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A Prince of Sinners
 By E. Phillips Oppenheim
 Author of "The Traitors," "The Survivor," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," Etc.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)
 "That," she remarked, "is what Mr. Lavillette says, isn't it?"
 He looked at her with twinkling eyes.
 "Oh, you needn't think I'm being scared into it," he answered. "All the same, Lavvy's right enough. No one man has a right to accept large subscriptions and not let the public into his confidence."
 "Lavillette doesn't believe in our anonymous subscriptions, does he?" she asked.
 "No! He's rather impudent about that, isn't he? I suppose I ought to set him right. I should have done so before, but he went about it in such an offensive manner. Well, to go on with what I was saying, you will come on the council, Mary?"
 "Oh, surely not!"
 "You will! And what is more, I am going to split up the branches into divisions and appoint superintendents and managers, at a reasonable salary. And you," he concluded, "are going to be one of the latter."
 She shook her head firmly.
 "No! I must remain my own mistress."
 "Why not? I want to allot to you the work where you do most good. There is no one half so suitable. I want you to throw up your other work—come into this altogether, be my right hand and let me feel that I have one person on the council whom I can rely upon."
 She was silent for a moment. She leaned back in her chair, but even in the semi-obscure extreme pallor of her face troubled him.
 "You must remember too," he said, "that the work will not be so hard as now. Lately you have given us too much of your time. Indeed, I am not sure that it is not you who need a holiday more than I."
 She raised her eyes.
 "That is—what you have come to say to me?"
 "Yes. I was anxious to get your promise."
 There was another short silence. Then she spoke in dull even tones.
 "I must think it over. You want my whole time and you want to pay me for it."
 "Yes. It is only reasonable and we can afford it. I should draw a salary myself if I had not a little of my own."
 She raised her eyes once more to his mercilessly, and drew a quick little breath. Yes, it was there—written in his face—the blank utter indifference of good fellowship. It was all that had come to ask her; it was all that he would ever ask her. Suddenly she felt her heart throbbing in quick short beats—her cheeks burned. They were alone—even her little maid had gone out. Why was he so miserably indifferent? Why was he so miserably indifferent? She stumbled to her feet, and suddenly stooping down laid her burning cheeks against his.
 "Kingston," she said, "you are so cruel—and I am so lonely. Can't you see that I am miserable. Kiss me!"—at once!
 Brooks sat petrified, utterly amazed at this self-yielding on the part of the last woman in the world whom he would ever have thought capable of anything of the sort.
 "Kiss me—at once."
 He touched her lips timidly. Then she sprang away from him, her hair strangely ruffled. She pointed to the door.
 "Please go—quickly."
 He picked up his hat.
 "But, Mary! I—"
 "Please!"
 She stamped her foot.
 "But—"
 "I will write. You shall hear from me tomorrow. But if you have any pity for me you will go now—this moment."
 He rose and went. She heard him turn the handle of the door, heard his footsteps upon the stone stairs outside.
 She counted them idly. One, two, three, four—now he was on the next landing. She heard them again, less distinctly, always less distinctly. Then silence. She ran to the window. There he was upon the pavement, now he was crossing the road on his way to the underground station. She tore at her handkerchief, waived it wildly for a moment—and then stopped. He was gone—and she. The hot color came rushing painfully into her cheeks. She threw herself face downwards upon the sofa.
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a-letes. We should be doing our duty and talking a little to every one. Let us go back and make up for lost time."
 She rose to her feet, but found him standing in the way. For once the long humorous mouth was set fast, his eyes were no longer full of the shadow of laughter, his tone had a new note in it, the tone which a woman never fails to understand.
 "Dear Lady Caroom," he said, "I was not altogether jesting."
 She looked him in the eyes.
 "Dear friend," she answered, "I know that you were not, and so I think that we had better go back."
 He detained her very gently.
 "It is the dearest hope I have in life," he said, softly. "Do not let me run the risk of being misunderstood. Will you be my wife?"
 She shook her head. There were tears in her eyes, but her gesture was significant enough.
 "It is impossible," she said. "I have loved another man all my life."
 He offered her his arm at once.
 "Then I believe," he said, in a low tone, "in the old saying—that a glimpse of paradise is sufficient to blind the strongest man."
 They passed into the reception-room and came face to face with Brooks. She held out her hand.
 "Come you have no right here," he declared, "you are not a member of parliament."
 He laughed.
 "What about you?"
 "Oh, I am an inspiration!"
 "I don't believe," he said, "that you realize in the least what is going to happen."
 "I do!" she answered. "I am going to make you relieve Lord Hennibul and take me to have an ice."
 They moved off together. Hennibul stood looking after them for a moment. Then he sighed and turned slowly away.
 "If it is Arranmore," he said to himself, "why on earth doesn't he marry her?"
 Lady Caroom was more silent than usual. She complained of a headache and Brooks persuaded her to take champagne instead of the ice.
 "What is the matter with you to-night?" she asked looking at him, thoughtfully. "You look like a boy—with a dash of the bridegroom."
 He laughed joyously.
 "You should read the evening papers—you would understand a little of the practical effect of the new tariff bill. Mills in Yorkshire and Lancashire are being opened for years have been shut down; in Manchester, Northampton and the boot-cases the unemployed are being all swept into the factories. Manufacturers' places open at all are planning extensions already. The wages bill throughout the country will be the largest next week that has been paid for years. Travellers are off to the Colonies with cases of samples—every manufacturing centre is suddenly alive once more. The terrible struggle for existence is lightened. Next week," Brooks continued, with an almost boyish twinkle in his eyes, "I shall go down to Manchester and walk through the streets where it used to make our hearts ache to see the unemployed waiting like dumb suffering cattle. It will be a holiday—a glorious holiday."
 "And yet behind it all," she remarked, watching him closely, "there is something on your mind. What is it?"
 He looked at her quickly.
 "What an observation."
 "Won't you tell me?"
 He shook his head.
 "It is only one of the smallest cupboards," he said. "The ghost will very soon be stifled."
 "Did you see Lord Arranmore this evening?"
 "Yes. He was talking to the duke just now. What of him?"
 "I have been watching him. Did you ever see a man look so ill?"
 "He is bored," Brooks answered rather coldly. "This sort of thing does not amuse him."
 She shook her head.
 "He is always the same. He is always that weary look. He is living with absolute recklessness. It cannot possibly last long."
 "He knows the price," Brooks answered. "He lives as he chooses."
 "I wonder," she continued, "whether we do not misjudge you and you and I, Kingston. For you know you have been his judges. You must not shake your head. It is true. You have judged him to be unworthy of a son, and I—I have judged him to be unworthy of a wife. You don't think—that we could possibly have made a mistake—that underneath all there is a little heart left—eaten up with pride and loneliness?"
 "I have never seen it," Brooks answered, "the slightest trace of it."
 "Nor I," she answered. "Yet I knew him when he was young. He was so different and amiable and I would try and awaken your charity on behalf of a perfectly worthy object myself—vide the St. James' Gazette."
 "And what do you need from me more than you have?" she asked.
 "Haven't you the sole possession of my society, the right to bore me or make me happy, perhaps, presently, the right to feed me?"
 "For a few minutes?" he answered.
 "Don't be so sure. It may be an hour."
 "I want it," he said, "for longer."
 Something in his tone suddenly broke through the easy lightness of their conversation. She stole a swift side glance at him, and understood.
 "Come," she said, "you and I are setting every one here a bad example. This is not an occasion for tele-

ence, I would try to forget the past. If he would even express his sorrow for it, show himself capable of any emotion whatsoever in connection with anything or any person save himself, I would be only too thankful to escape from my ridiculous position."
 Then they were silent for a moment, each occupied with their own thoughts, and Lord Arranmore, pale and spare, taller than most men there, notwithstanding a recently acquired stoop, came wearily over to them.
 "Dear me," he remarked, "what gloomy faces—and I expected to see Brooks at least radiant. Am I intruding?"
 "Don't be absurd, Arranmore," she said kindly. "Why don't you bring up that chair and sit down? You look tired."
 He laughed—a little hardly.
 "I have been tired so long," he said, "that it has become a habit. Brooks, will you think me guilty of an impertinence, I wonder? I have intruded upon your concerns."
 Brooks looked up with his eyes full of questioning.
 "That fellow Lavillette," Arranmore continued, "seemed worried about your anonymous subscription. I was in an evil temper yesterday afternoon, and Verity amused me. So I wrote and confounded the fellow by explaining that it was I who sent the money—the thousand pounds you had."
 "You?" Lady Caroom exclaimed almost breathlessly.
 "You sent me that thousand pounds—'you'?" Brooks cried.
 They exchanged rapid glances. A spot of color burned in Lady Caroom's cheeks. She felt her heart quicken with an unspoken prayer upon her lips.
 Brooks too, was agitated.
 "Upon my word," Lord Arranmore remarked coldly, "I really don't know why my whim should so astound you. I took care to explain that I sent it without the slightest sympathy in the cause—merely out of compliment to an acquaintance: it was just a whim nothing more. I can assure you. I think that I won it at Sandow, or something."
 "It was not because you were interested in this work then?" Lady Caroom asked, fearfully.
 "Not in the slightest," he answered.
 "That is to say, sympathetically interested. I am curious. I will admit that—no more."
 The color faded from Lady Caroom's cheeks. She shivered a little and rose to her feet. Brooks' face had hardened.
 "We are very much obliged to you for the money," he said. "As for Lavillette, I had not thought it was worth a reply."
 Lord Arranmore shrugged his shoulders.
 "Nor should I in your place," he answered. "My position is a little different, of course. I am positively looking forward to next week's verily. You are leaving now, I see. Good-night!"
 "I have kept Mr. Brooks away from his friends," she said, looking at him. "Will you see me to my carriage?"
 He offered her his arm with courtesy grace.
 They passed down the staircase together.
 "You are looking ill, Philip," she said softly. "You are not taking care of yourself."
 "Care of myself," he laughed. "Why for whom? Life is not exactly a playground, is it?"
 "You are not making the best of it!"
 "The best! Do you want to mock me?"
 "It is you," she whispered, "who stand before a looking glass and mock yourself. Philip, be a man. Your life is one long repression. Break through just once, won't you?"
 "Would you have me a hypocrite, Catherine?"
 She shook her head. Suddenly she looked up at him.
 "Philip, will you promise me this? If ever your impulse should come—if you should feel the desire to speak, to act more as a man from your heart—you will not stifle it. Promise me that."
 He looked at her with a faint, tired smile.
 "Yes, I promise."
 "Oh, I mean it," Sybil continued. "Of course, I like to go about and enjoying myself, but it is hideously tiring. And then after a year or two of it you begin to realize a sort of sameness. Things lose their flavor. Then you have odd times of serious thought, and you know that you have just been going round and round in a circle, that you have done nothing at all except made some show at enjoying yourself. Now that isn't very satisfactory, is it?"
 "No," Mary answered, "I don't suppose it is."
 "Now you," Sybil continued, "you may be dull sometimes, but I don't suppose you are, and whenever you leave off and think—well, you must always feel that your time, instead of having been wasted, has been well and wholesomely spent. I wish I could have that feeling sometimes."
 Despite herself, Mary felt that she would like to like this girl. She was so pretty, so natural and so deeply in earnest.
 "There is no reason why you should not, is there?" she said, more kindly than she had as yet spoken. "I can assure you that I very often have the blues, and I don't consider mine by any means the happiest sort of life. But, of course, one feels differently a little if one has tried to do something—and you can if you like, you know."
 Sybil's face was perfectly brilliant with smiles.
 "You think that I can?" she ex-

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claimed. "How nice of you. I don't mind how hard it is at first. I may be a little awkward, but I don't think I'm stupid."
 "You think this sort of work is the sort you would like best?"
 "Why, yes. It seems so practical you know," Sybil declared. "You must be doing good, even if some of the people don't deserve it. I don't know about the washing, but I don't mind it a bit. Do you think it will be a busy morning?"
 "I am sure it will," Mary answered. "A number of people are getting to work again now, since the Tariff Revision Bill passed, and they keep coming to us for clothes and boots and things. I shall give you the skirts and blouses to look after as soon as the washing is over."
 "Delightful," Sybil exclaimed. "I am sure I can manage that."
 "And on no account must you give any money to any one," Mary said. "That is most important."
 "I will remember," Sybil promised.
 Two hours later she broke in upon her mother and half-dozen callers, her hat obviously put on without a looking-glass, her face flushed, and her hair disordered and smelling strongly of disinfectant.
 "Some tea, mother, please," she exclaimed, nodding to her visitors. "I have had one bun for luncheon, and I am starving. Can you imagine what I have been doing?"
 No one could. Every one tried.
 "Skating!"
 "Ping-pong!"
 "Getting theatre-tickets at the theatre!"
 She waved them aside with scorn. "I have washed fourteen children," she declared, impressively, "fitted at least a dozen women with blouses and skirts, and three with boots. Besides a lot of odd things."
 Lord Arranmore set down his cup with a little shrug of the shoulders.
 "You have joined Brooks' Society?" he remarked.
 "Yes! I have been down at the Steppney branch all the morning. And you know, we're disinfecting before we leave."
 "A most necessary precaution. I should think," Lady Caroom exclaimed, reaching for her vinaigrette, "but do go and change your things as quickly as you can."
 (To be Continued.)

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WAS DUMB FOR YEARS

The Strange Man of Bedminster Passes Away—Had Refused to Speak for Over Thirty Years

SOMERVILLE, N. J. July 13.—Silas Hoffman, the strange man of Bedminster, who kept his bed while apparently in perfect health and refused to speak for 31 years, is dead.

He passed away last night without breaking the silence which he had preserved for so long a time but just before he died he made an effort to speak to his devoted sister, Mrs. Margaret Lane, who cared for him in his lonely habitation, throughout his eccentric career. It was too late, however; the years of silence had deprived him altogether of his power of articulation.

Hoffman's strange conduct had made him a subject of comment among the country people of Bedminster township for so many years that he had ceased to be an object of curiosity to his neighbors who were inclined to shield him from the public gaze, and even now are attempting to keep his death a secret, out of fear that it would cause a curious crowd to gather there from the country-side.

His funeral will be held on Thursday from the house where he died. He was 67 years old. Whether he was insane was never determined although he had been examined by a score of physicians with a view to finding out his mental condition. His eternal silence and his blank smile baffled all alienists, and physicians had often said he could not be declared insane as his condition was apparently normal.

Hoffman was one of the five sons of a prosperous farmer of Bedminster township. The other four are living and are prominent in the agricultural and business life of Somerset county.

Hoffman spent his early life, like his brothers, on his father's farm. At the age of thirty he possessed a farm, and was the owner of a spanking team of grey horses of which he was very proud. He was fond of society and was known all around as a gay young man.

Misfortune overtook him. He lost his farm and his pet team of horses had to be sacrificed. Inconsolable he went to bed and turned his face to the wall and for a long time refused either to speak or eat. Food was left on a table near his bed, and when he was nearly starving he arose one night from his bed and ate and took a stroll out of doors.

He continued to arise each night thereafter and eat and take a walk, until one night when he slipped on the ice and broke his arm. After that accident he never rose from his bed or passed out of the door.

In all these years he was cared for like an infant by his widow sister, Mrs. Margaret Lane, out of her scanty income, and \$3 a week which she received for his maintenance from Bedminster township.

Physicians have been expecting to see Hoffman die for the last decade from sheer inactivity. His vitality for a number of years has been so low that at times his heart almost failed to beat, and for several days before his death the attending physician was unable to detect any pulse.

CONSPIRACY

Farmers' Bank After Farmer Nestleton Manager.

Lindsay, Ont., July 23.—W. R. Travers, of Toronto, general manager of the Farmers' Bank, has had the facts of an alleged conspiracy between Crown Attorney Devlin. As a result proceedings will be taken against A. E. McGill, former manager of the Farmers' Bank here; J. J. Fleury, clerk in the same bank, and J. L. Coulton, until recently manager of the Nestleton branch of the same bank.

It appears that last June McGill resigned and the same day a branch of the Home Bank was opened here next door to the Farmers' Bank, the clerks going with him. Immediately a large number of cheques, aggregating thousands of dollars, were presented to the Farmers' Bank for payment, and as fast as the money was withdrawn it was deposited in the Home Bank next door. Mr. Travers put a private detective to work. The result of the investigation is said to show that the depositors who withdrew their deposits to the extent of \$60,000 and all most caused a run on the bank, were in every instance influenced to do so by misrepresentation and misstatements by Mr. McGill.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT

Reports Indicate Big Increases in Continental Yields.

OTTAWA, July 23.—A cablegram from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives the yield of wheat crop estimated on July 1st, as follows:

Italy, 185,496,530 bushels, compared with 155,711,230 bushels last year; Hungary, 202,096,455 bushels, as compared with 125,363,287 last year; British India, 358,151,465 bushels, as compared with 234,314,778 last year; Roumania, 131,001,750 bushels, compared with 59,043,045 last year; Japan winter wheat, 20,779,715 bushels last year.

Big Diamond.

New York, July 22.—A report has reached Maiden Lane from Johannesburg, South Africa, of the finding of another large diamond in the Premier Mine. The gem is said to weigh more than 191 karats, and is described as a pure white stone. It is absolutely flawless and measuring two inches long by about three-fourths of an inch thick. It tapers in breadth from one-fourth of an inch at the smallest end, and is valued at \$150,000 uncut. The Premier mine became world famous in January, 1905, when the Cullinan diamond was discovered. The gem, the largest ever found, weighed 3,032 karats in the rough. It was cut into smaller stones and presented to King Edward VIII by the Transvaal Government. The latest large diamond work the Premier mine has done is to be taken from the Premier Mine probably will rank also among the world's famous gems.

Cow Attacked Veterinary.

Brandon, July 18.—Dr. S. A. Cox, a well known Brandon veterinary surgeon, and his assistant were badly injured here on Saturday while treating a Jersey cow, the property of ex-Mayor Hill. While the veterinarians were at work the cow became enraged and in its frenzy knocked down the doctor and his assistant and trampled both of them, with the result that men are badly bruised and they sustained very severe cuts on their faces and arms.

Shipments of Grain.

An additional item of very large size is the interest and dividends on stocks and bonds held in Europe, the latter amounting now to more than \$4,000,000,000, on which we are paying not less than five per cent on a discounted face value of those securities, that probably brings this interest closer to 6 per cent. At 5 this interest would make over \$200,000,000. Still another item of considerable size is the drain-

Shipments of Grain.

Thomas Barlow Walker, of Minneapolis, who is known throughout the northwest as the "white pine king," who is visiting New York, predicts a business crisis not more than four years off. It may come within two years, or even one, he says, if the Democrats are successful throughout the country in the fall elections. It could be staved off entirely, Mr. Walker asserts, if Americans would take to spending their money at home instead of giving Europe and other continents a surplus in one way or another of three quarters of a billion dollars a year over what we get from them.

Had Studied Subject.

Mr. Walker says that he has studied the subject thoroughly and that his figures are accurate and his conclusions will prove correct unless his warning is needed. He says he fore saw the panic of 1873, and got out of business absolutely in time to save his fortune. He saw the panic coming in 1893 and was able to stand from under it in time, and again in 1907, he was lying low and was not hurt.

In a Position to Know.

Out in his country Mr. Walker is said by many to be nearly as rich as John D. Rockefeller. He admits that he is one of the biggest individual operators in timber and lumber in the world, and besides big interests in Minnesota he owns 500,000 acres of timber in California, mostly white and sugar pine. Some time ago the editor of The Minneapolis Times described him as a "captain of industry, philanthropist, patron of art, scholar, scientist, literateur, municipal expert, civil engineer, forestry expert, lecturer, preacher, student of economics, traveler, lumberman and financier."

In spite of all this weight of characterization Mr. Walker at 70 is hale and hearty, active and hopes to be useful to the community and the country for another twenty years.

Public Not Awake.

"From personal investigations and discussions with newspapers and magazines and personal interviews with individuals," said Mr. Walker yesterday "it was found that the general public did not appreciate the serious damage to our country because of ever-increasing European travel, and that it would be very difficult to change the current of the extravagant waste that this entails. I have studied the situation carefully, and this waste is appalling.

Do Not Realize Seriousness.

"People do not yet realize how little value they get from European travel in proportion to the sacrifice of a comparatively large sum of money and of property interests, but they fail to take into consideration the equally serious if not more serious disadvantage which will come from the drainage of the resources of this country into this one item and which threatens now coming into another panic, with long continued depression, and hardships, hard fare and hard times.

Danger from Tariff.

"A summary of present conditions as to our dealings with Europe would show any person of common intelligence that the industries, the trade and commerce of this country cannot long stand the enormous drain that is now coming upon us much more heavily through the agency of reduced tariffs, which created foreign balances against us, instead of the former \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000 in our favor. According to the government reports we are now importing more goods than we are exporting. We must take into consideration the fact that the imports are undervalued to the extent of at least \$300,000,000 below what we actually pay for them.

European Shopping.

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WESTMINSTER UNBEATABLE

Regina, Toronto and Now Montreal Fail to Lift the Coveted Minto Cup—The Royals Have Them All Beat

Vancouver, B. C., July 23.—Merely a picture of the Minto Cup will Manager Findley and his defeated and disheartened Montreal lacrosse team carry with them when on Monday evening they leave for their old home town. But with that photograph copy of the emblem which they sought to lift, goes a bag of gold to cheer them on their way. Nine is the sum total of their efforts this afternoon and a week ago to attach the Minto silverware, while 23 goals is the proud record of the fast Royals. With the score of ten to four of last week the champions encouraged by that lead of six, made it thirteen to five in the game today. It was a slow and disappointing contest for the New Westminster boys so outclassed the challengers that the latter were at times made mere infants in the game. It was devoid of any remarkable features. The attendance of seven thousand made the total for the two games over eighteen thousand, where in lies the little bag of gold for the visitors. The teams were the same in all positions as last Saturday.

Westminster made a lightning start, scoring two goals in sixty seconds. At the end of the first quarter the Salmon Bellies had scored five to their opponents' two. The second quarter saw the wild and woolly Westerners put on another five while the thorough yamned Montrealsers could only pierce the defence once. The last quarter was marked by very low work.

Conditions were even better for lacrosse than last week. Friday night's rain had laid the dust and made the turf firmer, while clouds tempered the hot midsummer sun. The Montreal fielders did not seem to have any speed at all and the Salmon Bellies ran rings around them. Every time the world-be champions stopped the ball they lost it right away in a hurry and the play was all Westminster.

The play became slower than ever in the second quarter and even the lightning Westminster home appeared to be affected by the hazy methods of their opponents. Wintemute missed a shot. Tommy Gifford picked out the good, Grumpy Spring hit the goal post and Galbrath stopped a hot one from "Roberts." Then Harry Scott went down and play ceased for a while. He received a bad ankle from the injury he received last Saturday and retired, Laydon taking his place. When Montreal secured the ball it took its time in getting up the slow gait and playing rag. Westminster broke away and Grumpy Spring secured the ball. He turned and hit the goal-keeper in the pad and Montreal got the rubber only to lose it immediately. Andy Hamilton was given five minutes for checking too hard. The red shirts persisted, but the time-keeper's bell rang before Cliff Spring found the net and the goal did not count. In this quarter's play Montreal did not have a chance and the brand of lacrosse was much slower than any seen in the British Columbia league this season. The challengers appeared to be working without any heart and their passing was the limit. Too Good a Time.

In fact the Montreals did not have any speed left after their week's good time in Vancouver, and it was just a question of how big the score would be. Apparently the Royals were out to run up a big tally and went in at every chance. Montreal had only three or four shots on Gray in the quarter.

The Easterners started one more rush from the face off, but Flush was not the name of it. The Montreals moved as they had all made a score. When they did open up they lost the ball. The thermometer of play was going down every minute. Westminster's rush which ended in a wide shot spoiled the monotony, but the earnest entreaties of Coach Chaucer Elliott could not make the challengers livelier.

Half-time came with the score 8 to 4, and the spectators ready to quit at any time.

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Shipments of Grain.

Thomas Barlow Walker, of Minneapolis, who is known throughout the northwest as the "white pine king," who is visiting New York, predicts a business crisis not more than four years off. It may come within two years, or even one, he says, if the Democrats are successful throughout the country in the fall elections. It could be staved off entirely, Mr. Walker asserts, if Americans would take to spending their money at home instead of giving Europe and other continents a surplus in one way or another of three quarters of a billion dollars a year over what we get from them.

Had Studied Subject.

Mr. Walker says that he has studied the subject thoroughly and that his figures are accurate and his conclusions will prove correct unless his warning is needed. He says he fore saw the panic of 1873, and got out of business absolutely in time to save his fortune. He saw the panic coming in 1893 and was able to stand from under it in time, and again in 1907, he was lying low and was not hurt.

In a Position to Know.

Out in his country Mr. Walker is said by many to be nearly as rich as John D. Rockefeller. He admits that he is one of the biggest individual operators in timber and lumber in the world, and besides big interests in Minnesota he owns 500,000 acres of timber in California, mostly white and sugar pine. Some time ago the editor of The Minneapolis Times described him as a "captain of industry, philanthropist, patron of art, scholar, scientist, literateur, municipal expert, civil engineer, forestry expert, lecturer, preacher, student of economics, traveler, lumberman and financier."

In spite of all this weight of characterization Mr. Walker at 70 is hale and hearty, active and hopes to be useful to the community and the country for another twenty years.

Public Not Awake.

"From personal investigations and discussions with newspapers and magazines and personal interviews with individuals," said Mr. Walker yesterday "it was found that the general public did not appreciate the serious damage to our country because of ever-increasing European travel, and that it would be very difficult to change the current of the extravagant waste that this entails. I have studied the situation carefully, and this waste is appalling.

Do Not Realize Seriousness.

"People do not yet realize how little value they get from European travel in proportion to the sacrifice of a comparatively large sum of money and of property interests, but they fail to take into consideration the equally serious if not more serious disadvantage which will come from the drainage of the resources of this country into this one item and which threatens now coming into another panic, with long continued depression, and hardships, hard fare and hard times.

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Ask for Minard's and take no other.

ROOSEVELT'S OPINION

On Prize Fighting—Believes in Boxing But Opposes Prize Fighting—Fights are Demoralizing & Getting Worse

The following editorial, signed by Theodore Roosevelt, appears in the current issue of The Outlook:

"I have always been fond of boxing, and have always believed in it as a vigorous manly pastime, one of those pastimes which have a distinct moral and physical value, because they encourage such essential virtues as courage, hardihood, endurance and self-control. Until within a few years I used to box a good deal myself, and when I was young several times took part in contests of public or semi-public nature—generally, I am bound to say, with success.

"I think boxing is a sport which should be encouraged among boys and young men generally. I have been glad to help it so far as I could in the army and navy, where, I believe it has been an excellent thing for the enlisted men.

"When I was police commissioner (of New York) I was much struck by a statement made to me by Jacob Riis to the effect that the establishment of boxing clubs in many of the poorer districts had resulted in good in rather unexpected ways; that, in fact, it had not only given the vigorous young fellows who otherwise would join 'gangs' a legitimate outlet for their activities, but had also markedly reduced the number of affairs in which the knife was used. The spirit produced by the boxing had told against knife-fighting, and distinctly discouraged unfair play.

"Therefore, from every standpoint I believe in the encouragement of boxing as a sport. Moreover, boxing as a profession has its good side also. Among the men who have had a regard for I have really valued I could name a number of professional boxers, including several ring champions. The men to whom I refer I found square decent men who showed themselves good citizens when their good citizenship was tested.

"I approved of the movement which in this state, at the time that I was police commissioner, resulted in the enactment of a law permitting contests between professional boxers, under conditions which were used to safeguard the sport, and which have resulted sooner or later in the suppression of the prize ring.

"I saw several of these public boxing contests, in which the intent of the law was carried out in good faith and the prize ring was suppressed. Nevertheless, even under this law abuses crept in, and finally one or two fights occurred where the surrounding circumstances were so scandalous that when I was governor I was obliged to advocate, and finally to secure the repeal of the law under which such contests took place, feeling convinced that the law, as then existing, was not for the benefit of the state, that under it almost all that made prize fighting objectionable and demoralizing had gradually been revived.

"Now, this was my experience, the experience of a man who, so far from being prejudiced against boxing, was and is a warm advocate of it, and who, at the outset, had not the slightest prejudice against professional boxing—that is, boxing for purposes of money—and whose friends numbered among his friends many men who were professional prizefighters and had fought for money prizes.

"I am sure that what has happened in New York will happen in the nation at large, and that prize-fighting will be, as it ought to be, stopped in every state of the union. Since it was stopped in New York the conditions surrounding the ring have grown worse and not better. The money prizes fought for the enormous sum of \$250,000,000 in travelling expenses and purchasing more than \$100,000,000 worth of goods a year in foreign countries, most of which is brought in absolutely free, though every article so purchased and brought in ought to pay duty. There is no reason why purchases of any kind by travellers should be exempt from duty any more than similar purchases at home. Those who spend our earnings in foreign lands should not escape taxation more than those who stay at home.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1910.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY EXCUSE.

At the big demonstration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party in Winnipeg on July 12th, Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, spoke on the Hudson's Bay Railway as follows:

"I want to make the statement, most emphatically, that the government is going to see to it that the Hudson's Bay Railway is constructed with all possible speed. We want, and you want, and Canada wants, the Hudson's Bay Railway to be a success. That being the case, it is necessary that we should have all the information possible. There is at the present time much discussion as to which is the best harbor, Churchill or Nelson. This question is now being investigated. From information I have at the present time, as far as railway construction is concerned, the Nelson route is much the better of the two, and is a good many miles shorter. Nelson harbor, too, is capable of being made one of the best harbors in the known world. At the present time Churchill affords the better harbor for a small quantity of shipping but I am told that it has not the capabilities for development that the Nelson harbor possesses. The moment we get the information, which we expect will be during the next few months, we will proceed to the rapid construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. It is a part of the country that ought to be opened up. We do not know what is in our Western country, but the government has the courage to find out. One thing we must do; we must proceed as rapidly as the finances of this country will allow us to proceed, in developing the country in every possible way. The shorter the time occupied in the completion of these great works the better, in my opinion."

We imagine that Mr. Graham has been cudgeling his brain for some weeks to prepare an excuse which would explain why the government has been playing with this proposition. Of course, the prime minister is the man who is to blame and not Mr. Graham, but the latter would have to adopt the same policy as his leader. Small problems are handled by the ministers, but big problems are handled by Sir Wilfrid. The reason the Hudson's Bay Road has not been built is largely due to the attitude of other big railways and their influence at Ottawa. No one can blame the big railways for their action, but it must be patent that conditions are wrong when such influences are allowed to prevail. No doubt, as Mr. Graham says, there is still some doubt as to the location of the terminals on the Bay, but this would not affect in any way the construction of a good portion of the southern part of the road. We note that the bridge excuse was not trotted out to explain the delay. Isn't it funny how politicians will act. They are the greatest explainers in the world. They never admit anything, but can prepare excuses by the mile. Mr. Graham says they are going to build the road as far as they can, and Sir Wilfrid says it will be done in three or four years. Now why can't they stand up like men and admit the truth. The people of the West would like the truth. It's of no use to come out here and put up such excuses. We have seen too much rapid railway building over great difficulties to take the excuses seriously. Of course if they don't intend to build the railway at once the West can't make them, but they shouldn't try to bluff the Western farmers with such arguments.—Grain Growers' Guide.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An editorial writer in the Montreal Star, dealing with the western wheat crop allows three and a half bushels per acre for seed. The Star's crop authority must be an agriculturist not a farmer.

W. M. Martin, H. P. objects to giving his views on the tariff to the press. He will get them from Sir Wilfrid on Monday.

Calder should come home at once with that \$5,000,000 he is borrowing the government needs the money.

The advent of the C. N. R. along South Railway street will create an entirely new retail section in this city.

With the C. N. R. along South street the Hamilton street overhead bridge will start from the roof of the Michaels's Block.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Toronto News.) In the election of two years ago thousands of farmers were induced to vote for the Government in answer to the free trade appeals of Liberal organs and Liberal candidates. At the same time the Government had the confidence of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and was in active alliance with many of the most stalwart protectionists in the country. I held the votes of protectionists through private understanding. I secured the votes of free traders by pretended devotion to principles which the party abandoned many years ago. It is folly for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to assert that his Government has effected any material change in the fiscal system. The tariff is very much as he found it. His Government is as protectionist as that which succeeded. He has no claim to the votes of free traders and no motive to the confidence of Western farmers than his opponents whose policy he has taken over and whose principles he has practised through out his whole term of office.

Canada is free to infer from the remarks of the G. T. R. and C. P. R. lawyers to the Railway Commission that:

- 1.—The railways run their sleep cars as a loss.
- 2.—Passenger traffic is unprofitable.
- 3.—Freight business is unremunerative.
- 4.—The branch lines don't pay.
- 5.—The main line is nothing to write home to mother about.

Assume that the railway lawyers inherit the late G. Washington's inability to tell a lie, and the question arises:

Since the railways lose money on everything they handle, from sleeping cars to hog trains, where does the G. T. R. get money to pay C. M. Hays' salary?

Also, where does the C. P. R. find the wherewithal to keep the wolf from the door of Sir Thos. Shaughnessy?—Toronto Telegram.

Objects to Publicity.

Some time ago the Grain Growers' Guide sent a letter to Western members of the House of Commons asking for their views on such important questions as tariff revision, Hudson's Bay Railway and government ownership of terminal elevators. Replies were received from nearly all of the members, stating their views on these important subjects. Among those who discussed the questions were Messrs. Sifton, Lake, MacNutt, Turfitt, McCraney, White, Herron, Douglas, Schaffner and Roche.

The member for Regina District refused to commit himself on these important subjects, alleging as an excuse that he did not believe in publishing his opinions in a newspaper. Mr. Martin stated his willingness to discuss these questions before the people to whom he was responsible. Mr. Martin has a right to refuse information to a newspaper, and the people have a right to his opinions for Mr. Martin's refusal. In big west-

ern constituencies the only means of reaching the electorate is through the press. If Mr. Martin does not use the press, he should visit the various polling divisions in his constituency. The questions are of paramount importance, and next session of parliament will be before the house.

Mr. Martin has early imbibed the arrogance of the machine. He does not have to consult the people. As long as the machine is in good shape he feels that the opinion of the electorate is of secondary importance. In Mr. Martin's opinion the electorate is the little coterie of machine politicians in the legislative buildings, who designate the candidates and furnish the capital at election times. If the electors want to know Mr. Martin's opinions of tariff revision, Hudson's Bay Railway and such minor subjects they must come to him, but on such an important subject as the waging of five dollars on a horse race he is prepared to make public announcements.

HOME RULE

Rumored that a Conference Will Be Held Soon.

LONDON, July 25.—A piquant rumor which is gaining strength is current to the effect that a veto conference seeking the solution of the Home question will be held. It is stated in Irish quarters that the approaching completion of the Panama Canal is inducing the parties to consider the matter more urgently in view of the necessity of closest relations with the United States.

In an interesting speech made by Augustine Birrell, he said that to drag Ireland in the wake of England was sheer, downright stupidity. Scotland in revolt the other week was a most revolting spectacle. Wales was discontented and but for the presence of Welchen in the cabinet, discontent would be greater, but England had an overwhelming case for a parliament of her own at present, she did justice to no one not even herself. He believed that federation was beginning here at home and was ripening for a rapid, speedy decision. Such federation once established would be able to find room for the Dominion overseas, as they would wish to come in, but we should then have a truly imperial parliament, free from all local details and business. Mr. Birrell also remarked that Liberals would fight with sharper weapons and clearer heads after the conference and victory would be less uncertain.

Gets the Lash.

The case of Edward Joseph Brennan was heard in police court on Monday. This grey-haired man in about 55 was charged with committing indecent assault on a little girl of six. He pleaded not guilty and the magistrate cleared the court while the case proceeded.

The little girl, named Clark, swore that she and her sister were playing together when the prisoner came along, and gave her sister five cents to run and buy sweets, while he took the younger girl into a stable near the corner of Angus and Twelfth Ave. The little girl positively identified the accused, and swore that he had used her indecently. Mr. Glover of 1919 Angus street swore that when informed on Friday afternoon that a little girl had been taken by a man to a stable near his place he proceeded to investigate and found Brennan in a very suspicious attitude. He took charge of the child and Brennan's daughter and returned to his home. Mrs. Clark gave evidence of the awful condition in which she found her little girl, the police were notified and soon had their man run down. Mr. Grant asked the prisoner if he had anything to say for himself, but his reply was forthcoming, and he then sentenced Brennan to 12 months and 12 lashes, six to be administered in the first six months and six months before allowing the prisoner his freedom. Mr. Grant said that such filthy atrocities as Brennan could not expect any sympathy.

Commercial Expansion.

The great commercial expansion of Regina and its indisputable claim to be looked upon as the chief distributing point for the province of Saskatchewan is strikingly shown by recently issued customs figures.

The Customs collections at the port of Regina (including the outports of Humboldt, North Battleford, Prince Albert and Saskatoon) from April 1st, 1909, to July 20th, 1909, were \$120,384.12.

The Customs collections at the port of Regina alone (exclusive of any outports) for the same period this year, totalled no less than \$235,705.09, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. over the amount collected last year, which, as stated above, included the collections of the four northern outports.

General Conference.

An effort will be made by the Methodists of Regina to get this city selected as the place of meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada in 1914. The initial step to this end has already been taken by the Quarterly Official Board of Metropolitan Church, which has adopted a resolution authorizing the Regina delegates to this year's General Conference, which meets at Victoria, B. C. on August 14th, next, to extend the necessary invitation and endeavor to secure its acceptance. The Regina delegates to this year's conference are Rev. J. H. Oliver, Aid. Geo. W. Brown, and J. A. Cross. In addition Rev. O. Darwin and Rev. J. A. Doyle, both of whom reside in Regina, are delegates. The General Conference meets only once in four years and is the legislative body of the Methodist connexion for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

Reclamation Service Responsible.

The Reclamation Service of the U. S., which aims at settling Montana and Idaho, is at the head of the new campaign. Its officials are naturally disgruntled and are trying to switch it to those states, so far without much success, in spite of their claims that 15,000 Americans have returned from Canada.

During the four months of March, April, May and June 45,500 Americans settled in Western Canada, large numbers still continuing to flock into the country.

Early in January last, J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of Immigration, was aware of the fact that a determined attempt would be made by American newspapers to keep their farmers from crossing the border, and even to coax back to the states some of those who had already cast in their lot with the new country.

Mr. Walker instructed his agents at Emerson, Gretna, Bannerman, Portal, Counts and Kingsgate, and at all points on the international boundary line to take special note of the character and number of persons who were said to be returning to the states, and he states that the number of the dissatisfied settlers is below the average of the last three years. "If Canada was a garden of Eden," said Mr. Walker, "she could not hope to satisfy everybody, but the actual number to leave Western Canada, dissatisfied with conditions has not exceeded 200 during the past year."

Clarence J. Blanchard, statistical clerk of the Reclamation Service, is the man who is preparing the material for the campaign now being launched against Western Canada. The object is to create the impression that a very large number of Americans here have abandoned their farms or are anxious to sell out and return to the United States.

The Reclamation Service, however, has entered upon a hopeless task. American settlers are satisfied and our wheat lands will prove an irresistible attraction to thousands more of the most resourceful and courageous farmers of the United States.

AMERICAN CAMPAIGN

To Prevent Emigration to Canada is a Failure—Steady Stream of Settlers Pouring Across Border.

From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, the population of Western Canada, between Winnipeg and Calgary increased, through immigration alone by 208,794 souls. Of this number 103,798 were from the United States, 59,790 from the British Isles, and 45,206 from the various other countries of Europe.

Commissioner of Immigration J. Bruce Walker in an interview with The Tribune Saturday morning said that there was a great increase in immigration for the months of April, May and June. All records have been broken in fact. Between the first day of March and the last day of June, 92,900 souls departed at Winnipeg. Of this number 35,000 hailed from the British Isles, 10,900 from the other European countries and 46,500 from the United States.

A great percentage of the American immigrants are well to do. They enter the country by way of Winnipeg, Gretna, Portal and Kingsgate. It is estimated that \$50,000,000 would be a low estimate at which to place the amount of money brought into the country with them. These men are nearly all practical farmers and come from nearly every state in the Union. Many of them brought stock and farm implements with them. Ninety per cent of the immigration from Europe came through Canadian ports.

American Campaign.

In reference to the recently inaugurated campaign by American newspapers to stem the tide of immigration to Western Canada the following statistics showing the number of immigrants who have crossed the border yearly since the year 1905, is of great interest:

1905	57,919
1906	57,560
1907	53,312
1908	59,832
1909	103,798

It was this phenomenal increase of nearly 100 per cent in the year 1909 that attracted so much attention. American immigration officers view the situation with alarm, which is only natural, as the immigrants are usually the most progressive and thrifty of their agricultural population. But in spite of all attempts, the increase continues, showing an advance of fifty per cent over the records for 1909 for the first three months of the fiscal year. It is expected that well over 100,000 settlers from the United States will come to Western Canada this year to take up permanent residence in the Canadian west. The numbers may even reach 150,000, but the immigration authorities are not counting on that in view of the strenuous opposition to the movement now being manifested on the other side of the line.

The statement of the Indianapolis News that American settlers in Canada were dissatisfied with the form of government here applies, if at all, to but a very small number. It is ridiculed by Canadian officials, and even by the American settlers themselves.

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HOW BANK WAS SAVED

The Shrewdness of a Philadelphia Banker Saves Big Institution—A Big Plot Frustrated.

Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia was the most famous president of the United States Bank, which President Jackson forced out of business. He became its president in 1823 and remained in that post until the bank went out of business in 1836.

"Nick" Biddle, as he was known to his associates, both in finance and society—he was a member of Philadelphia's exclusive—kept a firm grip upon the affairs of all branches of the United States Bank from his desk in the Bank's headquarters in Philadelphia. He was very careful to get reports from the branches regularly and as speedily as the mail facilities of the time could deliver them to him and he studied these reports with minute care.

One day he noticed the report from the Savannah branch did not show the average redemption of bank notes. Each subsequent report showed a constant falling off in redemptions, so that Mr. Biddle became very much disturbed.

At last he said to himself, "There's going to be trouble of some kind at that branch. Somebody is collecting Savannah branch bank notes and may offer them all of a sudden for redemption. But I will see to that."

Thereupon he caused a large amount of silver money to be collected and shipped to Savannah. Then he waited.

A few weeks after the silver had reached the Savannah branch a stranger called at it and stated that he had some bank notes which he would like to have redeemed at once in silver. He was asked what was the value of the notes. "Two hundred thousand dollars," he replied.

"Very well," said the official of the bank, who was acting under instructions from President Biddle. "Bring your bills here so that we can count them."

Whereupon the stranger protested at the delay.

"What?" exclaimed the bank official. "You surely do not think we are going to redeem notes until we have counted them and have seen that the amount you give us is right?"

So the stranger went away, returning speedily with a hand barrow filled with notes. All the rest of the day the bank force was occupied in counting them.

The task over at last, the manager of the bank turned to the stranger. "The amount you stated is correct, sir and your silver is ready. Can we help you send it any where?"

"You've got the silver here?" gasped the stranger. "You're going to pay me on the spot?"

"Certainly," said the bank manager, "isn't that what you asked for?"

"But—" began the stranger.

"Yes," smiled the other, "two hundred thousand dollars in silver does make a very bulky parcel. I suppose you will take it to a vessel?"

The stranger hesitated, doubtless reflecting that if he took the silver it would cost him a pretty penny for insurance, and another for freight. At last he said:—"Well, I think I will take drafts on New Orleans. They may do just as well."

"This time a grim smile came to the banker's lips. "You will not take drafts on New Orleans," he said. "You will take the silver, and you will take it at once."

"There was no other way. The stranger had to lug off his \$200,000 in silver and pay insurance and freight on it to its destination in the north. For he was an agent of a group of states bankers in the north who had combined to break the credit of the United States Bank if possible.

They had hit upon the plan of getting together a lot of bank notes of the Savannah branch and suddenly presenting them in a lump for redemption, feeling reasonably certain that the bank would not have on hand sufficient silver with which to redeem at once, and then would go all through the country that the United States bank at Savannah had failed, and the headquarters itself would be imperilled if not ruined. But in the building of their beautiful scheme, the jealous state bankers failed to take into consideration President Biddle's painstaking study of the reports of his bank's branches, and so they were confounded, and not he.

ANGRY INVESTORS

English Shareholders Indignant Over Pillsbury-Washburn Scandal.

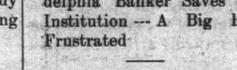
LONDON, July 22.—At a meeting of the directors of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, the report and accounts for the year were presented and passed, after a stormy session.

R. H. Glyn, chairman of the board, referred to the appalling loss of \$4,000,000, as shown by the report, saying: "It was due partly to gross disobedience and partly to methods which can hardly be called by any other name than irregular. The question of restitution proceedings will have to be carefully considered."

John Macdonald Henderson, member of the House of Commons, declared that he was prepared to find the money in his own pocket to probe to the end a situation which Director Cloutte characterized as "one of the

VARICOSE VEINS CURED

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Confined to His Home for Weeks.



"Heavy work, severe straining and evil habits in youth brought on Varicose Veins. When I worked hard the swelling would become severe and I was often laid up for a week at a time. My family physician told me an operation was my only hope—but I dreaded it. I tried several specialists, but soon found out all they wanted was my money. One day my best man told me that I was of work so much and I told him my condition. He advised me to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy. As he had taken treatment from them himself and knew they were square and skillful, I wrote them and got the New Method Treatment. My progress was somewhat slow and during the first month's treatment I was somewhat discouraged. However, I continued treatment for three months longer and was rewarded with a complete cure. I could only earn \$15 a week in a machine shop before treatment, now I am earning \$35 and never lose a day. I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment."

HENRY C. LOCUST.

HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

BLOOD POISONS are the most prevalent and most serious diseases. They sap the very life blood of the victim and unless actively eradicated from the system will cause serious complications. Beware of Mercury. It may suppress the symptoms—our NEW METHOD cures all blood diseases.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MEN—Impudent acts or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms of ailing over-activity. Fatigue, irritability and nervousness. You feel the danger signals. Will you let the danger signals lead you to a premature grave? You are a victim! Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any children? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What is the cost for a cure? Write for our Constitution Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Booklets Free—"Soyuzhik, Bannock, Falschhood." (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Private. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE: All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat our patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DR. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont. Write for our private address.

Blackstock, Flood & Co.

Farm Lands and City Property 1701 Scarth St. Regina, Sask.

SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan.

640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this.

960 ACRES near Kindersley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre.

960 ACRES near Rosetown at \$16.00 per acre.

640 ACRES near Milestone at \$8,000.00.

THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tyvan 3 and 4 miles. Cheap.

640 ACRES 4 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying.

WANTED—A list of your Regina City property.

WANTED—A farm to rent.

WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell.

WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND

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

WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan

In Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in completing loans. Expenses moderate.

General Agents in Saskatchewan for—

- The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
- The Rimouski Fire Insurance Company.
- The Dominion Fire Insurance Company.
- The Equity Fire Insurance Company.
- The Calgary Fire Insurance Company.
- The National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company.
- The Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Company.

WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.

McCALLUM, HILL & CO. Real Estate and Financial Agents, REGINA, SASK.

greatest company scandals of modern times."

The Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company of Minneapolis, went into the hands of a receiver on August 8, 1908. It was said that the action was taken for the purpose of reorganization. Denial was made that the company was in any serious financial embarrassment. C. S. Pillsbury, A. C. Loring and A. C. Cobb was named receivers.

A scheme of reorganization, was adopted in 1909 and has since been carried out under which the unsecured creditors whose claims amounted to about \$5,200,000 have been settled with. Under this scheme the mills, trade marks and good will have been leased to an operating company formed in the United States with a capital of \$2,000,000.

G. T. R. Strike.

The Grand Trunk Railway system in Ontario is tied up by a strike of trainmen and conductors. The strike has now been on about a week, and while on many lines the company is moving passenger trains, the freight is blocked.

Serious riots have occurred in many places, particularly at Brockville, where the depot was wrecked. On some of the American roads of the Grand Trunk railway system, the company refuse to submit to arbitration and a long and serious fight will be the result.

The freight situation in Ontario is acute. No coal is being delivered, and this has seriously affected manufacturing in inland towns. Being the middle of the fruit season serious loss must result in the inability of

the growers to deliver their produce to the markets.

Immediately on the trainmen and conductors striking the company closed their shops, throwing out of employment thousands of men in Ontario towns. The Department of Labor have been strenuously working to settle the strike, but appear to be unable to cope with the situation.

The Earl's Trip.

SELKIRK, Man. July 25.—The steamship Wolverine was chartered this morning by Major James B. Moody, R. N. W. M. P., to carry Earl Grey, and the party that will accompany him, on his trip through the Hudson's Bay next month. Earl Grey and party will arrive from Ottawa on August 4th and will embark the same evening for Warren's Landing, and Norway House, where a detachment of the Mounted Police proceeded today to make the Governor-General's first camp and prepare for his pilgrimage through the lakes and forest afterwards.

The entire tour from Selkirk to Hudson Bay will be under the charge of Major Moody. The party will remain at camp at Norway House until Monday, August 7th, and expect to arrive at Nelson after the ten day travel. They will proceed from Nelson to Churchill where the Mounted Police will leave the party to return inland. His Excellency proceeding onward to Montreal by sea.

EARLY HARVEST.

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask. July 25.—Stanley Martin and N. A. Halquist commenced cutting wheat today. There will be several harvesting wheat by the end of the week. Stubble wheat is light, but other land more than average crop. Flax will be heavy.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.

ALL DRUGGISTS

CURED
WRITTEN CONSENT.
for Weeks.

Evil habits in youth brought on and the aging would become weak at a time. My family by my hope—let I dreaded it and out all they wanted was my ill doctors as little better than by I was of work so much and me to consult Dr. Kennedy & from them myself and knew wrote them and got. This New as somewhat slow and during what discouraged. However, this longer and was rewarded \$25 a week in a machine and \$20 and never loses a day, able treatment.

W. HENRY C. LOCUST.
W. DISEASED?
serious diseases. They sap the from the system will cause the symptoms—our NEW for later excesses have broken the system. It is really and you lead the danger signals you intending to marry? Has two sons? Our New Method will do for you. Consultation (free) on Diseases of Men.

W. KENNEDY
L. Detroit, Mich.

Canada must be addressed in Correspondence Department, Ont. If you desire to Detroit as we see and treat for Correspondence and all letters as follows: Windsor, Ont.

Food & Co.

Property
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3 and 4 miles. Cheap.
Improved. Good buying.
ty.
n.
on.

QUAL AND

It becomes glowing red hot a few minutes a little paper and a brush dustproof bag.

LOAN

lowest current rate of interest. No time lost in contact.
Company.
y.

REGINA, SASK.

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Early Harvest.
T CURRENT, Sask. July 25.—Martin and N. A. Hulquist seed cutting wheat today. will be several harvestings by the end of the week. Stubble is light, but other land has average crop. Flax will

News of the Province

Fire at Morse
MORSE, Sask. July 25.—A considerable portion of the business section of the thriving town of Morse was wiped out of existence tonight by a disastrous fire. The buildings which went up in smoke included the lumber office, two restaurants, livery stable, the Bank of Commerce building, and the hotel, all being burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$11,000 and is partially covered by insurance.

Home Stealer Killed.
Baldworth, Sask. July 23.—Yesterday an electoral storm accompanied by rain and high wind was in full force. Edward Hughes, a homesteader, 10 miles north of here, was killed by a piece of timber striking him on the head during the gale. He was a native of New Zealand, about 30 years of age, and has been in Canada six years.
Today is cloudy with showers. The crops were feeling the need of rain, as there had been only one small shower for three weeks. The wheat crop will only average about half of last year's crop, unless the most favorable weather prevails. Oats are very poor, barley fair, flax light. The hay crop is very poor.

Census of Agriculture.
The next Census of Agriculture will be taken under date of 1st June, 1911.
The area, product and value of field crops harvested in 1910 will be enumerated for fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn for husking, buckwheat, beans, peas, alfalfa or lucerne, hay and clover, alfalfa or lucerne, corn for forage, other forage crops, turnips, mangolds, sugar beets, other field roots, tobacco and hops; and grass seed, red clover seed and alsike clover seed will be enumerated for product and value.
Grain and other field crops for the harvest of 1911 will be taken by areas only, as none of these crops will be ripe at the taking of the census. The products of these crops will be gathered later in the year from the reports of correspondents.
Animals and animal products, also include the number of horses three years old and over, horses under three years, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, turkeys, geese, ducks, hens and chickens and hives of bees held or owned by each person at the date of the census on 1st June of 1911.
The number of horses, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry sold in 1910, will be recorded, as well as the wool, milk, home-made butter, home-made cheese, eggs and honey products of the year, and the quantities of milk and cream sent to factory or sold.
Pure-bred animals registered, or eligible for registration, which are owned at the time of taking the census will be enumerated for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but their number will also be counted with all other animals.

Moose Jaw's Street Railway.
Moose Jaw, July 24.—The first move towards the actual construction of Moose Jaw's street railway was made last week, when the railway company awarded to the Kettle River Paving and Construction Company, who are paving the main thoroughfare of the city, with the contract of laying the ties in the paved area. This will enable the work to be done as soon as possible as the road bed will be made and ties laid as the paving is laid down, and all that will be left to do after the paving work is completed will be placing of the rails and cars will be running soon. Ties have been ordered from the Coast Lumber Company, and the railway company have everything in readiness to fill out their part of the contract. The company intend to have four or five miles of road in operation this fall have a ten-minute service for the first six months and after that period a running schedule will be drawn up between the city and the company.

"Great Divide."
A pessimistic Westerner when asked what the "Great Divide" really was said it was the final division of the country among the C. P. R., the G. T. P. and McKenzie & Mann.—Ex.

Fined
QUAPPELLE, Sask. July 18.—A case under the Militia Act of general interest to militia men was heard before P. Amas, J. P. on Saturday, when G. G. Salt was charged under section 120 of the above act with refusing or neglecting to attend drill or the annual camp on June the 20th, and on the 12 days following. The accused pleaded guilty and the court fined him \$60 and costs, or \$45 a day for each day's absence, and pointed out to the defendant that although the penalty was heavy there was no option. A second charge, that of unlawfully detaining a great coat, the property of the Crown, was dismissed.

Munroe Injured.
Saskatoon, July 22.—During a heavy wind and rain storm about six o'clock one of the frameworks of the end of one of the grain arches being erected for the Laurier visit here on Friday next was caught in a whirlwind and toppled over. Just at that moment Dr. H. E. Munroe came along the streets in his automobile and reached the arch just as it fell, the timber striking the auto and demolishing the machine. The doctor was hit by the falling boards and uprights and received nasty bruises and cuts about the face and head. Only Providence saved him from almost instant death, as the fall of timber which did most damage was relieved by cover supports right above the doctor's head. A peculiar coincidence about the affair is that Dr. Munroe was Conservative candidate in the election here four years ago.

Pugsley at Watrous.
Watrous, Sask. July 20.—Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works, and Mrs. Pugsley, accompanied by Miss McDonald and Dr. P. A. Pugsley, returned to town last evening after spending a day at Little Manitou. It was reported here that Mr. Pugsley had purchased property at the lake and intended to build there, but he stated that this rumor was not correct, but that his brother Dr. Pugsley had done so. Being a sufferer from rheumatism he had taken a great liking to the lake and its medical properties.
In speaking of the west, Mr. Pugsley stated that he was much pleased with the town and its surroundings, and should he ever come through this part of the country again he would most certainly stop off at Watrous. "I am not an authority on medical waters, but I can say that the bathing is particularly pleasant in Lake Manitou." There is something in the water that imparts a feeling of relief which gives to Lake Manitou great assets. In other countries the supplies come from small springs, but here in Manitou lake the supply is large. I have been to England and to Bant and was so much pleased that on my way back I stopped over a few days at Watrous. I am somewhat troubled with rheumatism and am quite certain that I have received beneficial effects from bathing in Manitou lake."

Stock Judging.
Considerable interest is being manifested by Saskatchewan agricultural societies in stock judging competitions, and they will be a prominent feature at a number of the leading fairs. Moose Jaw has gone a step in advance of the other fairs in offering prizes for judging contests by boys under sixteen years. In most cases the age limit is 25-30 years. Moose Jaw, however, has competitions for the older "boys" as well, and offers altogether \$32 in prizes for this important work.
Some other fairs at which prizes are offered for stock judging competition are Regina, Saskatchewan, Wolseley, Carleton Place, Qu'Appelle, Baldworth and Mortlach. Only the winners of the local competitions have in the past been eligible to enter the provincial competitions at the Winter Fair, Regina, and the young men of Saskatchewan who are interested in live stock should remember this fact and enter the local competition so as to share in the larger opportunity next spring.

Change in Law.
OTTAWA, July 25.—With regard to the allegation that the relaxation of the immigration regulations allows strike breakers to come in more easily, the department of immigration says that this is not correct. The new rules refer only to laborers to be engaged in railway construction.

AN ADVENTURE

Two Saskatoon Men Arrange for a Stirring Voyage.

SASKATOON, Sask. July 25.—From Saskatoon to New Orleans by water is a jaunt that would appeal to few in considering a summer vacation, even if the trip were advertised by steamship companies with all their glowing promises of homelike surroundings on the boats. To undertake such a journey in a flat bottom scow propelled by oars and the current might cause the most venturesome to hesitate.

This, however, is the program of Victor A. Kirk, a young man who has claimed as his home Toronto, Tucumcari, New Mexico, Denver, Pueblo, Vancouver and Saskatoon at different times during the thirty years of his life. He will have as a companion a young man whose travels have extended over the larger part of the continent. At Galveston, after the tidal waves, he assisted in the work of rescue. The Johnstown flood is still vivid in his recollection and he was among the crowd in Buffalo when Weston was given his enthusiastic welcome on his journey from coast to coast. Latterly he has been fireman on "Jock Winton" tug of the Prince Albert Lumber Co.

These young men left the south side bridge last evening in their rakish looking craft, which they will call their home for some months to come. Their route will be by way of the South Saskatchewan river to Lake Winnipeg across the lake to the Red River, which they will follow to the height of land where it finds its source. A portage will then be made over the watershed to one of the tributaries of the Mississippi and they will follow it until they reach the body of that great river. Once this part of their journey has been made, the adventurers may consider the enterprise a success, for floating down the tortuous course of the Mississippi to New Orleans will be a veritable joy ride.

With two weeks' provisions and a medicine chest well stored to provide against misfortune, accident or sickness the travellers intend to rely upon their resourcefulness to meet the demands of their long journey. They will call at all the important towns and cities on the way and keep in touch through the press with those whom they have left behind. The story of their trip will be of great interest and their adventures as detailed by themselves will appear from time to time.

The July Rod and Gun.

Fascinating is the best description that can be given of the opening article, "Canoeing on Lake Superior," appearing in the July number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. The writer and a companion, despite the doleful predictions of their friends planned and carried out a canoe trip along the northern shore of Lake Superior and thoroughly enjoyed their holiday. They hugged the sore care fully except on one occasion when the temptation to make a short cut across a bay proved irresistible. At the end of the experience they shook hands and promised each other not to do it again. This will convey to readers far better than a long description, an idea of their experiences. "Canoe Trips in Tamegami," describing the conclusions from the experiences of several seasons in fire ranging, is a most readable article. Fishing stories from several provinces are timely, while big game hunters are not forgotten and articles on sheep and bear hunts furnish fine reading. Mr. Vance's experiences with moose to do it again. This will convey to readers far better than a long description, an idea of their experiences. "Canoe Trips in Tamegami," describing the conclusions from the experiences of several seasons in fire ranging, is a most readable article. Fishing stories from several provinces are timely, while big game hunters are not forgotten and articles on sheep and bear hunts furnish fine reading. Mr. Vance's experiences with moose to do it again. This will convey to readers far better than a long description, an idea of their experiences.

The Markets.

WINNIPEG, Man. July 25.—The markets opened down a little, but did not turn dull and weak as was expected after the rain of Saturday and Sunday, indeed as the morning advanced there was a stronger tone, and while July closed 1/2 down from Saturday, October and December were from 1/2 to 1/4 higher. Several firms bought fairly heavy, and although they are export houses, it was not learned that any of the wheat was for export trade. The covering of some shorts and general speculations on small lines for eastern mills would also express the market.

Options	Open	Close
July	1.16	1.16 1/4
October	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
December	1.06 1/2	1.07 1/2
Oats—		
July	41 1/2	41 1/2
October	42 1/2	43 1/2
December	42 1/2	42 1/2
Flax—		
July	2.80	2.80
October	2.13	2.13
Cash prices—		
No. 1 northern	1.16	1.16
No. 2 northern	1.13	1.13
No. 3 northern	1.06	1.06
No. 4	1.00	1.00
No. 5	.92 1/2	.92 1/2
Oats—No. 2 white	41 1/2	41 1/2
N. barley, No. 2	52	52
N. barley No. 4	47	47
Flax—No. 1 N. W.	2.20	2.20

Wholesale **Retail**

100,000 ROLLS
LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN
WALL PAPER

Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA
PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

LECTURES IN THE WINTER

Will Be Given in Leading Towns as Part of Programme of the Agricultural Extension Work - Women's Clubs

Agricultural extension work will be prominent in the programme of the College of Agriculture during the next six months. The opening of the college for students will take place in the fall of 1911, but the closing months of 1910 and the beginning of 1911 will see a vigorous campaign of educational work conducted through all parts of the province. Seed fairs, one and two day short courses, and a "bigger-and-better-than-ever" provincial seed fair and short course will be held. It is expected that the faculty of the College of Agriculture will visit during the coming winter every town in the province to which they are invited. The one and two short courses will consist of lectures and demonstrations. Charts will be used to show desirable types of live stock and to illustrate lectures on tillage operations followed in grain growing, while grain judging classes will be conducted at the seed fairs and some of the meetings to demonstrate the meaning of "quality" in grain. Farmers' clubs which were announced last year will be organized, and plans for county and provincial affiliations will be presented. The organization of women's clubs also will receive some attention, although it is not certain that much will be accomplished in this respect this season; active organization will probably be deferred until the following year.
It is intended that both Farmers and Women's clubs shall become local centres for the study of agricultural and other problems affecting rural life. What will practically be a course of instruction in certain subjects will be furnished free to the members of these clubs and also to interested seekers after information. The plan cannot be stated better than in this outline respecting the extension work of the College of Agriculture given in the calendar of the University of Saskatchewan.
The College, through its extension department, will compile useful practical information; will summarize in simple form the results of investigation in soils, crops, live stock, including poultry, dairying, meat curing, horticulture, and other matters pertaining to agriculture; and will disseminate this in the form of bulletins through such organizations as agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, women's clubs, grain growers' associations, live stock associations, boards of trade and schools. It will endeavor, by means of well informed speakers with illustrated lectures and charts, to carry practical and helpful information into the most remote parts, and thus bring the people of these districts into close relation with the work that is being promoted and carried on by the University.
Already a large number of requests for meetings have been received by the director of the agricultural extension work, and many others are doubtless on the way. When as many meetings as can be given have been requested, further applications

TO PEACE RIVER

Cornwall Will Show Country to Many Journalists.
EDMONTON, July 25.—The most unique press excursion ever taken in Canada is to start from Edmonton on the morning of July 27, and in the excursion there will figure some of the most prominent writers on the American continent.
This is the excursion arranged for by J. K. Cornwall, M.P.P., for the purpose of taking a party of magazine writers and newspaper men through the entire Peace River country, to show them the possibilities and resources of that section of Alberta, and to give them some idea of the vastness of the country that is yet open for settlement to the north of Edmonton.
Mr. Cornwall has displayed the excursion and has been nearly a year engaged in completing arrangements, with the result that he has succeeded in gathering together as prominent a party of newspaper writers as ever visited the west.
The party will leave Edmonton on the morning of July 27 and will be absent two months. They will go north to Lesser Slave lake and Peace River crossing by stage, steamboat and auto and will travel south from the Crossing into Grand Prairie and return by the same route. It will be the first time the newspaper men have been given any real opportunity of sizing up for themselves just what the country north of Edmonton possesses.
Mr. Herbert Vanderhoof, editor of the Canada West, has had charge of the gathering together of the American contingent of the party, and he will arrive on the evening of the 25th. W. P. Hinton, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific will accompany the party from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Mr. Cornwall is to conduct the party through the north and return. They will have travelled some 2000 miles before returning to the city.
One of the first members of the party is Emerson Hough, who name has been seen often at the head of articles in the Saturday Evening Post and other leading publications. He is a political economist and novelist, author of the "Settlement of the West," "The Mississippi Bubble," and other books. He is the best known western writer in the States.
Blind Inspector.
C. O'Malley, noxious weed inspector for Manitoba, reports that on his recent tour he found that in one case a municipality had a man employed as weed inspector who was nearly blind. He complained to the council that the inspector was altogether unfitted for the position.
Terrible Cyclone.
ROME, July 25.—One hundred are dead and a thousand injured as a result of a hurricane which swept over northern Italy today. The damage amounts to \$5,000,000. The government relief trains are on the way to the towns of Saronno, Solaro and Lonete.

HINTS FOR AVIATORS

A British Aeronaut Tells Beginners What They Should Do—The Kite and Glider Are the First Means to Flying

Since the bird-men came to town, and especially since one of them sailed over the city on Wednesday evening, the ambitions of many a Toronto youth have soared skyward. At least one Canadian has bought an aeroplane and not fewer than a hundred are seriously contemplating a purchase. "Can I be possible for me to fly?" becomes therefore a question of immediate interest. The cheering answer given by Major C. G. Matson, a British student of aeronautics, is "Yes, at a price." If your nerve is good enough to drive a motor car, or sail a boat, you can learn to fly with the minimum of danger after about a year's practice.
Get a Glider
Major Matson, who makes a contribution to the Badminton Magazine, on the subject of flying, advises the beginner against the purchase of a completed aeroplane, unless said beginner is willing to renew his machine every week. Despite the fact that Hamilton, one of the most daring of aerial navigators, made a successful ascension a few hours after he had first seen a biplane, the English writer declares that there is no royal road to begin as an aviator. The proper way to begin is as the Wright Brothers did, by gliding. Now a glider is a species of kite large enough to support the weight of a man. It is, in effect, an aeroplane without motor or rudder. When Brookings had become expert in gathering together as prominent a party of newspaper writers as ever visited the west.
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SASKATOON FAIR
August 9th to 12th, 1910

One Way Fare
FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE



TICKETS ON SALE
August 8th to 11th. Return Limit August 15th, 1910.

Full information from Local Agent or from R. CREELMAN, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, WINNIPEG, Man.

Wanted.
WANTED—For week commencing August 1st, between forty and fifty men for ticket sales, ticket takers, etc. Apply at once to L. T. McDonald, Secretary Manager, Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association Ltd., Mackenzie Brown Block, Scarth St., City. —14-15

The Art of Balancing.
The great secret of managing an aeroplane is balancing, and on a glider one can learn about balancing. Men like the Wrights spent years in practicing before they attained mastery of the art of balancing, yet they are supposed to have been naturally adapted to aviation. When the amateur has had a year's experience with the glider it will be time enough for him to think about a complete aeroplane. Then some careful study of the mechanism of the motor and the rudders will be necessary before the aviator may be considered competent to make a regular flight. He will find out that some more lessons in balancing are necessary, for the addition of the machinery and the new position he occupies in the seat somewhat change the problem. However, the only way to learn is to keep on practicing. "If you are looking for perfect safety," says Wilbur Wright, "you will do well to sit on a fence and watch the birds." Aviation is always more or less dangerous and there is no probability that it will ever be anything else.

A Quebec Tragedy.
QUEBEC, July 15.—News has just been received of a double tragedy at Laurierville, Megantic county. Lightning struck a barn owned by Benjamin Paquet and killed his son. The father and Albert Juneau rushed to his assistance and the latter was overcome by smoke. Both bodies were burned to a crisp.



There are no dead flies lying about when **WILSON'S FLY PADS**

are used as directed. All Drug-gists, Grocers and General Dealers sell them.

IMPROVED INSPECTION

Badly Needed in Handling Eggs—The Law in Some of the American States—Heavy Losses to Canadian Farmers

Under the improved methods that our governments are adopting in regard to better food standards, considerable progress has been made.

"We would like to bring your attention to the urgent necessity for some action being taken to prevent the sale of bad eggs, and would recommend that in the food standards now under consideration, provision be made covering this very important article of food.

"Competition in buying eggs throughout Canada, Ontario particularly, during the producing season, has become so keen that the buyers throughout the country are afraid to insist on their being allowed to reject bad eggs, when taking delivery from the storekeepers, and the majority of the storekeepers in turn will take anything the farmer brings in, knowing that he will be able to pass off the bad eggs to the buyer.

"Should be Penalized. We think you will agree with us that the offering of bad eggs for sale whether by farmers, storekeepers, merchants or retailers, should be made subject to heavy penalty, and it is only in this way that justice can be done to those in the egg business, and the consumer properly protected, for it is getting every year to be more a practice for farmers and country storekeepers to send their eggs direct to retailers in the city.

"It may be of interest to you in this connection to note the bulletin issued by the Nebraska State Food Dairy and Drug Commission, and of which we enclose a copy. We understand similar legislation is in effect in several of the states, and is likely soon to be extended to a number of others. No injustice could be done to the farmer, or anyone interested in the business, by the prohibition of the sale of bad eggs, for the dealers who buy the eggs, if they knew the quality could be depended upon, would be willing and able to pay the farmers a higher price for guaranteed stock."

I am pleased to report that the United States have awakened to the importance of legislation along these lines, and I would like to see our government follow suit in this direction, and they would undoubtedly do so if the farmers asked for it. Our neighbors to the south are realizing the profit to be gained by this, and in the large producing centres, such as Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois, where the farmers' vote decided an election, they have passed legislation prohibiting the selling of bad eggs with the necessary punishment and fines for the violation of the law. In these states it is unlawful for anyone to offer for sale food if it consists in the whole, or part, of it, decomposed or putrid material which is unfit for food, and that means bad eggs. It is unlawful for farmers to sell bad eggs to the merchants; it is unlawful for the merchants to sell them to their patrons or the egg dealers; it is unlawful to ship them from one state to another.

These laws were passed in the interests of honest dealing, and I think that there is nobody who will admit that to sell bad eggs for good, and to receive in exchange for them good money, the price of good eggs, is a dishonest transaction. It is well known to us the great loss there is from this source, and as referred to in the letter that our firm sent to the Chief Analyst which I have just quoted, where one dealer stated before a Farmers' Institute meeting that they buried sufficient eggs each year to purchase the best farm in their country, and we know that our loss, being larger handlers, is much greater than theirs.

Receive Less for Eggs. Now what is the effect of this? Naturally eggs have to be purchased at a price that will admit of this loss, consequently the farmers are receiving less for their eggs than they would receive if the standard of quality was all equal.

For your information I have compiled a few figures showing estimated production and loss due to want of care in handling the product. We have no authentic information at our disposal covering the total production of

eggs in Canada, but suppose, for the purpose of computing our losses, that we put it at 3,500,000 cases each year, or a fraction over 100,000,000 dozen. Prof. Elford, of Macdonald College, agrees with me that this estimate is well inside the mark. Milo Hastings, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, in a pamphlet recently issued by him reviewing the egg trade of the United States estimates that the average preventable loss totals 17 per cent. of the whole. This is made up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Per cent. Dirty 5, Moldy and bad flavor 1/2, Breakage 2, Chick development 5, Held eggs 5, Rotten 2 1/2, Total 17.

On the basis of the aggregate stock totalling what we have estimated it at, this would show that a total of 17,000,000 dozen in Canada alone are affected each year. It is quite true that from dirties, shrunken and held eggs some revenue is secured, but there is 8 per cent. which is an absolute total loss.

Nearly Two Millions Lost Yearly. In addition to this there is the loss that is represented by the cost of buying, labor and freight to be added. Figuring only the total loss of 8 per cent. at an average price of 18 cents per dozen, you have the magnificent sum of over \$1,400,000. Now it would be safe to figure that the remaining 9 per cent. of affected eggs would show an average loss of 5 cents per dozen, which would make an additional \$450,000; add this to the \$1,400,000 and you have a total of \$1,850,000 which could, and ought to be saved to the farmers of Canada each year. I am satisfied that these figures are a very conservative estimate, and when you add to that the additional expense of labor and freight as already referred to, you have a total which is staggering.—Canadian Farm.

DR. CRIPPEN IN CANADA

Supposed to Have Sailed For Montreal, Disguised As A Minister—His Companion Is Dressed As A Boy

London, July 24.—While the chase is proceeding hot foot in the neighborhood of Pyrennes, particulars obtained by wireless from the Allan Line's Sardinian, lead Scotland Yard officials to firmly believe that Dr. Crippen wanted in connection with the Calwells Camdenton murder, the details whereof have horrified the world, and his companion, Miss Leneve, are on board en route to Montreal. Inspector Dow, who has had charge of the case since suspicion was aroused against the United States quack doctor, sailed on the Baltic, the first boat available, on Saturday night.

The Sardinian left Havre on Monday last. It is stated that the couple joined here two hours before she sailed without attracting attention under the names of Reverend Robinson and son. The tale of the alleged discovery was subsequently told by wireless to the French police. It seems the steward, who attended the couple in the second-class cabin, noticed that the clerical man wore false eyebrows. He called attention to the pair thus attracted, he observed other peculiarities and especially about the boy. Watching by permission, the latter perform his toilet he concluded that certainly the supposed boy was a girl and moreover to those of the missing typist. Minute descriptions of the reverend gentleman and his son were sent by wireless to the French police and subsequently Scotland Yard was also informed via Brow Head. The latter, as stated, attached the fullest importance to the news despatched and Inspector Dow immediately sailed, while the Canadian police were cabled full instructions. The Sardinian, having only a short range wireless installation, further information was unobtainable until she gets to Montreal on Monday. The couple will know the first suspicion concerning them when the Canadian police board the liner at Montreal, the greatest care having been urged on the captain of the Sardinian and the crew not to alarm them.

According to the description given by the French police, the suspected man is wearing a full clerical suit, has heavy brown eyebrows—now known to be false—a short sprouting beard running up the sides of his cheeks, evidently of recent growth. He has a clean-shaven upper lip and he also walks with a slouching gait with his head a little thrown back. The "boy" is of rather stout build, very pale, with a particularly broad nose, and is wearing a suit of dark tweed. Conflicting reports are current among the alleged discoverers of Dr. Crippen and his typist en route for Canada, but it seems agreed that they sailed on the Montrose. The story of the discovery already cabled was based on a circumstantial dispatch from Havre, and it is not altogether correct. The couple sailed as Rev. Robinson and son and were subsequently suspected by Scotland Yard, having been informed by wireless. Inspector Dow was immediately ordered to catch the latest boat for Canada. Scotland has issued a guarded announcement stating that in order not to handicap Dow any details of his journey will not be divulged.

A RADICAL MOVEMENT

To Increase Birth Rate in England and France—The Anglo-Saxon Race is Losing Dominance

The day draws near when the State will boldly step between two fond hearts and forbid the bans. A note to this effect was sounded by the Associated Charities Conference held at Guelph, where State regulation of matrimony was advocated. Another note was struck last winter in the Ontario Legislature, when a medical member introduced a bill providing for the sterilizing of defectives, in order that they might no longer continue to bring their kind into this world. The bill was rejected by the premier, who realized that over-cautiousness in such a case was impossible, and that no such drastic measure should be adopted without the most careful investigation and consideration.

The hour for action may not have struck, but the time for consideration is surely here. In England, in France and in the United States the question of the unborn generation is being very seriously discussed. Mr. H. G. Wells says of England that "the rational thing for a statesman to do in the matter is not to grow eloquent but to be intelligent things." In England therefore, the time has come to do something; and England responds to the call by forming an association for the endowment of motherhood. Lacking details of the organization's objects, we can only infer from its name and the general trend of discussion in the matter of eugenics what it means to do. The State is very much interested in having children; very zealous of having healthy, well reared children, very anxious to have a few children as possible of the other sort.

The time has certainly come when it can no longer stand the citizens and citizenesses to produce the offspring in a satisfactory ratio. The birth rate continues to fall among Anglo-Saxons everywhere. The State wants more children and so it must pay for them. It must endow motherhood; pay a bonus for babies. Mr. Wells holds to the theory that women still passionately predisposed to motherhood, but they are the victims of modern conditions which put a premium on childlessness. These conditions dictate that both marriage and parentage be deferred as long as possible, which is directly contrary to the interests of the State.

Social philosophers as a class have held hitherto that the encouragement of matrimony would solve the problem; but the vital statistics of France show this idea to be mistaken. There the government has been successfully promoting weddings, but not in 110 years have there been so few babies in proportion to the married population as were born in France last year. Therefore though there is talk of obligatory marriage and stiff taxes on bachelors in France it appears plain that in the endowment of motherhood lies the true remedy.

France, however maintains a law that tends to keep her birth rate down and this is the inheritance law. In France a father is not permitted to leave the great bulk of his estate to his eldest son, as is the habit in England. He must divide it up equally among his children. The more of them he has the poorer must each one be. Thus, when a Frenchman has a business that he takes a family pride in, he knows that if he wishes it to be carried on by his descendants, the fewer sons he has the better, for experience has taught him that it is easier for two brothers to make good business partners than three, and the best of all is to have one head of a firm.

As far as the Anglo-Saxon birth rate on this continent is concerned, we are told by Robert DeC. Ward, in the North American Review, that: "The days of dominant Anglo-Saxon immigration are over forever. From a trickling rivulet forty years ago when it furnished less than one per cent. of our foreign arrivals, southern and eastern European immigration has increased until it now numbers about 70 per cent. of the total. It is becoming a flood and the flood is increasing. Asia is contributing more each year, and British India has begun to send its advance guard. Already we have not hundreds of thousands, but millions of Italians and Jews whose blood is going into the new American race. In Canada and the United States it is found that the lessening birth rate is confined to Anglo-Saxons. The Germans and the Slavs, and in Canada the French-Canadians, increase and multiply. We may make our immigration laws more drastic, as Mr. Ward recommends, and shut out those who are physically, mentally and morally unfit for parenthood, to use his own words. But this will not help to populate the empty cradles of the Anglo-Saxon. The endowment of motherhood is a better plan and this appears to be the conclusion of original thinkers like George Bernard Shaw. Not only would the plan increase the birth rate, but it would probably prove an equal blessing in giving the Suffragettes something to occupy their minds.—Mail and Empire.

ANOTHER EXPLORER

Has Lost His Life For The Empire—Alexander, of African Fame—Murdered by Natives—A Great Discoverer

Prince Rupert, July 19.—All sorts of people go to the upbuilding of a new and large city. One of the residents of the city is Bullock Webster, who has been with the recently murdered Lieut. Boyd Alexander in Africa, and knew him well. Mr. Webster, speaking of the great explorer, said: "Friday night's mail brought me the sad news of the death of Lieut. Boyd Alexander, late of the Rifle Brigade one of the greatest explorers of the British Empire has ever produced. The tale was told in a brief telegram sent by Jose Lopez, the faithful servant of the deceased for many years. It was sent to Mr. Herbert Alexander, the explorer's brother, who is a well-known artist and a member of the Royal Water Colour Society. The message had been received at the British post of Madingui and cabled from there to England. It simply said: 'My master murdered April 3rd near Abeshr'. This is the Wadal region of the French Sudan.

"What a tragic end to a great career! Though poor Alexander achieved so much in the way of exploration and discovery, he will be best remembered by the public as the leader of the Alexander-Gosling expedition 'From the Niger to the Nile,' so fully described in his splendid book of that name. It will be remembered how that expedition, which started in 1904, wound its way, in spite of overwhelming difficulties, obstacles and trials through the very heart of unexplored Africa. How the bold and fearless leader pressed on in spite of the fact that his brother, Capt. Claude Alexander, of the Gambia, and Capt. Gosling, his only white companions, both died on that awful journey.

"Months elapsed in the attempt to cross the swampy lands around Lake Chad. I have been shown photographs in which his negro bodyguard were seen struggling through mud up to their shoulders, pulling the boats in which his specimens and instruments were kept. And this went on for days and months under a scorching sun. This tolling party of semi-savages worked on, out of sheer love and respect for the solitary white man, pushing his way through a strange land whose goal was the opposite shore of the continent, to whom the greatest privations and difficulties were as part of the day's work.

"His character lacked those traits that force a man into the limelight of public notice. Though he would undoubtedly have received the social honors which come to great men he returned from his last expedition he would never have sought them.

"Lieut. Alexander came of an old English family who have a country place in Kent, and he had done much for the empire in three years' march before referred to. At the age of 21 he traversed the Zambesi territories and in 1877 took his part in the fighting that led up to the relief of G. Masai. He obtained the first perfect skin of the okapi, an animal only recently heard of and which until his discovery, had never been seen by a white man. He travelled 5,000 miles through the wilds of Africa and had shot every kind of big game. In the dark, tropical forest lands which Stanley found so serious an obstacle Alexander wandered as if a native. He saw and obtained specimens of huge vampire bats with teeth like Abraham Lincoln's front teeth, and with eyes like saucers and as clear as amber, and gigantic forest rats with white bellies, two feet from head to tail. He was harassed by cannibal tribes who hunt stray white men as white men do deer, but by constant tact and watchfulness he came out unscathed.

"The heavy expenses of these expeditions were a great strain upon his resources. Two stories, which I can tell from personal experience, well illustrate his general mode of life. Before the 1904 expedition he got together a large quantity of goods he thought suitable for presents to the native chiefs he might meet with on the journey. He walked quietly into Harrold's store in London and asked the price of cotton material. They showed him various colors and qualities and he decided on a certain kind. When asked how much he would take the quiet answer was: 'Oh, about 2,000 yards. This nearly staggered the attendant, who fled for help to a superior, who in turn went off to seek advice. They thought it was some sort of a practical joke. This wretched murder by some treacherous native has cut off in its prime a great career. General Gordon said: 'The Empire is made by her adventures.' Alexander will rank with Drake, Frobenius, Livingstone and Stanley. Another name has been added to the long list of British heroes. A great man has passed away."

Ho, for McCarthy's Big Exhibition Sale

INVITATION Everyone is cordially invited to make their Headquarters with us during their stay in Regina when visiting the Exhibition. Bargains and Bargains in all departments.

Bargain Dry Goods

- 40c. Towels at 25c.—All Linen Bleached Towels, nice large size, a 40c. line, for Exhibition Sale at 25c.
45c. Table Linen 25c.—Unbleached Table Linen, good width, nice quality, our 45c. line to clear at 25c.
12 1/2c. Prints, 3 Yds. 25c.—2000 yards of good washing Canadian prints, to clear, 12 1/2c. line at 3 yds. 25c.
\$1.35 Bedspreads 95c.—Large size bedspreads, imitation Marseilles, a splendid line at \$1.35, for 95c.
Sheeting 25c.—2 Yards wide, Bleached Sheet, either plain or twill, a 35c. line for 25c.
15c. Gingham 10c.—90 pieces Andersons Scotch Gingham, big variety of checks, 15c. line for 10c.

Notion Dept.

- 10c. Laces, 6 yards 25c.—2600 yards of nice Laces and Edging, with variety of width, values to 10c. 6 yds. 25c.
40c. Corset Embroidery 25c.—Lovely 16 in. fine mull Corset Embroidery, 40c. values to clear at, per yard 25c.
35c. Hair Rools 25c.—24 in. Hair Rools, nice and soft at 25c.
Hose 3 Pairs for 25c.—Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, dye-proof, three pairs, for 25c.
45c. Hose, 3 Pairs for \$1.00.—Ladies' fine Silk finished Hose, in fancy shades, worth 45c. 3 Pr. for \$1.00

Ladies' Wear

- Ladies' Vests 3 for 50c.—Ladies' fine ribbed vests, short or long sleeves, values at 25c., special 3 for 50c.
Black Sateen Underskirts 75c.—Ladies' full Black Sateen Underskirts with large flounce, special for 75c.
\$1.50 Wrappers 95c.—Ladies' Print Wrappers to clear in all sizes and nice patterns, values up to \$1.50 at 95c.
\$1.20—\$1.50 Blouses for 95c.—Ladies' White Muslin and Lawn Blouses, nice styles, values \$1.25 and \$1.50, at 95c.
\$8.00 Dresses \$4.95.—Ladies' Linen Suits, assorted colors and sizes, values to \$8.00 for \$4.95
Child's Dresses 75c and 50c.—Lot of Children's Dresses to fit ages to 10 years, to clear at 50c & 75c

THE ECONOMY HOUSE The McCarthy Supply Co. BROAD ST. OPP. S. RAIL Y

In Men's Section

- \$4.00 to \$5.00 Boots \$2.95.—90 pairs men's Boots and Oxfords in tan or black, calf, kid and patent, all sizes 6 to 10, values to \$5.00 for \$2.95
60 Pairs Ladies \$2.00 Shoes \$1.25.—Ladies' Tan or Black Oxford, Tie Shoes and Strap Slippers, sizes 2 to 7, values to \$2.00, for \$1.25
Child's Shoes 75c.—Child's Tan and Blk. Button and Lace, sizes 3 to 7, values to \$1.00, special 75c
Boys' Boots \$1.25.—Boys' Black Dongola lace Boots in Blucher cut, size 1 to 5, values to \$1.75 for \$1.25

Men's Clothing

- \$15.00 Suits \$9.95.—Men's fine Progress Brand Suits, in light or dark colors, all sizes, values to \$15.00, for \$9.95
Sixty-three \$20.00 Suits \$12.95.—Men's extra nice Progress Brand Suits, a line bought at special reduction, and we put Suits on sale to \$20.00, at \$12.95
\$7.50 Boys' Suits at \$4.95.—Boys' Three piece suits in short or long pants, sizes 28 to 35, values to \$7.50, for \$4.95

Men's Furnishings

- Sox, 3 Pair 25c.—Men's Grey Cotton Sox, 12 1/2c. line 3 Pr. 25c.
Men's 30c. fine fancy Sox, now selling 3 Pr. 50c.
Men's 35c. and 40c. Fancy Lisle Sox, now 25c Pr.
Men's Shirts, outing kind, up to \$1.25 for 75c.
Men's Underwear, sizes 32 to 44, Saturday at 50c.
Men's 75c. and \$1.00 Linen and Straw Hats, at 50c.
Men's 50c. Ties, special at 3 for \$1
Men's Excelsa Hdks. 3 for 25c.

Grocery Dept.

- Extraordinary Good Bargains Preserving Fruits, Granulated Sugar.
E. D. Smith Jams, regular 85c. pails, special price 70c Tin
Maple Syrup—One gallon Small's Maple Syrup, regular \$1.50 per gallon, special price 1.00
1/2 gallons 50c
Quarts 30c
Brooms—Regular 50c. Brooms, special price 45c each
Royal Crown Soap—Regular 6 bars for 25c, special price 30 bars \$1
Baking Powder—5 Lb. Tins, regular \$1.00, special for Exhibition week, 75c a Tin
CROCKERY DEPARTMENT.
Fruit Jars—1/2 Gal. Crown, Screw top, \$1.35 per dozen, quarts \$1.10; pints 85c.

FIRST GREAT TREK WEST

The Settlers who Went to Oregon Started the Movement—How They Travelled West Seventy Years Ago

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly describes the first real beginning of the flow of immigration from the Eastern States into Oregon. This occurred in the spring of 1843. At that time what is now the Middle West was "Indian country." Chicago was a frontier post and the Pacific coast was an unknown wilderness. Bands of settlers en route for Oregon converged at the mouth of the Kaw. For effective direction and for safety, especially in going through the Indian country, which would soon be encountered, and which would have to be traversed for a thousand miles, and for many weeks, a semblance of military organization was adopted. The wagons were divided into platoons of four each, the leading platoon of today to drop to the rear tomorrow. A stated number of wagons comprised a division with its quota of officers. Scouts and buffalo hunters were selected from among those who had no teams or cattle to drive, the former to watch on front and the latter for Indians, and the latter to furnish the caravan with meat. A council consisting of some of the most intelligent and alert men of the rendezvous, was chosen to settle controversies, and after the expedition started, to act as legislators and judiciary. Out in the region to which they were to travel the government had not extended its authority. From the decisions of the council there was to be appeal. A veteran plainsman and mountaineer was chosen as guide and pilot, and his place was at the head of the line. Marcus Whitman was to join the caravan at the point where the trail struck the Platte, and to remain with it until it reached Fort

REGINA EXHIBITION

August 2nd to 5th, 1910 One Way Fare FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY



From Stations in Saskatchewan and Brandon to Butler and Hartney to Virden in Manitoba. TICKETS ON SALE August 1st to 4th (except from stations DAVIS AND EAST in Saskatchewan). Selling dates, July 30 to August 3, 1910. Return Limit, August 8th, 1910. Full Information from Local Agent or from R. CREELMAN, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent WINNIPEG, Man.

Veteran Dismissed. NEW YORK, July 24.—In a humble room in this city one of the few surviving heroes in the Civil War, Col. John Singleton Mosby, the famous Confederate Leader of the Partisan Rangers, is trying to support himself by his writings since his dismissal from the department of justice "because of age." Friends are planning an appeal to President Taft for reinstatement or appointment to some other post. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Big EXHIBITION WEEK

Headquarters when visiting the

Section

\$95-90 pairs fords in tan or d patent, all to \$5.00 for \$2.95

oes \$1.25—Laf Oxford, Tie pippers, sizes 2, for \$1.25

's Tan and Bk. zes 3 to 7, val. 75c

's Black Don- fucher cut, size 75 for \$1.25

othing

's fine Progress ight or dark ues to \$15.00, \$9.95

\$12.95—Men's Brand Suits, a rial reduction, sale to \$20.00, \$12.95

5—Boy's Three or long pants, to \$7.50, for \$4.95

ishings

3 Grey Cotton 3 Pr. 25c

ox, now selling 3 Pr. 50c

ney Lisle Sox, 25c Pr.

nd, up to \$1.25 75c

32 to 44, Satur. 75c

men and Straw 50c

at 3 for \$1 3 for 25c

Dept.

od Bargains

Granulated Sugar, ular 85c. pails, 70c Tin

on Small's Ma- \$1.50 per gallon, 1.00

50c

30c

Brooms, special 45c each

ular 6 bars for 30 bars \$1

Tins, regular exhibition week, 75c a Tin

PARTMENT, own, Screw top, orts \$1.10; pints

BROAD ST. OPP. S. RAILY

REGINA EXHIBITION

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IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Mr. Balfour Urges the Govern- ment to Act—Premier Will Not Accord a Preference to The Colonies

London, July 21.—In the House of Commons today the Right Hon. A. Balfour took a last opportunity before the next imperial conference to raise the question of imperial preference. He remarked on the consistency wherewith since Canada made first the appeal in 1842, every colonial statesman has pressed on the mother country one policy and he declared the views of those great statesmen were not merely commercial, as they had in view the idea of an empire with mutual good offices, in the matter of tariffs, as one of its bonds. The leader of the opposition emphasizing the fact that the colonies had developed into great nations, warned the government that they also fully realized the value of tariff negotiations.

He urged that the result of Canada's treaties with France, Germany and the United States had been for the diminution of preferential advantage to Britain. The government and those who supported them seem to think that they could remain outside this network of treaties, which were more and more arranging channels wherewith international trade would go.

Canada had felt the impossibility of a policy of isolation and it was quite certain that the great colonies, who had entered upon this course of independent fiscal negotiations, could not in the face of this circumstance stop where they were. The process was just beginning and must go on.

Concluding he made a strong appeal that the policy of preference should become the policy of all British statesmen instead of a policy of only one party.

Premier Asquith, who replied immediately, said he heard with great satisfaction that question, which had slumbered so long, being raised again as it had been suggested that the government was insensible and unresponsive to the wishes expressed at the colonial conference in 1907.

That conference had passed twenty resolutions and in regard of seven the government had taken action. Resolutions in respect to preferential duties were carried again to the British government, but the position of the government had not changed since that time. When it came to a practical concrete working out of a policy of preference it remained as nebulous and full of inconsistencies and absurdities as seven years ago.

The colonies were not going to allow British manufacturers to become active competitors with their own cheap raw material. The premier proceeded: The government could not consent to impose a tax which would enhance the cost upon either food or raw material and thereby handicap our productive power with the industrial competition of the world. The empire could never be kept together or be what it is today. The empire was bound not so much by material as by moral socialities, loyal affection and sympathy.

The Tax on Wheat

Right Hon. Chaplin urged that a two shilling duty on foreign wheat would only equal one shilling on the entire supply, which would not raise the price of bread the fraction of a farthing. He declared that what Canada had in effect said was, we are ready to buy fifty million pounds sterling of manufactured goods every year. If you give us preference we are ready to put such duties respecting these articles on all foreign countries as will give you control of the market.

POOR PROTECTION

Many Government Buildings at Ottawa Are Firetraps.

Ottawa, July 20.—After making a thorough and searching inspection of all the government owned and occupied buildings in this city, Chief Graham of the Ottawa fire department has prepared his report, which will be sent to the department responsible for the public works. In his report Chief Graham is very frank and tells of the deplorable condition of the fire protection of these important buildings and has a list of recommendations for better equipment.

Among the buildings inspected were the House of Commons. The senate library, west block, east block, Langevin block, printing bureau, supreme court, Archives, Royal mint, Rideau Hall, and adjoining stables.

More chemicals are recommended for the House of Commons. The water pressure here is poor so are also the lines of hose. In the Senate the hydrants were covered with books and axes, so that one not acquainted with the exact location of these would have great difficulty in finding them. Two hydrants were closed in cupboards and locked. When the chief asked to be shown them it took over five minutes for the keys to be found that the doors might be opened.

The attics were found to be without fire protection and scattered throughout the basement were wastepaper and boxes of all descriptions. In the east block conditions were slightly better with the exception of the attic which the chief characterized as a "fire trap." A few pails half full of stagnant water was all the fire protection this part of the building had.

"In the Langevin building," he said "the basement could not possibly be in a worse condition. Every room here is filled with cardboard boxes, waste paper, straw and other inflammable matter."

The fire protection is not quite ample enough in the printing bureau. In the supreme court and post office conditions are described as being bad. No hydrant or hose are in evidence in the latter building. The Royal mint and Archives and Rideau Hall are said to be in first-class condition.

BOUNDARY QUESTION

Premier Roblin Accepts The Tribune's Proposal.

WINNIPEG, July 23.—The Winnipeg Tribune this afternoon announced that Premier Roblin has accepted the formula it suggested editorially yesterday for the settlement of the long drawn out boundary dispute between the Manitoba government and the Dominion government.

The essence of the editorial suggestion was contained in a paragraph which opened as follows: "Here is a proposition, which if accepted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, might speedily result in solving the problem, which is purely a business one and which should never have been allowed to become a football between political parties."

MINISTERS IN TROUBLE

Woodstock Has Two Pastors Who Have Been Fired By Their Congregations—Ontario Town Has Scandal

Woodstock, Ont., July 19.—The pastor of the First Baptist Church has been given his holidays, with orders never to return because of the circulation of certain rumors as to his association with two prepossessing young ladies of his church, and the allegation against a colored Methodist preacher, against whom the charge is laid of having illicit connection with a girl between 14 and 16 years of age, constitute the sensations in this city.

No specific charge has been laid against Rev. Warren H. McLeod of the Baptist Church; but to the deacons of the church his indiscretions, which he is said to have admitted to them, have been sufficient to warrant them asking for his resignation. This they expect to receive from Chicago, for which city Mr. McLeod and family left last Friday.

What the deacons of the church were unable to justify in the former pastor's conduct was his association with at least two young ladies. Although quite ready to believe his story that he had no immoral relations with them, they took the view that kissing, hugging and fondling young ladies was not commendable in a minister of the gospel and especially by one who is married.

Girl Told Her Father

It was at a meeting of the deacons last Thursday night that Rev. Mr. McLeod was confronted with the rumors, and that the deacons were pretty certain he had been indiscreet was evident from the fact that the father of one of the young ladies was present and had informed them that his daughter had acknowledged to him that Mr. McLeod had been guilty of grave indiscretions. The girl's father is a prominent member of the church.

The minister, when asked by the deacons as to his conduct, is said to have collapsed, and admitted that he had been foolish. He would not admit that he had been guilty of any wrong towards either of the young ladies.

Colored Preacher Accused

The colored pastor against whom the serious charge has been laid of seducing Martha Ann Selby, colored, under 16 years of age, is Rev. James Davis. Information was laid yesterday by the girl's mother, Mrs. William Selby, who resides near the church at which Davis was pastor. Davis left here before the information was laid, having stated to his congregation that he was going to take charge of a church in Bradford. It is thought that he is in Toronto.

Earl Grey's Escort

Winnipeg, July 24.—Sgt. Nicholas, of the R. N. W. M. P., arrived here today and with him were several constables who will act with him as an escort to Earl Grey on the trip to Churchill. The men are all experienced in such journeys and come from various portions of that country under the supervision of the Mounted Police.

Supposed Plot

Montreal Free Masons Are Accused of Plotting to Destroy Meeting.

Montreal, July 20.—What is alleged to be a plot to win the success of Eucharistic congress, which opens here in September, was brought to the attention of the city council today. According to the strange story, the Eucharistic congress, which is the French Masonic body of Montreal, and composed of Catholics, no longer in communication with their church, has decided on a plan at a lodge meeting to inveigle some priests into houses and then get them arrested and brought to court. The writer, a French Canadian resident who claims to have the facts, asked the city authorities to hold an investigation so as to prevent a public scandal, hatched to destroy the reputation of the congress, which will be attended by distinguished ecclesiastics from all parts of the world.

THE RUSH FOR THE POLE

British, American, French, Russian and Japanese Expeditions to Discover South Pole—The Jap Commander

Captain Scott, the British officer, who will lead a dash for the South Pole, has left England to join his ship, which is outfitting in New Zealand. He will not have the southern field to himself this year, for it is quite possible that expeditions from the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Japan will reach the Antarctic as soon as the Terra Nova, bearing the Scott party. The Germans expect to reach the pole by way of Victoria Sea while the Russians may proceed either by Victoria Sea or MacMurdo Bay. Already French explorers have visited the region beyond Victoria Sea, and returning home are arousing the enthusiasm of their countrymen, with the probable result that they will be sent forth again to reach the extreme south.

The Hardy Jap.

That a Japanese expedition which starts this month for the next, and will give Capt. Scott a dash for Antarctica, is practically settled. Some money, the leader, the crew and the vessel for the expedition have been provided, and a month ago the leader who is Lieut. Shirase, of the Japanese Army, was trying to collect 40,000 yen more. He was confident of success both regards the money and the result of the expedition, and to a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gave reasons for the faith that was in him. Lieut. Shirase pointed out that Japan is nearer the South Pole than any European country; that the Japanese explorers can live much more cheaply than their European brethren, and that they can better resist hardships. That Japan is nearer the pole is a self-evident proposition, so near, indeed, that Lieut. Shirase is sure he can pay all the expenses of his little trip for about \$35,000, or 70,000 yen, while all other expeditions are estimated to cost not less than \$100,000. Whether the Jap requires less protection against the cold than his rivals remains to be seen.

Magichurian Ponies Again

Lieut. Shirase's idea is to sail from Yokohama to Australia, which he will reach in about 60 days. From Tasmania he will go to King Edward VII. Land, which is another 2,000 miles, which trip will occupy another three weeks. There the steamer will be left, and headquarters for stores and supplies established. The party will then take to the sleighs, which will be drawn by Manchurian ponies. When the final dash is made, two-thirds of the little company will remain behind, and five picked men will tighten their belts for the supreme effort. Those who compose the rear guard will prepare for the retreat of the leaders by establishing caches along the route. Such little details as the composition of the flags that will mark the spots where provisions are buried have been decided on by Lieut. Shirase, and he says that, owing to the hurricanes that prevail on the great Antarctic plateau, which would blow any ordinary cloth to ribbons the flags will be composed of tin plates. So he gravely announces, and somehow or other you imagine you are reading about the French expedition.

Inured to Hardship

It would be a great mistake to suppose that Lieut. Shirase is a well qualified for the task that lies before him. He spent two terrible years on Shimushu, the most northerly of the Kurile Islands, where a brother naval officer was trying to induce Japanese settlers to emigrate. The last winter saw all the settlers perish but Shirase, who was rescued by a Japanese warship. A year or two after this awful experience, Shirase made a voyage in a sealing schooner to Behring Sea and Alaska, which he did on the ship at Point Barrow and made a trip inland, spending a year with the Eskimos, his chief object being to see if he had lost his ability to withstand the cold. He had reason to feel satisfied on this point, and probably no Arctic or Antarctic explorer can surpass him in sheer resistance to low temperature. The lieutenant describes his toughness to his life-long abstention from liquor and tobacco, as well as his practice of drinking cold water, frequently and copiously.

The Effeminate West

The Lieutenant thinks that Western explorers make altogether too much fuss about little episodes like discovering a pole or two. They spend far too much money on preparations and place too much dependence on the efficacy of machinery. Being an effeminate lot, they carry along too much clothing, and other impediments. Had it not been for the unfortunate war with Russia he believes Japan would not have left it to Dr. Cook to discover the North Pole; for a sum of \$50,000 had been provided by the Japanese Diet for this purpose when the war came along and gave science a severe setback. It is part of this appropriation that Lieut. Shirase is explicit as Capt. Scott, who expects to arrive at the pole about December, as to the date of his contemplated discovery, but says it will be some time between November and March which period constitutes the Antarctic summer. He and his fourteen ex-

Bonnycastle Wins

Minnedosa, Man., July 22.—The court held before Judge Mickle for much fuss about little episodes like discovering a pole or two. It is part of this appropriation that Lieut. Shirase is explicit as Capt. Scott, who expects to arrive at the pole about December, as to the date of his contemplated discovery, but says it will be some time between November and March which period constitutes the Antarctic summer. He and his fourteen ex-

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

SPEAKER CANNON

Injures Chances of the Republican Party—Will Not Stand Aside—Will Again be Candidate for Speakership

Washington, D.C., July 19.—Speaker Cannon has delivered a body blow to Republican success in the impending campaign.

This is the judgment of even regular Republicans upon the militant declaration of Uncle Joe at Emporia, Kas., with reference to the speakership of the next house of representatives. While Mr. Cannon did not formally announce his candidacy, because, probably, to quote his own proverb, "You must first catch your hare," he made it clear that in case the Republicans retain their majority he will seek to be the choice of the party caucus. Under ordinary conditions this would insure him continuance in his present office.

In making the kind of speech he did the speaker has disregarded the advice of some of his warmest friends, such as for instance, as Vice-President Sherman, Congressman Boutwell, and Senator Crane. Before congress adjourned these men went to the speaker and urged him to stand aside or at least not to make any public declarations which might prove embarrassing to the party.

Urged to Renounce Race

Some of them even went so far as to suggest that he announce that, in case of a Republican success, he would not be a candidate for re-election to the chair. It was represented to him that his attitude was embarrassing to a number of good Republicans, who would like to stand by him and who would have difficulty in securing re-election unless he relieved them of the charge of Cannonism by this formal declaration.

In any event it was pointed out that he, having been honored so signally by the party, owed it to the party to retire and thus remove the load which was increasing the handicap in the campaign. The speaker never made any promise as to what he would do, contenting himself with saying that he like to stand by him and who would have difficulty in securing re-election unless he relieved them of the charge of Cannonism by this formal declaration.

This was accepted as an indication of a change in his attitude, and the regulars believed themselves justified in urging the insurgents not to attempt in the final hours of the last session to carry out their plan to oust Mr. Cannon from the speakership.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

REDUCED FARES TO BRANDON EXHIBITION

JULY 25th-29th, 1910

VIA CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

From Stations: Winnipeg to Emerson and West in Manitoba

Mayfield to Saskatoon Inclusive (via Regina) in Saskatchewan

FARE: \$5.90 FROM REGINA AND RETURN

Tickets on Sale July 22nd to 29th

Return Limit August 1st, 1910

Full information from Local Agent, or write R. CREELMAN, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt. WINNIPEG, MAN.

plurers, among whom will be two or three scientists, expect to live on canned beef, dried cuttlefish and biscuits. They will carry tents, but calculate that they will be blown away, in which case they will resort to sleeping bags. They will wear coats of Manchurian dogskin, so cunningly devised that they will have pockets into which the hardy Japs will put their hands if they get cold.—Mail and Empire.

A NEW SHRINE

Duck Lake, Sask., July 20.—One of the most remarkable religious reunions that could be seen in the west will come to a close today at St. Laurent, the historic Metis village and mission. The reunion is remarkable for many reasons. The numbers who have attended, the diversity of races that have mingled before the same altars, the historic grounds which formed the scene, the anniversary association, and the indications which appeared of Canada's development. One need not be a very old man to remember when St. Laurent and Batoche were the great towns between the Red river and Edmonton. Batoche has held its own, going backward only because it did not move forward. Father Moulin still presides over the same old church as when he was shot during the Riel rebellion of 1885. In this connection Rev. Father Lacasse told The Phoenix today one of those stories which prove how small the world is. He is a friend of Father Moulin. Travelling on the Labrador coast he had to take passage on a boat on which was Dr. White, who accompanied the Middleton expedition. Exchanging souvenirs, Dr. White came to speak of a certain missionary at Batoche from whose leg he had extracted a bullet fired by a gatling gun during the fight. Father Lacasse immediately recognized the case of his friend.

In Old St. Laurent

St. Laurent as a place of habitation must be harder to recognize today by the old timers. It has disappeared from the face of the map. The old church has disappeared, the old convent is still standing, but has fallen to the rank of an open stable. The old cemetery fence is falling down. The tomb lovingly surrounded with wooden fences, even with little wooden covers, that played the part of vaults, are weather beaten and tottering, looking dismal and forlorn in the rank weeds. The great Calvary cross, with its blackened extremities, still stands within its special enclosure, but the crown of thorns which hangs from it, between lances, is falling to pieces. The epitaphs in the blackened wood of some of the mortuary crosses are evidence of the good intentions of relations whose spelling was entirely phonetic.

On the whole the spectacle is a good one, speaking of the dispersion of a simple people. The Metis have deserted the lands they fought for; the surveys they so strenuously opposed have become largely obliterated; fences are rare and farming limited. The dispersion, however, was not entirely the result of violence. The introduction of farming on better land, the disappearance of the fur trade have contributed to bring a change and a desolation which cannot be permanent. St. Laurent is only an example of changing conditions in a generally prosperous country.

A Scenic Country

As the reporter walked over the ground, every acre of which is associated with the rebellion of 1885, from the first fight on the Carleton road to the final conflict at Batoche, he thought comes to him that the first day departed and the hosts of the Gallicians began to arrive. Today practically the same programme was repeated with the exception that the Ruthenian language and Greek rite ruled. The Gallicians are the most demonstrative and devoted worshippers and they were lavish in their admiration of the place of pilgrimage. Saskatoon supplied a good number of pilgrims and it is said that next year a special pilgrimage will take place from here.—Phoenix.

The Religious Service

The motto which is set in the hillside, amidst the woodland, is a replica of that of Lourdes in France. Anyone who has seen the picture of the latter will know what it looks like. Beside it there is another chapel. A dozen priests being present, masses were said at both altars concurrently. Every now and then the hymn of the Ave Maria went up. Meanwhile, in small tents, priests were hearing Confession and hundreds received communion, then going off into secluded spots to render grace to God on their knees under the green arches and azure canopy of nature.

The afternoon saw a grand procession from the grotto to the repository for the Blessed Sacrament. During the day sermons were delivered in German, French and English. In the evening most of those who had taken part in the exercises of the day departed and the hosts of the Gallicians began to arrive. Today practically the same programme was repeated with the exception that the Ruthenian language and Greek rite ruled. The Gallicians are the most demonstrative and devoted worshippers and they were lavish in their admiration of the place of pilgrimage. Saskatoon supplied a good number of pilgrims and it is said that next year a special pilgrimage will take place from here.—Phoenix.

Mason & Risch Pianos

SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME

ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT

Factory Branch SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.

Local and General

Bread has gone up in price in Winnipeg and a further increase is threatened.

W. H. Moore, secretary of the Canadian Northern Railway, was in the city last week.

The second annual exhibition of the Lumsden Agricultural Society will be held in Lumsden on Wednesday, August 17.

Regina Automobile Club had a run to Regina Beach on Saturday. About a dozen cars participated in an enjoyable outing.

William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., has promised to visit Regina next month, when a banquet will be tendered to him.

Arrangements have been made for special trains to the big provincial exhibition at Regina next week on all the railroads running into the city, and also on the Soo Line.

D. L. Stewart, of the Dominion Carriage Company, was injured in a runaway at Girvin last week. He was brought to Regina and is rapidly recovering from the accident.

Colonel Dennison delivered a spirited address on Imperialism before the Canadian Club on Monday. The Colonel is one of the best known Canadian public men and is an ardent imperialist.

Another gambling joint in the east end of the city was before Magistrate Trant on Monday. The keeper of the joint received two months with hard labor. The frequenters will receive sentence later.

With his splendid herd of Short-horns, P. M. Bredt carried off a large number of prizes at the Winnipeg Fair. Altogether he secured five first, five seconds, three thirds and six fourths.

Miss Chalmers has resigned her position as matron of the Regina General hospital. Her resignation was accepted at the last meeting of the board of governors and will take effect on August 26.

For the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition August 2-5, 1910, the Canadian Pacific Railway will have in effect special fares. For full particulars as to fares, limits, etc. apply to the nearest Canadian Pacific ticket agent.

Dr. and Mrs. Ayre met with a serious accident on Sunday. They were driving on Albert street, when the horse became frightened and kicked the rig to pieces, throwing out the occupants. The doctor had a leg broken and Mrs. Ayre was severely injured in the face.

Dr. Joseph Schwegel, Austrian consul for Western Canada, who is making a tour of the four provinces, was in the city Friday and during the day paid a visit to Government House. He will study the conditions of his people in the west and there is a prospect that they may be further represented by a sub-consulate which may be located in Regina.

Arrangements have been made by which a portion of the exhibition grounds have been reserved for the use of fraternal societies. Those who have already taken positions include the Freemasons, Independent Order of Foresters, W. C. T. U., and Oddfellows. These have arranged for tents which will be used for the reception of the members of their orders.

An application will be made by the city council at their next meeting for lots 21 to 30 in block 185 for the purpose of erecting a branch of the Hart-Parr Company of Charles City, Iowa. Their manager was in the city on Saturday with a view to the establishing of an assembling warehouse in the west, and before he left the city he filed his application for the lots named.

The Regina Trades and Labor Council do not approve of the proposal to advance the time one hour. Their opinion has been asked by the Board of Trade and after the question had been referred to the different locals the above decision was come to. The general feeling is that to advance the clock an hour would be of no advantage if not a disadvantage, to the working man.

On Sunday morning at about one o'clock a farmer, who gave his name as Louis Strokland, was found lying asleep and was taken to the police station and locked up. On searching him in the usual way the police found that he had nearly \$200 in his possession. On waking up on Sunday he was much distressed as to the whereabouts of his wad, and when the fact that he was in the coop finally impressed itself on him he immediately asked for bail, which was allowed.

The entire capital of the Regina Tennis and Bowling Club Co., Ltd., \$4000, has now been fully subscribed, and steps are being taken to prepare the grounds which cover an area of 300 ft. x 300 ft. Four shale tennis courts are to be laid and eight or ten bowling lawns will be put down. The work of levelling the ground will be at once proceeded with so that the bowling green will be in readiness when next season opens. The grounds are admirably situated, being directly west of Albert street bridge approach.

A farmer by the name of Floodin, living on the Rough Bark, near Yellow Grass, was struck by lightning during the storm which raged last Friday evening. He was milking a cow at the time.

S. Spencer Page, provincial superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, for the purpose of meeting those interested in rescue work among children, will have an office in the main building during the Regina fair and will also be present in a similar office at the Saskatoon fair.

A. O. W. W. Dr. Cowan attended a meeting of the A. O. W. W. in Francis on Monday evening and addressed the brethren of the local lodge.

Court of Revision. Court of Revision on the city assessment was held last week. The chief work was Mr. Haslam's appeal against the Scarth street assessments. The properties of Parson Bros. and George T. Marsh were considered assessed too low, and they received a raise. The assessment on the King's Hotel was reduced about \$25.000.

Postpone Building. The proposed seven story office building, which was to have been erected this summer on the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Rose street, will not be proceeded with this year. The Dominion Trust Company, which owns the lot and which excavated the cellar, have given instructions to their architects to leave the work as it is for the present, as the original plans of the company have been materially altered.

Run Over by Plow. The far mof David Kirby, sixteen miles south of the city, was the scene on Saturday of a painful accident to a man named McKee, a hired man. It appears that two plowing outfits were at work on the farm, the leading one being run by McKee. The team attached to the second outfit were rather wild and running away, charged into the first outfit, knocking McKee down and going over him. McKee is suffering from injuries caused by the runaway and also by the plow going over him. His chest is stove in and his scalp is open in addition to possible internal injuries. Dr. Ball, on receiving word immediately left for Kirby's house and attended to the injured man.

New Apartment House. There is to be a new apartment house for Regina to be located at the northwest corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Rose street, facing on the south side the new Strathcona school. Excavations are now being proceeded with and the building will be completed in three months' time. It will occupy some 65 feet by 50 feet and be composed of two stories, with 50 rooms, divided into apartments to accommodate eight families. McGregor & Black have undertaken the work of construction for H. E. Archer, a farmer living in the neighborhood of Yellow Grass, and Hilton and Stewart are the architects. This apartment house will, when furnished, be in keeping with Shaw's house, and will compare favorably with Albert Court.

Elevator Commission. The sitting of the Saskatchewan elevator commission was resumed this morning in the council chamber at the Grain Exchange building on Monday. The commissioners, Professor Magill, F. W. Green and George Langley, were all present.

The only witness examined was C. C. Castle, Dominion warehouse commissioner, who submitted to the commissioners certain data about the grain trade including the receipts at the terminal elevators, at the country elevators and loading platforms province by province. He also submitted the total amount of wheat sold on the street and the amount sold to the local elevators, also the amount of wheat inspected and space license issued for the last ten years, also the receipts of grain at the farmers' elevators throughout the provinces.

R. T. of T. Elect Officers. At the regular meeting of Regina Council No. 2, R. T. of T., held in the Orange Hall, Scarth street, the following officers were elected: Select Councillor—Bro. George Paterson. Past Councillor—Bro. John R. Gayton. Vice Councillor—Sister Gamble. Chaplain—Bro. Russel Stevens. Recording Secretary—Bro. Wm. Lewington. Financial Secretary—Bro. Buffan. Treasurer—Bro. Ed. Marshall. Auditors—Bros. Lorimer and Gamble. Herald—Sister Edna Colbeck. Guard—Bro. T. Dobb. Sentinel—Bro. C. Holland. Beneficiary Secretary—Bro. J. R. Gayton. Trustees—Bros. Ben Petch, Dr. Stephens, John Hogg.

Wire Wounds. My mare, a very valuable one, was badly bruised and cut by being caught in a wire fence. Some of the wounds would not heal, although I tried many different medicines. Dr. Bell advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT diluted at first, then stronger as the sores began to look better, until after three weeks the sores have healed, and best of all the hair is growing well, and is NOT WHITE as it most always the case in horse wounds. F. M. DOUCET. Weymouth.

OVERALLS

OUR \$1.00 SPECIAL—Union made of 8 oz. duck, strongly stitched and cut large and roomy. Buttons are hand sewed. Every pair guaranteed. Sold everywhere at \$1.25. Our price **\$1.00.**

The Celebrate Carhartt Overall. You know the make. Every pair guaranteed. Ripless seams; hand sewn buttons. The finest at any price for. **\$1.25**

Men's Working Shirts



Work Shirts, nicely made of good quality colored cotton, light and dark shades, including some black with white stripes. Extra strong stayed seams, specially priced at.....**75c**

The Sweater Shirt, something different in work shirts—neat and dressy. Made of good quality cotton in green and khaki, with red, green and reseda trimmings. Gusset, reinforced seams, double stitched, full yoke and full fashioned sleeves. Extra strong and comfortable. Specially priced at.....**75c**

The H. B. K. Work Shirt—the standard of its class. Well made in every particular. A satisfaction giver. Hand sewn buttons and button holes. Special in duck in fancy colors at.....**\$1.00**

Heavy Black Twill H. B. K. Shirts at.....**\$1.25 and \$1.50**

The Railroad Shirt.—An indigo blue shirt; strongly made, with two detachable lay down collars. For sale everywhere at **\$1.50.** Our price.....**\$1.25**

Men's Work Gloves

Men's Canvas Work Gloves, 3 pairs for.....**25c**

Men's Unlined Work Gloves; made of soft pliable leather; special value. Per pair.....**60c**

Men's Genuine Horsehide Gloves, unlined, out seams, soft and pliable, heat and water proof. Special value at per pair.....**\$1.00**

Men's Special Gauntlet Gloves, pliable horsehide; deep full cuff. Extra value at.....**\$1.00**

Other lines of Work Gloves and Gauntlets up to per pair.....**\$3.00**

A Special Message to HOMEBUILDERS from the Housefurnishings Dept.



ARE YOU Going to Move into your new home soon? We have a special service that we would like to place at your disposal before you do. We know that it is a weary job planning just what paper would look good in this room and what rug or carpet should be in that one, and whether to put one thing or another here, there or yonder. You may sidestep all this if you will only call in and have a talk with our Housefurnishing Man. He has all the newest ideas at his finger tips and will tell you just how to plan and will assist you any way you want.

THIS SERVICE IS FREE. We won't even ask you to promise to buy a single thing—but we'd like to quote you prices to show you what we can do in the way of real economy. Don't be afraid to ask questions—we have the answer to all your troubles.

There's a Harvest of Bargains for Economical Housewives in the big Store. Mid-summer is generally a slack season in Housefurnishings. You live out of doors too much to notice what is needed; but don't you think it would pay you to take stock of your needs now at these prices.

10 full pieces of Inlaid Linoleum, regular \$2.20 quality, 3 yards wide, on sale, per running yard.....	\$1.90
Slaughter in high-grade Wallpapers. Worth up to 40c a roll. On sale for.....	25c
Outside Door Mats, Cocoa Fibre, Brush or Rope Mats. Just what you need at the door.	
Regular \$1.75, for.....	\$1.25
Regular \$1.50, for.....	\$1.00
Regular \$1.25, for.....	90c
Regular \$1.00, for.....	75c
2,000 yards Dyed Burlap, in Red, Green or Brown color. Regular 50c. Special.....	40c
Three dozen Table Covers. Special purchase. Art Loom Tapestry; 2 yards square; reversible, and good value at \$7.00 each. On sale.....	\$5.50

Great Specials in Wilton Squares

Special purchase just arrived.

Size 3x3 yards, special.....	\$25.00
Size 3x3 1/2 yards, special.....	\$27.50
Size 3x4 yards, special.....	\$30.00

Who will pay 15c for a nice Extension Curtain Rod? Well, here is the chance. One half gross each of 4 different kinds, white, brass or oxidized ends of close-fitting rods for doors, etc. All one price, each.....**15c**

12 dozen Oiled Window Shades, Regular 75c quality. Full sized. On sale, with pull and fixtures complete. Each.....**45c**

Six dozen Oiled Shades; trimmed with neat insertion. Three patterns to select from. All worth \$1.10 each. Special, all complete, each.....**75c**

Summer Dresses, Suits, And Coats for Women

At Special Reductions for Monday's Selling

WE have planned for one of the Greatest Week's selling of Ready-to-wear Garments that the store has ever seen; to accomplish this we have made price concessions on all of our summer goods that are bound to create a furore of excitement during the whole week.

Below We Quote Special Reductions

Women's HIGH GRADE DRESSES For Summer Wear

The demand for Summer Dresses of the better kind this season has been phenomenal, so much so that we had to replenish our stocks several times to keep pace with the selling.

We offer now a very select lot of handsome Lingerie Princess effect Dresses; no two alike; made up in the newest styles shown this season; some in the popular overskirt styles; others with handsome embroidered skirts.

If you want something exclusive in style, see these handsome creations.

The Princess range from \$7, \$12.50, \$15, \$18 and up to \$25, and we've reduced them 25 per cent.

Regular \$14 to \$25 Women's Wash Suits Reduced 25 p. c.

There's a splendid range of choosing in these Wash Suits of white and the new wanted colorings. Made up in numerous attractive styles and prettily trimmed—some in a plain tailored effect. All were splendid values at \$14 to \$25. Your choice at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Women's Summer Coats

REGULAR \$5 TO \$22.50 REDUCED 25 PER CENT. FOR MONDAY'S SELLING.

Lingerie Dresses require that a woman should have a light-weight coat for evening wear. Those of fine Linen and Cotton-Reppe in 7-8 length are decidedly good style this season. They range from plain tailored to handsomely trimmed effects and were exceptionally good buying at regular prices. Reduced 25 per cent.

WOMEN, Do You Need Shoes?

Here are a bunch of Shoe Bargains that mean money saved to you. We're going to move the shoe department, and will clear out all odd lines before moving.

Woman's choic. kid Blucher cut boots at.....**\$3.00**

Woman's choic. kid Blucher cut Oxford at.....**\$2.00 and \$2.50**

Woman's Viei Kid Blucher Oxford; patent tip at.....**\$1.25 and \$1.50**

Woman's Kid Slippers at.....**\$1.25**

Woman's White Canvas Oxfords at.....**\$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00**

Children's White Canvas Oxfords at **\$1.00 and \$1.25**

Barefoot Sandals at **75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50**

Women's Patent 4-strap slippers at.....**\$2.00**

Women's Patent Ankle Strap Pumps at.....**\$2.50**

A Football Boot Extra.

The famous Art Football Boot, a few pair left in nearly all sizes. To be cleared at a special price, **\$3.00**

News of Exceptional Interest From Our Staple Department

In our staple lines you will find quality supreme and the prices outrageously low by comparison. Look to these specials:

Sheetings in plain or twilled weave; very choice; 70 inches and 80 inches wide. Specially priced at, per yard.....**30c and 35c**

Pillow Slips; nicely made up of fine quality cotton; 40 inch and 42 inch size. Regularly sold at 25c each. On sale for, per pair.....**35c**

Bath Towelling; colored in many patterns, 18 inches wide. Special, at per yard.....**10c, 12 1/2c and 15c**

White Bath Towelling; 18 and 25 inches wide, at, per yard.....**20c and 25c**

Roller Towelling. An A1 line; very absorbent and good quality, at, per yard.....**10c**

Glass and Dish Towelling, per yard.....**5c to 15c**

Empty Tins

Before the Grocery Store moves into the new store we must clear out all empty tins in the store. These are just the thing for Bread, Cakes, Pastry, etc., and you can secure them cheap.

Empty Biscuit Tins, 2 for.....**15c**

Empty Coffee Tins, each.....**15c and 20c**

Drug Store Items

A LIST OF THINGS YOU SHOULD HAVE IN YOUR HOME THESE HOT SUMMER DAYS.

Summer complaint is the cause of more deaths and sickness than everything else combined, and here is a list of offerings your doctor will recommend. Just ask about it.

Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Cure. Regular 35c bottle for **25c.**

Nyal's Wild Strawberry Tablets. Comp. Ext. Wild Strawberry; Blackberry Brandy and others of sterling merit.

Headquarters for Gopher Poison. Special Prices for Local Improvement Districts.

REMEMBER!—The Early Shopper Gets the Bargains

The Regina Trading Co.

Western Canada's Greatest Store

LIMITED