.—This centre of southern Saskatchewan has not been advertised to any extent and outside of the province it is not generally known that it is one of the cities-to-be of the great Canadian West. No salaried publicity man is employed to keep the town's name before the public, but progress in her visit to the West has not passed by, but marked the town as one of her favorites and has been exceedingly kind and lenient of the town's growth and prosperity could be desired than that of the building and local improvement expenditures this season. It is conservatively estimated that this total will not be less than \$475,000. On local improvements the town is spending \$85,500 distributed as follows: Waterworks, pumping station and well, \$105,000; electric light plant additions, \$4,500. The new business blocks include the new Security Bank, which will be the finest in the province. The new structure on the corner of Third Street and Souris Ave., on which work is well under way, will be three stories high with a handsome white terra-cotta front and will cost \$80,000. Many residences costing from \$5,000 to \$30,000 are nearing completion, including new homes for T. H. Hillier, O. S. Black, Dr. Moore, A. Schoenleber and Geo. Beischel. In every part of the town new cottages and houses costing from \$1,000 to \$5,000 are under construction. A large warehouse for the Massey Harris Co. has been completed and a fine restaurant building for the Chan Kai Company, Weyburn being one of the most important C.P.R. divisional points in Saskatchewan will profit by an expenditure of not less than \$75,000 this summer, with promise of greater things in the near future when the important short line to Lethbridge is completed. The railway company's improvements include a new freight shed, large addition to the round-house, reservoir and yard extensions.

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BOLD BURGLARS

Stole Safe From Brandon Business Place

BRANDON, Man., Aug. 25.—No less than five local places of business were broken into last night, and in each case the thieves made a safe getaway, leaving practically no clue to their identity or of the time of their visit. All that is known is that the thieves were at work during the night some time between midnight and the early hours, preceding daylight. Where the thieves showed the most daring was in the J. J. H. McLean store. Entry was obtained there by way of a back window, where they found it a very easy task to pry it open, entering and unfastening the back door of the store from the inside. At this place they had evidently made an unsuccessful attempt to break open the safe, as the traces left there showed they could not do it. Not to be outdone, however, they picked up the safe and carried it to the lane where they had a team and a rig, of some kind or another in waiting. The safe weighed about five hundred pounds and it would, therefore, be an easy matter for two men to lift it and carry it as far as the lane. It contained about \$70.

The rear window of a bar-room was opened and the till lifted. It was also used to force open the windows, and it is evident that the robbers were committed by the same parties.

Traces have been found of the missing safe, and the fact that a wagon of some kind was used gives the police a clue, and it is thought more will be heard within the next few hours.

Swallowed Hat Pin

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Before Frank Wilson, an advertising solicitor of St. Louis, died here in a hospital, he told the police he had swallowed several articles of a foreign nature, and they had better put the X-rays to work. He was operated on Sunday on the theory that he was afflicted with appendicitis. Three incisions were made in the man's abdomen, and according to the physicians, all following articles were removed: One shoe button, hook, lady's hat pin, three keys, one lead pencil, one belt buckle, one tiny toy pistol, three small nails, one needle, one thermometer. Wilson, according to his physicians, had been in a depressed mental state for some time, during which he swallowed anything that he could get down his throat.

A. W. Smith of the Standard Life Assurance Co. is in the city for a few days with a view to extending the company's field of operations into Saskatchewan.

Albert Allen and V. Potter have resigned their positions on the Fire Department. Thos. Dickson and Harry Newstead have been appointed to fill the vacancies.

EUCHARIST CONGRESS

Great Gathering of Roman Catholic Prelates and Laymen to be Held in Montreal in September

On September 3, the first Eucharist Congress of the Roman Catholic Church ever held on this continent will assemble in Montreal and for nine days will deliberate on problems of the Church. From a clerical point of view the event will be the most important in the history of Montreal. From all parts of the world will come delegates and visitors, and there can be little doubt that thousands of visitors drawn by the prospect of a gorgeous spectacle will attend. To calculate the mere number is very difficult, but already accommodation has been arranged in the religious institutions of the city for two thousand priests. Other thousands will go to the hotels or be billeted upon the faithful. Preparations are being made to receive about 50,000 visitors. Every important and devout Roman Catholic in the country, lay and ecclesiastical, will be invited to attend. From Rome will come Cardinal Vannutelli, the representative of the Pope, and from Ireland Cardinal Logue will come. This cultured priest paid a visit to New York a year or so ago, and on his departure expressed his faith in the performance of his blessing. Cardinal Logue is acknowledged to be probably the most distinguished English-speaking Roman Catholic in the world. The mere enumeration of the cardinals, archbishops and bishops who will attend would fill a newspaper column, and the opportunity to merely see how many distinguished churchmen should draw the curious and the pious from all parts of the country. When they are to be seen in the performance of some of the most impressive ceremonies of the Church, the background probably the most famous fortress of Roman Catholicism outside of Italy, the occasion may well be considered as one of the most memorable in modern church history.

Montreal naturally is deeply conscious of the compliment done her by the selection of that city as the scene of the twenty-second congress of the Church, had never ventured away from Europe. It was felt, therefore, that the time had come when some special recognition of American Roman Catholicism should be made. Here there were conflicting claims. On the one hand stood the vast Roman Catholic population of the United States, outnumbering the similar population of Canada by probably ten to one. On the other hand there was to be considered the fact that in Canada dwell the strongest of all adherents to the Roman Catholic faith, namely, the French-Canadians. A little investigation showed that the Roman Catholics of the United States would have no objection to the choice of Montreal, and this fact was laid before the Pontiff by Archbishop Bruchesi, with the result that Montreal was honored.

The first three days of the congress will be occupied by the ceremonial of welcoming the distinguished prelates,

FOREST FIRE

Many Lose Lives in Montana and Washington Fire

SPOKANE, Aug. 26.—Telegraphic communication with St. Joe Valley of Idaho was restored today for the first time since the forest fires broke out, but it is as yet impossible to verify the reports of large loss of life among the fire fighters, additional to the eighty-six reported dead by the government officers. The estimate of approximately 200 dead in the whole fire area is adhered to tonight by those most familiar with the situation. It is thought the list of missing will be materially increased. The missing include Ranger Hollingshead's crew of Big Creek, 28 men; Ranger Thompson's crew at Indian Lake, 34 men; Belser Creek camp, five men; Ranger Helm's crew, 15 men. The district officer is still hopeful that the Helm party is safe.

The Horrors of the Fire

A tragic story is told by the arrivals from the fire zone in Idaho. Geo. Ryan, of Toronto, one of the 30 men imprisoned in the War Eagle mine on Saturday told how six perished. He said: "There were 75 of us under refuge in the tunnel of the J. I. C. Mine, but it was not safe and 30 of us went down the creek a quarter mile to the War Eagle. I don't know what became of the rest; they were separated from us. We tried to block up the entrance of the tunnel with blankets, but the fire burned them off as fast as we put them up. The flames swept over the mouth like a blast." After we had been in the tunnel about an hour and a half, Pul-

aski, who was nearest the mouth, lost consciousness. "Two men who got scared, rolled around to the middle of the tunnel instead of kneeling by the edge on the door and they died across my knees. Nearly all of us during six hours were lying in water that dripped from the roof and walls of the tunnel. When the fire finally passed and cleared a little, nearly half of us were unconscious.

Bad Gale

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 26.—The steamer Harmonic, which failed to arrive when due this forenoon, came in tonight thirteen hours late. She had taken shelter from a storm at White Fish along with nineteen other boats, including the C. E. R. steamer Alberta. Though there was no wind here, the gale at White Fish blew at sixty miles an hour and cyclone signals were out at the signal station.

Nominations for the vacancy on the school board take place today. Dr. Thomson has consented to be a candidate.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Wholesale

100,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER

LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN

Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA

PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

Retail

Canadian Northern RAILWAY

TORONTO EXHIBITION

From REGINA, SASK. And Return \$47.55 Via All Rail \$53.25 Via Lake and Rail

CHOICE OF ROUTES Corresponding Low Fares from other points

Full information from K. E. MCLEOD, City Ticket Agent, Phone 971 1739 Scarth St., Regina

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan at its next Session for an Act incorporating a company to be known as The Scottish Saskatchewan Trust Corporation, with power to act as a trust company, to lend money upon such securities as may be approved and with such other powers as are usually given to a trust and loan company.

Dated at Regina this 30th day of August, A.D. 1910. ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Solicitors for Applicant.

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Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Advertisement for 'TED' (likely Typhoid) medicine, including text like 'LOTCHES, SEASES', 'NEDY', 'AI', 'DAN', 'CO.', 'WILSON'S FLY PADS'.



OR'S SIDENCE

in Ottawa to ...

24.—That the gov...

new residence is...

land may be taken...

One report is to...

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With Lunatic

Aug. 26.—The cabled...

Correspondence

To the Editor of The West:

Sir.—The report in yesterday's...

We who depended on accommoda...

The present hotel accommoda...

is wholly inadequate, and while...

Let your Council, if it has Regi...

These are only four among the...

Arrested at Lebrét

INDIAN HEAD, Aug. 26.—The long...

Let your council safeguard these...

With Lunatic

Aug. 26.—The cabled...

Major Mackenzie had been...

It is understood...

Whitney on the Preference

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 26.—Sir Jas...

Lacrosse at Night

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—C. A...

Profit

WOMEN SMOKERS

Habit Widespread in England

—Mrs. Longworth, Princess Patricia and Others Enjoy the Fragrant Weed

London, Aug. 23.—English women...

Of late years cigarette smoking...

There appears to be no age limit...

Recently at an open-air perform...

Arrested at Lebrét

INDIAN HEAD, Aug. 26.—The long...

Let your council safeguard these...

With Lunatic

Aug. 26.—The cabled...

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It is understood...

Whitney on the Preference

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 26.—Sir Jas...

Lacrosse at Night

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—C. A...

Profit

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Retain Public Property

Writing in the Kansas City Star,

Homer T. Bickle says: It is because...

Most American cities, on the other...

Why, a citizen of a German city...

Berlin owns 39,000 acres of land...

In more than a thousand cities...

Calgary Loyal

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 24.—Reflec...

Whitney on the Preference

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 26.—Sir Jas...

Lacrosse at Night

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—C. A...

Profit

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FOR TARIFF REVISION

Declares President Taft—Com...

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 25.—Presi...

While he is convinced that the...

Mr. Taft does not propose that...

The president has stated these...

Political observers regard this...

The principal fight of the insur...

With the creation of the tariff...

The objection has been raised...

Mr. Taft proposes to meet this...

Interested in Commission

From the first President Taft...

Whitney on the Preference

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 26.—Sir Jas...

Lacrosse at Night

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—C. A...

Profit

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Runaway Trains

When John James Hector was ex...

he happened to pass too near the...

to break three of his ribs and...

Doctor Hector's experience with...

It was here that Engineer Dad...

had frozen upon his face. He sat...

Two miles and a quarter from...

When they reached Field the fire...

Symington Saves a Life

INDIAN HEAD, Aug. 26.—Expres...

The eastbound local, No. 204, had...

Doing this he appears to have...

Conductor Simington was fortun...

Explore Labrador

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont, Aug. 22:...

A full scientific equipment was...

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Western Jr. Boilers advertisement with image of a boiler and text: 'Hot Water and Low Pressure Steam', 'Sanitation and Economy in Heating', 'Make careful selection of a heating system for your new home.'

Agents in Calgary: The Barnes Company, Ltd. Installed by Heating Engineers and Plumbers Throughout Canada

be done, it would have been folly not to jump.

A runaway on a 4.5 per cent. grade can cover nine-tenths of a mile, the distance between safety-switches, in a very short time.

The engine broke from the cabooses just above the switch. Being light and having its brakes set to the limit of effectiveness, the caboose slowed down the instant it was released from the heavy locomotive.

The forward trucks even went off the rails a distance of six feet before the runaway came to a standstill.

There was a crash and 150 tons of steel leaped upon the helpless little caboose. There was not enough of the caboose left to provide souvenirs for the crew.

With a volunteer searching party in the cab, Dad started up the hill again in quest of the lost plow.

Tommy Cod was discovered floundering laboriously up the hill, bawling his hard fate with many a picturesque invective.

More frequently the down trip was the exciting one, in spite of innumerable precautions.

One day in January, 1909, for instance, an engine coming down the hill with only a caboose got beyond control just below the first safety switch.

Just how the snow plow came to leave the track, and how it managed to disappear without attracting the attention of the engineer or fireman...

He reached for the whistle-lever and sounded four imperious yelps to warn the switch-tender that he was on the main line.

Here goes for Field!

He reached for the whistle-lever and sounded four imperious yelps to warn the switch-tender that he was on the main line.

The injured man was brought on here where he now lies in the hospital, badly battered about the head and chest.

Explore Labrador

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont, Aug. 22: The unknown regions west of Lake Temascanic, in southwest Labrador, will be explored by a party of Middlebury professors, which has just started on its long trip.

A full scientific equipment was taken along and the hitherto unexplored regions will be examined carefully.

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