

The West.

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MILLER NOW AFTER MR. AYLESWORTH

Accuses Minister of Justice of Hitting Below the Belt -- Says that He Was Deceived--Armstrong on Rural Mail Delivery--Says that There is Great Discrimination -- Further Graft on Transcontinental--More Rock Frauds.

One result of the defeat of the Miller bill to suppress gambling on race tracks has been an extraordinary bitter attack by Mr. Miller on Mr. Aylesworth, the Minister of Justice. Mr. Miller's charge in effect is that Mr. Aylesworth assured him that the bill was satisfactorily drafted, and that when it came up in the House he assured the House that it was badly drafted. "He advised me in one way when I consulted him, and has advised the House in an entirely different way," was Mr. Miller's final remark.

The member for South Grey brought the matter up on a question of privilege, resenting a statement by Mr. Aylesworth in debating the bill that he (Miller) had quoted a letter which he had not expected to see quoted. Mr. Miller made it perfectly clear that he had procured the letter. "From Mr. Aylesworth for the express purpose of using it, and he declared that he had warned Mr. Aylesworth of his purpose."

"I have a great deal to complain of, I think," he said, "as to the treatment of the Minister of Justice in connection with this whole matter. Having discussed the question with him, as I have discussed it with him and he having made the statements that he did make, and which it would perhaps take too much of the time of the House to discuss, I do say that if I had used the Minister of Justice as he has used me in this matter, I would have thought that I had struck below the belt and that I had not acted of these honestly or honorably. That is a plain statement to make but if the Minister of Justice demands of me to explain the words I am ready to do so at any time either in the House or outside of it."

Mr. Aylesworth protested that he had not meant to impute dishonorable conduct to Mr. Miller and the member for South Grey retorted by charging the Minister with double dealing. His objection to the bill had been that it would interfere with private betting. Mr. Miller submitted the bill to him, and the Minister said: "I do not think it can be improved on, for the purpose for which it is intended." "But," said Mr. Miller, "I took the fullest care at all times to tell the Minister of Justice that it was not the desire of the promoters of the bill to in any way interfere with private betting. Knowing that that was not the intention, he suggested that the bill could not be improved upon for the purpose for which it was intended. I said to the Minister of Justice: 'In this bill, in your opinion, would affect the man who makes a private bet, I would like you to suggest any language that you can suggest that would leave out the private better and exempt him. He said: I cannot suggest any language that would be an improvement on the Bill as it is drawn in that respect. Afterwards I myself, fearing the Minister of Justice might make some further objections to the bill in that regard, that it was interfering with private betting, drafted a clause and submitted it to him, and as he in his own writing amended it in order, as he thought, to fit the case, I said: Will the amendment, as you have changed it, fill the bill, and exempt the private better? He said, I think it will. The Minister of Justice then must have known that that was my intention. The Minister of Justice looked carefully over the bill. He said that clause 236 did not in any way interfere with the private better, but that it would with the recording or registering of a private bet."

And in conclusion, Mr. Miller repeated that Mr. Aylesworth had said one thing to him and another thing to the House.

It need only be added that Mr. Miller is a devoted Liberal.

Rural Free Mail Delivery

In the course of the discussion of the Post Office estimates J. E. Armstrong brought up the subject of free rural mail delivery. The present party system, he said, "merely leads to the creation of contention and strife in the rural districts." The mails are delivered only on existing mail or stage routes and only in certain portions of the country. "But," he asked, "have not the people on the other concessions just as good a right to the advantages of the rural free mail delivery as those residing on existing mail or stage routes? Why should the men on these routes have their farms increased in value as they updoctoredly are, by their enjoyment of the ad-

vantages that come from the delivery of the mails at their very door, and the people who live a mile or so away, perhaps in a more thickly settled portion of the country, be deprived of these advantages?"

Mr. Armstrong went on to note the disadvantages under which the farmers now labour. "I want," he said, "to call attention to the fact that the time has come in some of the older provinces where the population is decreasing yearly instead of increasing in the rural districts. Take the Province of Ontario. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture of that province made the statement that while in 1889 the population was 1,108,874, in 1899 it was only 1,047,018, showing a reduction of 61,856. The cities have increased in number but not the rural districts, and many people from the rural districts have gone to the Northwest where they can get the advantages which they do not enjoy in the older provinces, and which advantages are a great inducement to people to remain on their farms."

"The day is at hand," he continued, "when we must give to the people in the rural districts every advantage to induce them to remain on the land—not only telephones and electric cars, but free mail delivery at their doors. The expense of running a farm is far in excess of what it was years ago, and takes a lot of money to get the mails, especially when wages are so high as they are at present. Rural free mail delivery will bring the farms and rural communities in closer connection with commercial centres. It encourages the improvement of country roads, and by making rural life more attractive it stimulates agricultural progress. It has the means of increasing the value of farm lands."

Graft on the Transcontinental

Here are three further instances of the way in which robbery and plunder went on along the line of the Transcontinental.

Case No. 11—The government engineers returned this cutting as 1,330 yards of loose rock and 155 yards of common excavation. This money out at \$697. Mr. Lumsden after seeing the work said that it was all common excavation. If all the material removed were earth, the proper cost would be \$311. Thus there was an overpayment of \$385, or 123 per cent.

Case No. 12—The country pays for 4,127 yards solid rock, 4,310 yards of loose rock, 4 yards common excavation, or \$9,204. On inspecting the work, Mr. Lumsden placed the proper classification at 5 yards of solid rock, and one-eighth of the rest loose rock. This would work out at \$3,124. Thus there was an over-payment of \$6,079, or 194 per cent.

Case No. 13—The returns were 8,751 yards of solid rock, 4,741 yards of loose rock, 5,145 yards of common excavation, or \$11,577. Mr. Lumsden's note was: "Little or no rock; considerable loose rock, say one third; rest common excavation." Or, say, 100 yards solid rock, 6,232 yards loose rock, and 12,325 yards of common excavation; working out at \$5,844. Thus there was an overpayment of \$5,733, or 183 per cent.

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MCCARTHY FOR LEADER

Ottawa Report States That Maitland McCarthy Will Lead Alberta Conservatives -- A New Liberal Leader Wanted.

Ottawa, April 21.—It is evident from the reports received here from Alberta that the Conservative party there are preparing for a fight against the Rutherford government all along the line. They are already scenting war, and are understood to be tightening up their organization work on the quiet.

The question of leadership has been bothering the heads of the organization for some time, but it is pretty well understood that Maitland S. McCarthy, the active and popular representative of the Dominion House from Calgary, will lead the forces. There was some talk of McCarthy last year, but everybody then looked upon the contest as being so utterly hopeless in the face of the railway policy of the government that the leaders deemed it impossible for him to make the sacrifice. It is also learned that the Liberals of Calgary would not at all be averse to McCarthy leaving federal politics as they are desirous of securing that seat if possible. It is not likely that they would ever offer him opposition, but would let him run either in the city or some outside constituency. What the Liberals here fear is that instead of a Liberal coming to Ottawa, R. B. Bennett will be McCarthy's successor, but there is no likelihood of that as Mr. Bennett does not aspire for the present to federal politics.

That McCarthy would give the Liberals of Alberta a close call is admitted by his opponents in the house. That he would be successful in the face of the utter demoralization in which the government finds itself over the Waterways scandal is the conclusion which his friends reach, and this is a conclusion which is shared by many of the Liberal representatives from Saskatchewan who are in a position to judge impartially.

The Liberals of Alberta will not go to the country with Premier Rutherford as the main leader. Either Senator Talbot or Dr. Clarke, Red Deer, will be the principal figure in the struggle. Hon. Mr. Oliver will let the party fight it out the best way they can. He characterizes the railway feud in very severe language, and the personal relations between him and Mr. Cross would practically forbid him from assisting either him or the premier.

None of the Conservative party leaders here are saying anything as to the retirement of McCarthy, but it is pretty well defined that this is his last session at Ottawa and that his next parliamentary experience will be at the Capital of Alberta.

Ejected President

Winnipeg, Man., April 26.—Claiming to have been ejected from the Immigration Hall by officials of that service, G. T. Dodgers, local president of the British Welcome League, has appealed to the department at Ottawa to establish his right to carry on his work of organization.

On the other hand, the local immigration officials do not think that the work of the British Welcome League is necessary and contend that Mr. Dodgers must get the permission of the department at Ottawa to carry on his work in the immigration hall here. The league which is an offshoot of an organization at Toronto, was founded in March with the idea of extending a welcome, advice and where needed a night's rest and food to the incoming immigrant from the United Kingdom. The officers of the league, who in Winnipeg are volunteers and receive no remuneration for their work, meet every immigrant train arriving from the east and when they think they can be of assistance offer their service.

Attempt to Wreck Train

Melville, April 24.—An attempt was made to wreck the passenger train on the G. T. R. about three miles west of Fenwood on Monday night, and was only averted by the sturdiness of the locomotive engineer.

As the train was steaming along at its usual speed, the engineer noticed an object on the track ahead, and immediately reversed his lever and shut off steam, but not in time to bring his train to a stop before he struck a tie, which had been deliberately placed on the track.

Mr. Davies, chief of the railroad detective force, who was on the train at the time, commenced investigations at once, but up to the time of going to press no arrests have been made.

One year ago at the same place this same deed was done. The police have their suspicions of a man, and an arrest may be made at any time.

WANTS MORE CAMP SPACE

General Lake Regrets Lack of Training Last Year -- Says it Had Bad Effect--Wishes Camp Grounds Provided.

Ottawa, April 25.—The annual report of the militia council, which was presented to the House of Commons today, shows that last year the total establishment of 43,742, 28,224 underwent the annual training, of whom 13,000 were in district camps, 769 at regimental camps and 16,565 at local headquarters.

The report of Sir Percy Lake, inspector-general, lays stress upon the effect of the reduction of the militia vote last year. He states that the efficiency of the whole force has suffered severely from the decrease in votes upon which is depended for maintenance and drill. In the present force the establishments had been reduced below the limits of efficiency and recruiting had to be stopped.

Sir Percy Lake's view is that had as was the effect of this policy upon the active militia, it was even worse upon the permanent force, and especially regrets the impossibility of having had all the permanent force mobilized at Petawawa for combined training.

Complaint is made as to lack of space for holding the annual camps. In this connection, the reports say it is obvious that even in the wide northwest, or British Columbia, it should be difficult to obtain sufficient ground, but where the land is in private hands, high prices are invariably asked for it, and as regards the public domain, it is a pity that the department of the interior has so far not been able to see its way to set aside what is really urgently needed for military purposes. A steady increase in the number of units in the west is certain in the future, and more and larger camps grounds will be needed. The value of land is fast rising and vacant areas are becoming settled. No time should therefore be lost in securing suitable areas in each of the provinces west of Lake Superior."

The inspector-general states that one of the defects most noticeable throughout the force is the weakness of many corps in qualified officers. The question of inducing more officers and non-commissioned officers to attend the schools of instruction and qualify, he says, is one of most urgent importance.

One of the passing notes of the permanent force at the present time, the report says, is a larger number of qualified officers of the rank of major or upwards.

Cobalt, April 26.—This town is excited over an epidemic of smallpox and extraordinary measures are being taken to check the disease. Mine managers have unanimously agreed to put quarantines regulations into effect of every mine. The board of health has ordered all theatres, schools and churches closed for fourteen days. There are twenty cases in the isolation hospital. People are flocking to the doctors to get vaccinated.

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MINER CRUCIFIED.

Awful Death of Miner Suspected of Being a Spy.

Washington, Pa., April 25.—George Rabish, the Slav miner, who was crucified and tortured with a crown of thorns by fellow miners at Avella, Pa., on Saturday because they thought he was a company spy, died early yesterday. Sheriff Murphy of Washington county, has thus far prevented the American miners from carrying out their threats to take the law into their hands and lynch the leaders of the crucifixion, and four are under arrest charged with taking part in the affair. The trouble started in the mines of the Pittsburgh and Washington Coal Company when a report spread among the miners that Rabish was acting as a company spy. He was rushed from the mine by a mob, taken outside the little village and beaten until rescued by the mine superintendent. Four of the assailants were taken before a justice of the peace and fined. Seeking revenge a crowd of miners

AND SHOW US WHERE HE IS, FLIP AND YOU WILL BE REWARDED UM!

WHAT I'LL YOU ONE PINOCHLE ER YOU N OR I DO SAY

OH! DOCTOR! DO COME, QUA PAPA IS SO SICK, COME ABOARD QUICK!

NEMO! WHAT MAKES YOU SO RESTLESS, GO TO SLEEP AND QUIT TOSSING AROUND!

SOR MCGAY

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GLYCERINE PUMICE
 that perfectly cleanses without injury.
 10c PER CAKE
 The Toilet Soap that Cleans.
 Made by
THE YOUNG THOMAS SOAP CO., LTD., REGINA.

GREAT WATERWAYS DEAL INVESTIGATED
Commission Adjourns to Winnipeg to Take Evidence of Absence—Many Witnesses Will Refuse to Answer Questions and Long Legal Battle Is Possible—Mr. Woods Gives Interesting Evidence—Some of the Interesting Correspondence

Edmonton, April 19.—On the stand this morning before the royal commission, J. A. L. Waddell told much of the evidence relating to the A. & G. W. deal. He practically admitted giving a report of the estimated cost of the A. & G. W. to the government that was higher than a report supposed to be similar which was on a previous file of the A. & G. W.

He said all his estimated figures were high and on the safe side, because he was working for Clarke and endeavored to protect him. He admitted making a private confidential report to Clarke for the Royal Bank in order to get the bank to finance for them. This report had shown a probable profit of \$1,050,000 based on a cost of \$17,000 a mile, or a profit of \$3,000 a mile for the 350 miles of the road. Waddell said he was going to build a better road than the specifications called for. The government had practically forced the specifications on him when he had better ones to produce.

The Cipher Wire.
 In answer to a question as to why he wired in cipher to Clarke warning him against guaranteeing operation, Waddell said he knew that the million dollar guarantee promised by Clarke in his letter to the government, was foolish, as it would prevent getting money from an agreement with the bank.

He admitted that the A. & G. W. Railway Company is paying a salary of \$12,000 to its general manager. Speaking of the specifications which have been accepted by the government for the construction of the road, he said he would be ashamed to build a road under those specifications, and that the Alberta government had forced these specifications on them when the A. & G. W. refused to consider the specifications of John Stocks, the deputy minister, and the latter refused the A. & G. W.'s proposed plans. Then the government asked Clarke if he would accept the C.N.R. specifications and Clarke said to Waddell: "Can we not get these?" and Waddell replied, "Casually, indeed."

Waddell said the specifications now in effect in the A. & G. W. allowed for the building of a road \$1,000 a mile more than those he proposed. He said also that they had bought the road for \$38 and \$40 per mile in Edmonton.

Waddell said that the A. & G. W. pay pool is a big deal. He said that the A. & G. W. pay pool is a big deal. He said that the A. & G. W. pay pool is a big deal.

A Midnight Expedition.
 One small thrill was caused when McKinnon, urged by W. Bennett, told of going in company with W. Thom, the secretary to Attorney-General Cross down at the Attorney's private office about twelve o'clock on the night of the afternoon Mr. Cross resigned and moving all of the Attorney-General's private files to the home of W. Thom.

Witness said he did not know of any documents having been destroyed. McKinnon said he had told no one of this excepting his room-mate, "Jack" McMillan.

Who is not? asked W. Bennett. "The manager of the Royal Bank," replied McKinnon.

George N. Seymour, auditor of A. & G. W. and C. W. C. company, was the next witness. He said he had first met Clarke in New York when the latter employed him in November last. He arrived in Edmonton on February 25 of this year. His salary was \$4,300.

Yesterday he received a letter from Clarke, a personal one, which he promptly destroyed. He did not want to divulge its nature until Judge Scott ruled otherwise. Then he said that Clarke had told him it was thought best for him (Clarke) not to appear for the investigation. The letter further said that while the judges on the commission were gentlemen of the highest character and men who would do the right thing, yet it behooved Seymour to look out for lawyers and meesgogues.

Edmonton, April 21.—The Waterways Commission will sit here till noon Saturday taking evidence from Messrs. Woods and Rutherford. An adjournment will then be made to the Tuesday following at Winnipeg.

members of the Government financially with the project. R. Woods, ex-Deputy Attorney-General, has been on the stand all day, and though he frankly answered all questions there was nothing startling developed.

Mr. Johnston's direct examination lasted until nearly three o'clock, and then R. B. Bennett took up the cross-examination.

Mr. Woods examined by Mr. Johnston told of the record run east with the bonds. He said Hargis, of the Morgan House, told him that they expected to sell the bonds for considerable more than they were paying.

Mr. Woods told Bennett he had been Deputy Attorney-General from January, 1906, to March 9, 1910.

Mr. Woods was positive Mr. Cushing was present when the A. & G. W. deal was consummated with the cabinet. He remembered him being there, and he said he was surely mistaken if he said otherwise.

Speaking of Premier Rutherford's letter of November 14, which he had written to the premier and which was the basis for the public servant when he took up this communication, he said he had first taken it to Mr. Cushing for approval. Cushing had approved of it and then Mr. Woods took it to the Premier to have it signed.

Mr. Bennett brought up the matter of the letter from Minty which Woods destroyed because he said it was personal. Bennett read the letter, which told Woods that Minty wanted him to prepare orders-in-council to send drafted specifications and a copy of the construction contract down into him.

Mr. Woods said that this was a personal letter and he did not violate any law in taking it to the Premier. He said he had taken it to the Premier, but did not know whether the letter had taken them east with him or left them at home.

Edmonton, Alta., April 22.—The royal commission adjourned today at four o'clock and will resume its sitting at Winnipeg on Tuesday morning next in the board room of the new grain exchange. S. B. Woods' cross-examination was concluded, and he leaves in a few days for England, where he is to represent the government in the C. P. R. tax case before the privy council.

When he was deputy attorney-general he instituted the case against the C. P. R. and now he must carry it through even though he has resigned from his office.

His testimony this afternoon was in effect that he had himself written the letter for W. R. Clarke on February 25, wherein the latter offered to change the contract. Witness said he wanted the contract changed in order to save the government from defeat.

At the time he fully believed Mr. Clarke intended to carry out the new contract.

Judge Scott said, "I cannot understand how W. R. Clarke could insist on a change in the contract when it was B. R. Clarke who was building the road." Woods said the letter was written in good faith. He said he did not know what the standard of the Crown's Nest Pass road was until long after the A. & G. W. contract was signed. In fact, did not know what sort of road it was that A. & G. W. had agreed to build until Mr. Nell, of the Royal bank, wrote him and asked for the information.

In conclusion he said throughout the whole deal he had done his duty as best he could. Any mistakes or errors were those of judgment, not intent. The contract prepared by him represented the best he could do, having regard to the effect of making the best of the bargain made by the executive.

When Mr. Woods finished Mr. Waddell produced a lot of papers from G. D. Minty's files, containing a number of letters and telegrams from B. R. Clarke and W. R. Clarke, some telegrams from Mr. Minty to one or other of these men, and also a number of carbon copies of unsigned letters which were replies to communications of Clarke's, and which are conjectured to have been written by Minty.

One of these documents was a wire from B. R. Clarke to the effect that W. R. Clarke has concluded financial negotiations and that Mr. Minty was to see that no one interfered with them.

There was a communication to Clarke saying it would be good deal to leave mention of telegrams out of the documents with the government. The letter said: "Leave out mention of telegrams from the agreement least opposition members insist on a share in these." W. R. Clarke wired to Mr. Minty: "Friend already started east. Don't get tangled up in Winnipeg." This is dated March 30. On the same date a letter was sent Woods and Biggar were in Winnipeg, to Clarke to the effect that Messrs. Woods and Biggar were in Winnipeg, but he did not know when Mr. Cross would be along as he was busy with politics and was thinking of Honolulu or California for a rest, and says that action will be taken to uncover the swindlers.

railway director to be a director of the construction company, but it was necessary to take some chances.

On March 11 a letter went to James Fisher, attorney for J. D. McArthur, who was being considered as a member of the construction company, to the effect that if Clarke was not prepared to take some chances the business would never be done.

On October 18 Mr. Minty wired to Clarke that "Uncle" wanted all the honor and prestige. Another letter referred to the settlement of Woodman's claim for \$1,500.

On May 5 Mr. Clarke wired to Mr. Minty asking if it would be legal for him to charge a commission for selling the bonds if the proceeds of the commission went toward construction purposes. Mr. Minty wired: "Not feasible."

Mr. Clarke wrote explaining his plan to get a commission from the bond syndicate. Mr. Minty, in answer to Clarke's wire said it could not be done, as all the proceeds of the bonds were to go to the province.

Winnipeg, Apr. 24.—When the commission appointed by the Alberta government to inquire into the Great Waterways Railway deal opens its sessions in Winnipeg tomorrow, the witnesses who are wanted or some of them at any rate, will probably be on hand. This much was intimated by H. A. Robson on Saturday when he applied to Judge McDonald for a rescinding of the order compelling them to attend and give evidence.

His Lordship, after hearing the argument, reserved his decision. The order for the witnesses to appear before the commission is still in force.

If they fail to turn up or if after putting in an appearance they refuse to answer the questions or to produce the documents asked for, it will then be up to the commission and the commissioners will have to decide for themselves what are going to do about it. As Mr. Robson has intimated his intention to appeal in the event of the decision going against his clients, there is every prospect of a long legal fight before some of the witnesses are persuaded to answer any questions which they may not want to answer.

The constitutional point, the point which Judge McDonald is called upon to adjudicate, is one which involves the interpretation of the British North America Act, insofar as it relates to the respective jurisdiction of the provinces and the Dominion. It was contended by Mr. Robson that J. B. Coyne, who appeared with him, that the province of Manitoba cannot give power to a commission from Alberta or any other province to examine witnesses under oath in Manitoba; that such power can be given, if at all, only by the Dominion and that, as a matter of fact, the Dominion has not seen fit to do so.

On the other hand it was contended by Mr. Pitblado, representing the counsel for the Alberta commission, that the commission had the full powers of a properly constituted court; that it had made the request in the regular way as an order allowing it to examine witnesses in Manitoba and such order had been granted. Therefore, the only thing to do was to go ahead and examine the witnesses. If witnesses failed to appear when called upon, let the make the consequences.

There was considerable squirming between counsel at the opening of the hearing Saturday. Mr. Pitblado showed a desire to know just who Mr. Robson represented, but on this point he did not succeed in getting any satisfaction.

No Bores.
 Halifax, N. S., April 21.—The House of Assembly gave the prohibition bill its third reading at six o'clock this evening when it was sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence. That body took the bill up at 8 o'clock and by midnight had given it the first, second and third readings.

The liquor interests tried to get an amendment through the council requiring a three-fifths majority of the voters of Halifax in the referendum which shall take place in this city if it is to be brought under the act. The council refused, however, and it stands that a majority of the votes cast in this plebiscite for or against license shall be sufficient. The council made one amendment which provides that it shall be illegal under the act to form clubs to secure liquor for members.

Spanish Fortunes.
 Brandon, April 24.—It is stated here today that the Attorney-General's department has taken up the Spanish swindle scheme which has been heard of before. David Crystal, of Brandon, got a letter from an alleged imprisoned Russian in Madrid, asking aid to secure his liberty, in return for which Crystal was to get a portion of a big fortune. Crystal, on police advice, which was directed at a cost of four dollars and received full particulars and directions telling how to make the trip with twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, and where to stay in Chicago and New York on the way. It is believed from the letters that victims of the swindle are robbed and disposed of before ever leaving America, though the scheme is operated from Spain. Detective Brownlee placed the case before the Attorney-General's department this week, and says that action will be taken to uncover the swindlers.

DEATH OF MARK TWAIN
 World's Great Humorist Passes Away—Had Just Reached Home From a Trip For Health—Was Greatly Beloved.

Reading, Conn., April 21.—Mark Twain, beloved the world over because he made them laugh, is dead. He passed away without pain at 6:22 o'clock this evening in his country home, "Stormfield," back in the wild Tamarack Hills.

For five hours he had been unconscious and the end was almost noticeable. It was simply a cessation of the pulse and respiration.

At his bedside were his only living child, Clara, who is the wife of Oseip Gabriolowitch, the Russian pianist; Albert Bigelow Paine, his secretary and literary executor, who was almost a son to him; Doctors Edward Quinard and Robert Halsey, the heart specialists, who had kept him alive by stimulants for nearly 24 hours, and his servants, headed by "Old Tom," who for thirty years had been his housekeeper.

His last words were spoken at one o'clock to his daughter. What they were she only heard, for they were faint and almost inarticulate. Unable then to speak, he grasped a pad and pencil, the instinct to write seeming dominant even in the face of approaching senselessness.

He traced the words, "give me my glasses." And with the spectacles adjusted he gazed at the paper, placed his pencil to it as though to put down some farewell message, then his strength waned and the writing materials slipped from his grip.

He arched wearily at his daughter, then his head sank back to the pillow and he lapsed into the coma which ended in death.

The beloved humorist will be laid at rest in the family plot at Elmira, N.Y., where already have been buried his wife, his daughters, Susan and Jeanne, and his infant son, Langsorne. No date has been arranged yet for the funeral as it is uncertain whether or not there shall be a public memorial service in New York city.

"Mark Twain died well off, though by no means a rich man," said Mr. Payne tonight. "He left a great number of manuscripts, mostly unfinished, some recent, and others begun years ago, but he put all his affairs, literary and otherwise in perfect order."

The last bit of literary work from the pen that is now laid down forever was a chapter of the autobiography describing the tragic death of Jean Clemens. This was done in Bermuda recently, where Mr. Clemens was the guest of the American vice consul, Wm. H. Allen, whose young daughter, Helen acted as amanuensis.

The last work which Mark Twain gazed upon was Carlyle's History of the French Revolution, his favorite book, which was beside him on the bed when he died.

There were many callers at Stormfield today, but none save the dwellers there saw the patient. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Loomis, the former vice-president of the Lackawanna railroad, and the latter Mr. Clemens' favorite niece, heard of his death only as they were returning to New York. Such was the case too with Jarvis Langdon, a nephew.

Already scores of messages of sympathy have reached here from all parts of the country. There will be beyond doubt a universal tribute to the memory of Mark Twain.

The humorist, it may be said, welcomed death. On the way up from Bermuda he said to his secretary: "Albert, I scarcely believe we can make home. The Old Master seems determined to claim me while I'm on the ocean."

Then with his whimsical twister of mind he added: "And I a land lubber, it's tough, Albert."

Yesterday he said to his doctors: "May you do your best to keep me alive?" The land of the Tamarack Hills is all tears for Mark Twain tonight. When he wandered abroad in his white flannels he had fairy tales for the children and stranger yarns for the men. And youth and age laughed at him and with him and loved him as indeed did the whole world.

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LOST MONEY.
 Rogers' Wealth Much Less Than Expected.
 New York, April 22.—Henry Huddleston Rogers, who was credited with building up the Standard Oil's multi-millions, left for his heirs hard-ly a third of the immense fortune credited to him by Wall Street reports. In stead of \$100,000,000 which outsiders estimated as a conservative figure for the amount of the Rogers estate, the executors have estimated it as under \$30,000,000 and have paid a preliminary inheritance tax on this estimate.

Under the transfer tax law executors can obtain a discount of five per cent. by paying to the state comptroller what they estimate the amount of the total tax on the estate will be.

LAI D AT REST.
 Funeral Service of Great Humorist Marked by Simplicity.
 Elmira, N. Y., April 24.—Under a tent on the grassy slope of the Langdon plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, with rain beating fiercely against the canvas top, a little group of mourners silently watched today as the body of Samuel L. Clemens was lowered into an evergreen lined grave beside the bodies of his wife and children. He sleeps tonight under sod piled high with flowers.

From early morning the body has lain in the Langdon home, in the parlor, where forty years ago, he claimed his bride. Some of those who were at the wedding attended the funeral.

It was an assemblage of the family and of intimates, devoid wholly of intrusion of the curious.

As Mr. Clemens would have wished the service was simple. A preacher friend, the Rev. Samuel E. Eastman, of the Park Congregational Church, stood beside the open coffin and looked at the calm faced pillow there as he talked of the gospel of his life. An exceedingly sympathetic and fervent prayer with the speaker's voice close

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KANSAS CITY MURDER

Supposed to Have Killed Patient by Typhoid Germs Placed in Candy—Damaging Evidence.

Kansas City, Mo., April 22.—In the unfolding of the story of an almost conceivable series of heinous crimes which the sovereign state of Missouri has formally charged Dr. Bennett Clarke Hyde, with being the originator and the perpetrator, a new chapter details a plot to kill that is by far the most bizarre, the most astounding, the most cunning that has been laid against the rich young physician.

In the trial of Dr. Hyde for the murder of Colonel Thomas H. Swope, through the testimony of a woman on the witness stand, the state has charged "That Dr. Hyde placed the germs of typhoid fever in candy that he presented to one of his sister-in-laws. That the young woman ate of the candy freely and that exactly one week from that time she was stricken with typhoid."

This charge is entirely new, and coming as it did entirely unexpectedly, was the sensation of the day.

Anna Houlehan, a nurse in the Swope family, during the epidemic of typhoid that threatened the lives of seven or eight members of that family, gave the startling testimony late this afternoon. The prosecution will attempt to show by the testimony of experts that this candy was inoculated with typhoid germs of which Dr. Hyde is known to have bought a large quantity for "experimental purposes."

It will show by the testimony of experts also that it usually takes just seven days for the fever to develop after the inoculation of a poison with the fever germs.

From the lips of Nurse Houlehan the jury heard today the story of the death of Chrisman Swope and Dr. Hyde is formally charged with killing this young man.

It was a most damaging story that this nurse told.

Thus far the prosecution has offered evidence to show that Colonel Thos. H. Swope, the aged millionaire, was seized with a convulsion within twenty minutes after a mysterious capsule had been given to him either by or on the orders of Dr. Hyde, and that he died a short time later; that Chrisman Swope was seized with a convulsion within a few minutes after he had been given one of these capsules, and that Margaret Swope, too, had had a convulsion after having been given a capsule at Dr. Hyde's orders. In the latter case the does was not fatal.

Cyanide of potassium is supposed to have been in these capsules, but this is a statement for which no proof has yet been offered in open court.

Nurse Houlehan also told the story of the seizure of Margaret Swope, one of the daughters of the house, with one of these mysterious convulsions.

The more one hears of this case, and the mystifying of all cases and the further the entangling web of circumstantial evidence is wound round the physician, the more fascinating and unexplainable does it become.

Is it possible that one man could have so cunningly planned to kill an entire family and escape detection? These are the questions that keep recurring and recurring again to the mind. The dark clouds are hanging low over Dr. Bennett Clarke Hyde.

The circumstantial evidence against him, in so far as it has been presented, has made a deep impression upon the minds of the jury. The testimony of Miss Keller and Miss Houlehan has been convincing. This fact cannot be gainsaid.

And the presentation of the case has been begun.

Tomorrow Miss Houlehan will unfold another chapter in this most absorbing tale.

She will tell the jury of the strike of the nurses when they became convinced that there was murder being done in the mansion of many fatalities.

The nurses refused to longer attend their patients unless Dr. Hyde left the house.

That night the accused physician left the Swope family mansion and he has never returned to it to this day.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24.—In the weaving of the net of circumstantial evidence about Dr. Bennett Clarke Hyde, the Kansas City physician, a net which the state of Missouri believes will send Hyde to the gallows branded as one of the most monstrous criminals of this or any other age, the story to be told by "Young Tom" Swope, Hyde's brother-in-law, and a member of the family, on which Hyde is accused of having used desperate and cunning means to exterminate by the use of deadly drugs, such as poisons and disease germs, in this most absorbing tale.

Here is the story of "Young Tom" Swope practically as he is expected to tell it to the jury in the Swope murder trial before many days have passed.

"Up to December 18, 1909, notwithstanding all of the strange and unexplainable circumstances at my mother's home, I was in no way suspicious of Dr. Hyde. My mother by that time had become suspicious of him and the matter had been talked over.

"That night I had taken my sister to the house of a neighbor where she was to remain all night. At 8.30 o'clock I was on my way back to my mother's home.

"On Pleasant street I noticed a

GOV. HUGHES FOR BENCH

New York's Famous Governor Goes on United States Supreme Court Bench—A Popular Appointment.

Washington, April 25.—Governor Charles E. Hughes was today nominated by President Taft to succeed the late Justice Brewer of the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The nomination was received with favor on all sides in the Senate and prompt confirmation is expected.

The new justice will take his seat on the second Monday in October. Until that time by the consent of the President, Mr. Hughes will continue to exercise the functions of Governor of New York.

Though the appointment was not unexpected, the acceptance of Governor Hughes created a sensation in legal and political circles here. Politically, and it was from this angle that the appointment was first considered, it removes Hughes absolutely from politics, shatters whatever chances he may have had as a presidential possibility, lifts him out of the perplexed situation in New York and shifts the entire burden of the retention of the state in the Republican control to the shoulders of Theodore Roosevelt.

On the broader view, the effect that the appointment will have on the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases, and it may be later on an income tax proposition, opinion is divided tonight.

There is a well grounded fear that Hughes is one of those lawyers who are congenitally predisposed in favor of the vested interests. On the other hand eminent lawyers, such as Borah of Idaho, take the view the opinions formed when one is serving in a political office are frequently subject to change when one is completely removed by the atmosphere of the bench.

It was pertinently observed tonight also that President Taft had ample time to ascertain the views of Governor Hughes, and while no one would accuse the President of a purpose to "back" the Supreme Court, it is not beyond reason to suppose that he would seek judicial appointees who were in sympathy with his own legal views and opinions.

POST OFFICE REVENUE

Deficit is Not in West But in Maritime Provinces—Big Loss in Those Provinces.

Ottawa, April 24.—In dilating upon the enormous growth of the post office department, Postmaster-General Lemieux has given some illuminating information as to the proportion of expenditures to the postal revenues in the various provinces of the Dominion. Arguing against the reduction of the drop letter rate in post offices other than those situated in cities, from one cent to half a cent, Mr. Lemieux stated that no consideration could be given to any reduction in the postal rates because of the enormous expense entailed upon the department in opening up new offices in the western provinces. The expense, he led the house to believe, would produce a deficit in the department were it not made up by the surplus from some of the older provinces. But as promptly pointed out in answer to questions from the western members, including W. D. Staples, Dr. Martin, John Heron and Martin Burrell, this condition of affairs does not exist. Not only do the western provinces pay their own way in the maintenance of their post offices, but they contribute substantially to the maintenance of the department in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The increase in Post Offices.

Quite true there has been a remarkable growth in the number of post offices opened in recent years. Rapid development and increasing settlement have made big demands. In Ontario in 1896 there were 3,185 offices. Since 1896 there has been an increase of 54 offices. Ontario is a well settled province where new offices are not greatly in demand, and those which have been added were chiefly in New Ontario. In Quebec in 1896 there were 1,645 offices. Now there are 2,241. In Nova Scotia, there were 1,648 offices in 1896, and today there are 1,648. The growth in New Brunswick for the same period has shown an increase from 1,181 to 1,409, and that in Prince Edward Island from 389 to 467.

It is in the western districts that the chief increase is shown. In British Columbia there are 574 offices in 1896; today there are 871. In Manitoba and the North-West Territories there were in 1896, 699 offices. In Alberta there were in 1909 some 600 offices, and in one year there was an increase of 95, so that today there are 695 offices in Alberta. In Saskatchewan there are today 982 offices. All this development, quite as it should be, has, however, been no onerous load, as Mr. Lemieux would have believe to the department over the years he presides. The revenues have been quite the equal of the expenditures.

Revenues and Expenditures.

Here are the figures for the gross annual revenues and expenditures in the different provinces of the Dominion:

Ontario—Revenue, \$4,411,480; expenditure, \$3,564,000; percentage of expenditure to revenue, 80 per cent.

Quebec—Revenue, \$1,906,000; expenditure, \$1,751,900; per centage of expenditures to revenue, 92 per cent.

Manitoba—Revenue, \$951,965; expenditure, \$843,425; percentage of expenditure to revenue, 88 per cent.

British Columbia—Revenue, \$655,787; expenditure, \$636,339; 97 per cent. of the revenue was spent in the province.

But Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island come in on the debit side of the balance and spend 123 per cent, 129 per cent, and 153 per cent of the postal revenues collected in the respective provinces. The expenditure is only 80 per cent of the revenue. The surplus there, of course, owing to the enormous amount of revenue, represents a large sum of money. In Manitoba the expenditure is only 88 per cent of the revenue, and there is a good surplus there. Even in Saskatchewan, a province probably growing more rapidly than any other portion of the Dominion, the expenses are only 94 per cent of the revenue, while Alberta and British Columbia, probably the most difficult of all the provinces in which to provide good postal service, pays its way and has a surplus of three per cent.

ROMANCE OF BARRIE

Secures Divorce From His Wife and Then Assists Her and Her Next Husband—Gives Beautiful Home and Income.

London, April 25.—The romance of John Ruskin, his wife and Sir John Millais, one of the wonder stories of real life, in which Ruskin gave his wife to Millais, his friend, and still held that friendship dear, has been outdone by James H. Barrie, the author and playwright. Mr. Barrie, with all his fantasy, could not have conceived a more fantastic sitting than that in which he figures today.

The decree of divorce which he sought from his wife after he had discovered her infatuation for Gilbert Canon, a young dramatic critic, was made absolute today. Barrie had entreated his wife to return to him, offering any terms she might demand, but Mrs. Barrie would not listen to him.

With an absolute decree of divorce in his possession the attitude of Barrie toward his wife and the young man who had won her from him, underwent a complete change and today he appears in the role of good fairy to the young couple.

Much to the surprise of his friends who believed that the final separation from Mrs. Barrie would find him a morose and heartbroken man, he has taken the attitude of a generous patron of his wife and young Canon. He seems to be eagerly seeking what crumbs of happiness may fall to him by aiding the couple to a speedy wedding and giving them a fair start in life in the hope that he may count them friends and have the privilege of visiting them and enjoying their companionship.

Today, just after the divorce decree became absolute, Barrie voluntarily turned over to his former wife the deed of a beautiful home at Farnham and settled an income of \$750 a year on her for life. He had also made arrangements to facilitate the marriage of Canon and Mrs. Barrie and practically will act as the best man at the wedding.

Neither Mrs. Barrie nor Barrie would talk about their future today, but went away in a motor car.

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REGINA WAREHOUSE, 2133 SOUTH RAILWAY ST.

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.

Sale Under Distress Warrant

Under and by virtue of the conditions contained under a certain contract for the sale of goods, which contract will be produced at the time of the sale, made between Dan Monroe, of Saskatoon in favor of Gaar, Scott & Company, of Richmond, Indiana, one of the United States of America, and dated July 13th, 1907, default having been made in the payments thereunder, there has been set the interest of Dan Monroe in the under mentioned chattels, which are offered for sale on the 2nd day of May, A.D., 1910, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Gaar, Scott & Company, at the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, subject to a reserved bid.

30 H.P. Compound Engine with regular fittings and Plov Hitch.
One 40-46 Gaar, Scott Separator.
One Gaar, Scott Uncle Tom's Straw Stacker.
One Gaar, Scott Feeder.
One Perfection Welgher.
One Steel Tank.

GAAR, SCOTT & COMPANY,
Dated at the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan this 13th day of April, 1910.

And further take notice that all previous notices of sale herein served upon, or delivered to you are hereby wholly revoked and withdrawn.

GAAR, SCOTT & COMPANY.

NOTICE

Offers will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 27th day of May, 1910, for the purchase for cash of the following property, namely: Lots 5 and 9 in Block 10, subdivision of City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, being the northerly 18 acres of that portion of section 8A, Victoria District (now city) lying north of Lansdowne Road. The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

J. H. SPOONER,
Regina, Sask.

Protection to Loan

We have large sums of private and company funds to loan at lowest rates on the security of City and Farm Property. No delay. Mortgage signed when application made.

Embury, Watkins & Scott
Northern Bank Building.
1-13

THOS. WATT

Wholesale Liquor Store

TEMPORARILY REMOVED
to Watt Block, Broad Street

Fine Selection of Rare Wines and old Matured Whiskey.

ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS.

P. O. Box 454 Phone 15

Eggs For Hatching

From Choice Prize Winning WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$3.00 per fifteen.

T. A. McInnis
1937 Halifax Street. 504

steel arch in the usual way and another at a higher level at the top of the arch.

Paris surgeons recently removed a bullet from a soldier's heart, the operation being so successful that he was able to return to duty in a short time.

THE MARKETS.

Winnipeg, April 26.—The local grain market was worse than last week this morning. There was practically no demand for cash wheat at all, while there was no trade for export wheat. In spite of the bullish visible reports from the continent, wheat instead of going up, immediately started to drop at the opening of the market, and continued to do so till the close, April closing 1 1/2 below, May 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 below the previous close, and Chicago and Minneapolis followed practically the same route. Chicago closed, May 1 1/2 below, July 2c below, Sept. 1 1/2 below previous close, while Minneapolis may close 2 1/2 below, July 2 1/2 below, Sept. 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 below previous closing.

Winnipeg Cash Prices.

No. 1 Northern	95 1/2
No. 2 Northern	95 1/2
No. 3 Northern	95 1/2
No. 4 Northern	91 1/2
Rejected 1 1/2 Northern	93 1/2
Rejected 2 1/2 Northern	93 1/2
Rejected 3 1/2 Northern	92 1/2
Oats—	
No. 2 White C. W.	32 1/2

Winnipeg Options.

Wheat—	Open	Close
April	99	99
May	100 1/2	99
July	101 1/2	100 1/2
Oct.	94 1/2	94 1/2
Oats—		
April	32 1/2	32 1/2
May	33 1/2	32 1/2
July	34 1/2	34
Oct.	31	31 1/2
Flax—		
April	210	210
May	215	215
Oct.	162	162

Stock Market.

Choice export steers,	freight assumed	5.25@5.50
Good export steers,	freight assumed	5.00@5.25
Choice export heifers,	freight assumed	5.00@5.25
Choice butcher steers and heifers		5.00@5.30
Good butcher cows and heifers		4.00@4.50
Medium mixed butcher steers		4.00@4.50
Medium mixed butcher calves		3.00@3.50
Choice hogs		10.25@10.50
Choice sheep		6.00@6.50
Choice calves		4.25@5.50
Medium calves		2.50@3.00

NURSING MOTHERS
show the beneficial effects of

Scott's Emulsion

in a very short time. It not only builds her up, but enriches the mother's milk and properly nourishes the child.

Nearly all mothers who nurse their children should take this splendid food- tonic, not only to keep up their own strength but to properly nourish their children.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 25c. name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Book and Child's Book. Each book contains a Good Recipe.

SCOTT & BOWNE
123 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The Estevan flour mills have been sold to A. Evenden. Wadena citizens have subscribed \$4,500 toward a flour mill. The Carleton place voted down the proposition to establish a municipality. The street railway by-law in Moose Jaw was carried by an overwhelming majority. F. M. Tennant, Brampton, proposes to establish a sewer pipe plant in Estevan. Moose Jaw will likely adopt fast time from April 1st to October 1st in each year. W. Brown has been elected by acclamation to fill a vacancy in the Balgonie council. Professor Marshall, formerly of Queen's University, is now principal of Weyburn High School. Battledore farmers are experimenting with sugar beets. If successful, a Chicago firm will establish a factory. The Department of Agriculture is calling the attention of Local Improvement and Municipal Councils to the fact that weed inspectors should be appointed at once. Peter Erickson, living about ten miles south of Halibute, was suffocated by coal gas from a stove on Monday. His brother is in a serious condition and will likely die. The C.P.R. are anxious to retain a telegraph line to Prince Albert and on the expiration of their control of the present line, they may ask permission to string wires on the government line. A. K. Grayson killed News reached Moose Jaw on Saturday of the death of A. K. Grayson, one of the old timers of that district. He was killed at Williams' ranch by an unmanageable team. The deceased was a brother of Wm. Grayson, of Moose Jaw and was one of the most popular of the old timers in that city. Horses Burned Redvers, Sask., April 22—Yesterday a bad prairie fire started fifteen miles south, backed by a strong wind, and by evening was within four miles of town. Constable Gales of the R. N. W. M. P., with about 30 men and plows and teams went out and soon had the fire under control, but it required several hours' hard fighting and four horses attached to a plow were burned, the driver having to flee for life. Nearly Drowned Last week an employee in the C.P.R. survey staff on the Bulawa extension crossed the lake from Silton to Lumsden Beach. The craft was a frail one, and only fit for use along shore. He made the trip across through the floating ice. Returning, a fellow employee accompanied him. When about midway the craft filled with water, and the occupants were compelled to take to the water, clinging to the partially submerged vessel. By paddling and kicking one of them reached the shore on his hands and knees; the other chap was much more exhausted, and was brought ashore by those standing about. It was a close call for both. Saved The Child With a rope tied about his feet, Knute Anderson, of Kenmare, jumped head first into the well on his farm near Estevan to rescue his two year old son Walter from death. Hanging with his head just over the water, Anderson managed to secure the child in his arms and in that position he remained for twenty minutes while his wife went to get assistance to pull both out of the well. Upon the arrival of help from the neighboring fields it was necessary to force a larger opening at the top of the well before Anderson could be pulled out with the child in his arms. Mrs. Anderson became frantic with fear while her husband and child remained in their perilous position in the deep well. Body Found. Prince Albert, Sask., April 19.—Jas. Murray reported to the police that he came upon the skeleton of a man in the bush near the city. The police will search tomorrow for the skeleton. It is supposed to be the remains of William Wilkinson, who disappeared from here last May. Wilkinson, a homesteader, disappeared last spring and his brother reported his disappearance, stating he went out with a gun one Sunday morning and had not been seen after. Later, the brother's wife died, but before her death, she is said to have stated that the two brothers had gone out together, but her husband had returned alone. Later the widowed brother contracted typhoid fever and died in the Victoria hospital here and yet later the only child of this unhappy union died, the four deaths all happening within a year. Another brother lives in the Battledore district. Prairie fires so altered the scene that Murray was unable to immediately locate the spot where he saw the remains. Orange Celebrations County Master R. J. Rutledge and County Secretary W. J. Graham, of Youngs County, paid Carnduff L.O.L. a visit on Tuesday night in the capacity of their offices with a view of meeting with the officers of this (Souris) County, and arranging if possible with Souris, Youngs and Turtle Mountain counties for co-operation in holding the next three annual 12th of July celebrations. After considerable discussion by the members present it was decided that the idea was a good one, considering the fact that these three counties lay on the one line of railway thus affording the best means of train service for such co-operation which would mean greater financial success on such occasions. Upon motion of Bro. C. C. Smith, County Master N. Spencer was to do all in his power to assist in bringing about such an arrangement by accompanying County Master Rutledge to Killarney where they would meet the officers of Turtle Mountain County and endeavor to complete the arrangements on the following conditions: first, to celebrate in Youngs County in 1910; second, to celebrate in Souris County in 1911; third, to celebrate in Turtle Mountain County in 1912.—Gazette.

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NORTHERN TRAGEDY

A Prince Albert Family Almost Wiped Out—Discovery of Body of Missing Brother.

Prince Albert, Sask., April 20.—It looks very much as though another had been added to the list of Western Canada's mysteries, by the discovery here this afternoon of the body of William Wilkinson, who so mysteriously disappeared last May, shot clean through the forehead. There are several incidents connected with the disappearance, death and discovery of Wilkinson's body. Notice of his disappearance was given to the police by his brother Thomas four days after William disappeared. This same brother was shortly after brought into prominence by the death of his wife and child, starved and beaten to death, the woman averred on her deathbed, she even whispered to a neighbor that her husband had shot his brother. Search parties were gotten out to look for the deceased, but no trace was ever found. Then Wilkinson's child died and finally Thomas Wilkinson also went to his grave, typhoid fever carrying him off. The body was first found by an old man, James Murray, who casually told his neighbor, but neither of them thought of saying a thing to the police yesterday, and in the interval a bush fire had gone through that part of the country and when the old man went out to locate the body again it could not be found. Today, however, there was not much trouble. It lay about two hundred yards beyond the east fence of the exhibition grounds, in a little bluff not far from the beaten track. Why it should not have been found before is a mystery. How it got there is another one. For that body staring up to heaven with sightless eyes and arms extended and a revolver lying across the right breast never got into that position without assistance. It is no case of suicide. This is the opinion given by Dr. Shelly, who went out with Coroner Penfather, and others who saw the corpse. The flesh was, of course, quite gone, nothing but the bare skeleton lying, clothed as on the day Wilkinson disappeared. There is some discrepancy in the size of the boots and the color of his clothing. The body when found had a watch and some papers on it, but the latter badly exposed so as to be practically valueless for identification. No one has definitely sworn that this is the body of William Wilkinson, but there seems to be no doubt in the minds of the police. The story of the brother's jealous rage, so far as is known, over the tenth commandment. The supposed slayer coveted the homestead of deceased. There is another brother out in the Battledore country, who is sent for.

DIED OF RABIES

A Canadian Governor Was a Victim of Hydrophobia

That one of Canada's Governor-Generals once died from the effects of the bite of a mad dog, is an historical fact of which few people are nowadays aware. Yet this was the untimely end of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, who assumed the duties of Governor-General of Canada on the 29th day of July, 1818, and whose death occurred at Richmond on August 28, 1819. The story of his death is related in detail in May Busy Man's. It seems that the Duke had been making explorations in Upper Canada and after parting with Lord William and Lady Mary Lennox at Kingston, had gone to dine with a detachment of officers stationed not far from Richmond. This was on August 23, and on the 25th of the same month, the symptoms of that dreadful disorder which terminated three days later in his death first presented themselves. Early that morning he alarmed his valet by insisting that some trees near his window were people looking in, and when some water was brought to him he evinced great abhorrence at the sight of it. On several occasions that day and on the 26th the symptoms became but too obvious. So evident were they that a surgeon was sent for, who bled him, and his Grace found so much relief that he arose early the next morning, the 27th and proposed walking through the woods of the new settlement of Richmond. During the progress of the walk, a dog was heard to bark in the distance and his Excellency started to run at such a rate of speed that he was with difficulty overtaken. Just at the outskirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence and rushed into an adjoining barn, whether his dismayed companions followed him. The paroxysm was at its height, and they feared he would die. It was only with great difficulty that they succeeded in removing him to a miserable but in the neighborhood. While in this log hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire, and his Grace availed himself of these lucid intervals to write a letter to Lady Lennox. In it he expressed his conviction that his disorder was hydrophobia, and he reminded her how he had been bitten by a favorite dog at the Castle of St. Louis, five months before. The dog had subsequently gone mad, and the Duke felt irresistibly convinced of his own approaching fate. He recommended the line of conduct his children were to pursue in the painful situation in which his death would place them, and requested that he be buried like a soldier on the ramparts of Quebec.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

Contracts Are Let For Five Large Buildings—Great Attention Paid to Agricultural Work.

The tender of Smith Bros. & Wilson, contractors, Regina, for the erection of five of the Saskatchewan University buildings at a cost of \$600,000, has been accepted by the Board of Governors and approved by the Provincial Government. This amount does not include heating and ventilation, which will be dealt with separately. The five buildings are: The main college, to cost roughly about \$240,000; students' residence, agricultural engineering building, stock pavilion, power house, tunnels and fire protection system. It is expected that the contractors will commence work at once. The three smaller buildings are to be completed this fall and the college building and students' residence next year. The buildings will be collegiate Gothic in design, and in the judgment of one competent critic will present as finished a specimen of this style of architecture as can be found in the Dominion. Indeed, it will reflect the highest credit on the architects, Brown and Vallance, of Montreal, \$200,000 over 1908. At first sight these figures seem alarming, but Mr. Wilson explains that the increase is a matter of price, not of commodity. Since the people of England did not drink as much in 1909 as they did in 1908, they were actually money in pocket, and, on the whole, spent only \$216,000,000, a saving of nearly \$6,000,000. In other words, he says that if there had been no increase in the price, the actual reduction would have been more than \$21,000,000. Less Spirits Consumed. The great decrease was in spirits, of which the amount consumed was less by 7,000,000 odd gallons than the record for 1908. In beer the decrease amounted to 645,396 barrels; but there was an increase in wines amounting to 100,000 gallons. Temperance workers in the Old Country, therefore, do not hesitate to hail the Lloyd-George budget as an instrument of moral reform. Indeed, this feature of the bill was not disguised from the first, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer public admitted that purely as a revenue-producing measure his liquor taxes would be a failure, owing to the smaller consumption which they would be certain to bring about. But the Times is not disposed to give the Chancellor much credit, and while it concedes that some part of the diminution is due to enhanced prices, it maintains that the reduction is very apt to be effected in cases where it does "the least good." Changing Habits. Says the Times: "The man who is habitually temperate does not hesitate to reduce his consumption if he finds it is costing him more than he cares to spend; whereas the man who is habitually intemperate is just as habitually indifferent, so far as his means admit, to the cost of indulging his vice. But, if this be so, the increased abstinence of those who are habitually abstemious would hardly balance the continued excess of those who habitually exceed, unless the former were very largely in excess of the latter—that is, unless the number of the habitually intemperate is steadily on the decrease."—The Times points out that the reduction in the drink bill has been going on for several years; and ascribes it to "a continuous change in the habits of the people," and it adds that "if this reduction were to be progressively maintained, we should soon have no drink bill to pay at all." Britain's Drink Bill. What a long road Great Britain has to travel before this consumption is reduced may be inferred from the fact that 55 per cent. of the total population is liquor drinking, and that this 55 per cent. spends on an average of about \$31 a year on whiskey, beer and wine. This works out to about 30c a day, and the Times remarks with some satisfaction, that an expenditure of \$155,000,000 a year for a country like the United Kingdom is quite "compatible with the complete sobriety of every single person in the community who consumes alcohol at all." It will be admitted that any man would find it difficult to become intoxicated on an expenditure of 30c a day. Considering the amount of admitted drunkenness in the Old Country, the conclusion is irresistible that the average drinker must spend about ten days' allowance in the space of an hour or so. Temperance on the Move. For many years to come the United Kingdom must continue to be a great field for the efforts of temperance reformers; but that even these conditions are improving is almost universally admitted. Temperance is one of the slowest reforms to set in motion, but once well started its progress is often bewildering in its swiftness.—Toronto Mail and Empire. Fisher For Senate. Ottawa, April 19.—In the Senate today Senator Loughheed said he had noticed persistent rumors in the press that Hon. Sidney Fisher was to come to the Senate. His advent, Senator Loughheed said, would be hailed with satisfaction inasmuch as he would carry with him the important port-

LESS DRINKING

There is reason to believe that the people of the United Kingdom are steadily improving their position with regard to the consumption of strong drink. For several years past the most trustworthy statistics have pointed to a diminution of beer and spirits; and those for 1909 recently compiled for the London Times by Mr. George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, mark another decided reduction in the drink bill of Great Britain. The Times, which looks with not much sympathy upon the sort of temperance work in which the alliance is engaged, admits that the tendency of the people is toward greater sobriety.

What the Budget Did. On account of the budget, Mr. Wilson found great difficulty in estimating the actual expenditure on the consumption of liquor in the Old Country last year. This was due to the fluctuation of prices, and to the fact that the dealers attempted to forestall the Chancellor of the Exchequer by taking unusual quantities of spirits out of bond. However, making allowances for these factors, the secretary of the alliance finds that the increase in the retail price of spirits amounted to \$4,500,000, and the increase in the price of beer to \$750,000, making a total increase of \$5,250,000 over 1908. At first sight these figures seem alarming, but Mr. Wilson explains that the increase is a matter of price, not of commodity. Since the people of England did not drink as much in 1909 as they did in 1908, they were actually money in pocket, and, on the whole, spent only \$216,000,000, a saving of nearly \$6,000,000. In other words, he says that if there had been no increase in the price, the actual reduction would have been more than \$21,000,000. Less Spirits Consumed. The great decrease was in spirits, of which the amount consumed was less by 7,000,000 odd gallons than the record for 1908. In beer the decrease amounted to 645,396 barrels; but there was an increase in wines amounting to 100,000 gallons. Temperance workers in the Old Country, therefore, do not hesitate to hail the Lloyd-George budget as an instrument of moral reform. Indeed, this feature of the bill was not disguised from the first, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer public admitted that purely as a revenue-producing measure his liquor taxes would be a failure, owing to the smaller consumption which they would be certain to bring about. But the Times is not disposed to give the Chancellor much credit, and while it concedes that some part of the diminution is due to enhanced prices, it maintains that the reduction is very apt to be effected in cases where it does "the least good." Changing Habits. Says the Times: "The man who is habitually temperate does not hesitate to reduce his consumption if he finds it is costing him more than he cares to spend; whereas the man who is habitually intemperate is just as habitually indifferent, so far as his means admit, to the cost of indulging his vice. But, if this be so, the increased abstinence of those who are habitually abstemious would hardly balance the continued excess of those who habitually exceed, unless the former were very largely in excess of the latter—that is, unless the number of the habitually intemperate is steadily on the decrease."—The Times points out that the reduction in the drink bill has been going on for several years; and ascribes it to "a continuous change in the habits of the people," and it adds that "if this reduction were to be progressively maintained, we should soon have no drink bill to pay at all." Britain's Drink Bill. What a long road Great Britain has to travel before this consumption is reduced may be inferred from the fact that 55 per cent. of the total population is liquor drinking, and that this 55 per cent. spends on an average of about \$31 a year on whiskey, beer and wine. This works out to about 30c a day, and the Times remarks with some satisfaction, that an expenditure of \$155,000,000 a year for a country like the United Kingdom is quite "compatible with the complete sobriety of every single person in the community who consumes alcohol at all." It will be admitted that any man would find it difficult to become intoxicated on an expenditure of 30c a day. Considering the amount of admitted drunkenness in the Old Country, the conclusion is irresistible that the average drinker must spend about ten days' allowance in the space of an hour or so. Temperance on the Move. For many years to come the United Kingdom must continue to be a great field for the efforts of temperance reformers; but that even these conditions are improving is almost universally admitted. Temperance is one of the slowest reforms to set in motion, but once well started its progress is often bewildering in its swiftness.—Toronto Mail and Empire. Fisher For Senate. Ottawa, April 19.—In the Senate today Senator Loughheed said he had noticed persistent rumors in the press that Hon. Sidney Fisher was to come to the Senate. His advent, Senator Loughheed said, would be hailed with satisfaction inasmuch as he would carry with him the important port-



100% A YEAR For Twenty Years To Cow Owners

That's the marvelously good investment that nearly 1,200,000 satisfied users are finding the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR. With one or more cows the corresponding size of DE LAVAL separator saves its cost the first year, in more and better product and less labor, and it may be depended upon to go on doing so for twenty years, as there are already thousands of instances to prove. There's half this much saving in the use of a DE LAVAL, over inferior separators, while other separators last from six months to five years instead of 20 years. They lose half that might be saved while they do last. That's the whole separator story in a "nut shell" and the reason for the now nearly universal sale of DE LAVAL cream separators. A DE LAVAL catalogue may be had for the asking. Likewise the trial of a DE LAVAL machine. W. J. M. WRIGHT 1743 Rose St., Regina

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"The Royal Line" Inauguration of Fast Passenger Steamer Service, between Montreal, Quebec and Bristol. Magnificent Triple Screw Turbine Steamers. ROYAL EDWARD AND ROYAL GEORGE. Six passenger decks with elevator services. No vibration. Superior First, second, and third class accommodation. Fr. Bristol - Sailings - Fr. Montreal May 12 - Royal Edward - May 25 - May 28 - Royal George - June 5 - June 9 - Royal Edward - June 23. For rates and reservations apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agency, or to W.M. STAPLETON, Gen. Agent, Passenger Dept., Room 64, Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.

NO JOKE

A Maple Creek Farmer in Trouble At Medicine Hat

Maple Creek, April 22—Two weeks ago a man was found lying unconscious in the ball grounds at Medicine Hat, and was removed to the hospital. When he revived he stated he was a land-seeker, and had gone for a walk with a couple of strangers during the night. He had taken a drink or so from a bottle which they carried and the effect was such that he remembered nothing more until he found himself in the hospital with his pockets emptied of several hundred dollars. He gave his name as Geo. Johnston of Minot, N.D. The statement that there were men in the city of the character described put Chief McLaughlin on his mettle, as such gentry are a dangerous element in a community. The investigations which were set on foot, however, turned out somewhat different to what might have been expected. The sick man, it transpired, wasn't Johnston, of Dakota, at all, but W. A. Engleke of Maple Creek who had come up to the Hat for a bit of a time and had become paralyzed—not with knock out drops but with ordinary tanglefoot. When the facts of the case were brought home to him, he thought he had "put one over" on the police and hospital authorities by playing possum until he got over the effects of his spree. The chief couldn't see the joke, however, and when Engleke came before Magistrate Kealey he found a bill for \$21.75 facing him for doctor's, ambulance and hospital fees and other incidentals. A telegram to the Creek for funds brought no response and the prisoner, who owns land there was allowed until Saturday to go down and get the money.

DAMAGE BY BEAVER

Government Investigating the Damage Done by the Beaver.

Owing to the strict preservation by the government, the beaver which at one time was in danger of becoming extinct, has multiplied to such an extent as to cause grave concern among the farmers in the southern part of the province. Numerous complaints have been reaching the department of late as to damage done by flooding caused by these industrious little workers damming up the waters of creeks, particularly in the Esterhazy district along the Cut Arm creek. The preservation of these animals was not altogether a matter of sentiment, because by damming up water they prevented many streams going almost dry in the summer. In this way they are an advantage in the dry prairie country. In the early days of the Hudson's Bay Company in order to prevent the wholesale destruction of beaver, the price of beaver skins was reduced and the number to be sold at each trading post limited. Following the introduction of fur trading the beaver was threatened with extinction, when the government stepped in and passed a restrictive measure. The western provinces, since their formation, have

PILES CURED AT HOME

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

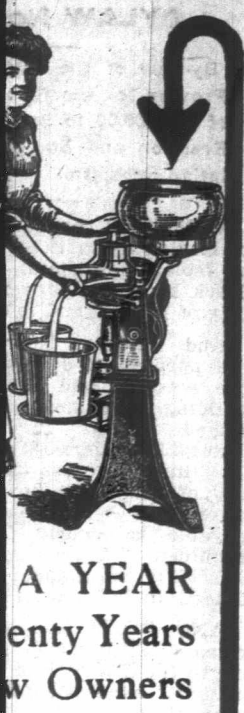
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Mason & Risch Pianos. SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME. ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT. Factory Branch SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.

Prices of Eggs. Ottawa, April 21.—The April number of the Labor Gazette contains further inquiry which is being considered by the Labor Department into prices and the cost of living. The figures given this month deal with the wholesale prices of dairy products and fish. They show that dairy products were at their lowest in 1906-7 and highest in 1908, when the general level was 36.3 per cent. above the average for 1908-9. The prices in 1909 were slightly lower than in 1908, though eggs were considerably higher, being 71.5 per cent. above the average for the last decade. Since 1897 the price of eggs has advanced approximately 122 per cent. In the case of dairy products generally, prices have advanced 46.6 per cent. since 1897. In fish there has been a similar rise of prices, the average being 34 per cent. higher in 1909 than in the decade 1890-1899. The lowest year shown is 1892, since when prices have advanced 40.8 per cent. Work has been begun on a vast enterprise for the reclamation and irrigation of 12,500,000 acres of land in Mesopotamia. PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patents secured by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon request. Motion & Motion, Reg'rs., New York, London, Montreal, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

folio of Agriculture. The Senate in the past had two cabinet ministers among its members. He asked if the report was true. Sir Richard Cartwright said he would not advise Senator Loughheed to place too much reliance on what the papers said, particularly the opposition papers, as to the intentions of the government. "Our intention," he said, "would be given to the desirability of enlarging the government representation in the Senate. It would be a pleasure to him to have a colleague in the Senate." As to the rest of the question, Sir Richard said Senator Loughheed would have to wait until the government had time to consider the important question he had raised. It was with edge of the spear, who had spent active life reared to char into steam transportation sand miles n highways of resping the r in the wester beam given of the Indians of main. So gr desire in the e personal exper dition to cond permen from the world over th at his person The party will time they lea will require a make the jou ney! By stage a trip of some is no becomer army and row can frontier b attempting to llin in advanc now thinks th the eyes of th such an angle ate the value. Heating a shovel will free able otherwise



THE MAN IN PUBLIC EYE

Sketch of Northern Alberta Pioneer—Now Prominent in Railway Scandal—Was Member of Coxe's Army.

Edmonton, April 21.—James K. Cornwall, member of the Alberta legislature for Peace River, who is the central figure in the curious muddle over the granting of a \$7,000,000 bonus by the provincial government for the construction of the Great Waterways railway into the edge of the Arctic circle, is an example of the possibility afforded by the Great Lone Land. Today he is a man of enormous wealth, the chief factor in many projects, all depending more or less on the development of the great resources of the remote north.

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Advertisement for Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, featuring an image of the product and text: 'No Alum', 'Fifty Years the Standard', 'Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER', 'Made from Grapes', 'Highest award Chicago World's Fair', 'No Lime Phosphate'.

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CONSULT THE EXECUTIVE

President Gates Issues Call for Executive to Prepare Information for Commission — Information Wanted.

President Gates of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has written the following letter and enclosed a memorandum in E. W. Green, secretary of the association, regarding the elevator fight at the present time. The views of Mr. Gates, as well as the memorandum of "What We Want" are of considerable interest to farmers and readers generally. They are published in the last issue of the Grain Growers' Guide, as follows:

Fillmore, April 9, 1910. F. W. Green, Esq., Secretary G.G.A.: Dear Sir,—In considering what action should be taken by our Association in respect to the commission of enquiry regarding elevators and other matters concerning the disposition of the grain crop of the Province of Saskatchewan, we are in a very different position to that occupied by the Manitoba Association prior to the passing of legislation on the subject by the Manitoba legislature.

We, as an association, have not been invited to confer with the government, even so far as I am aware, especially asked as an association to submit any proposal or evidence to the commission. Nevertheless, I think it will be generally expected that the executive of our association should prepare and submit to the commission definite proposals. It is well known what we want and our demands and requests have been repeatedly stated in general terms, and with more less explanatory detail.

I am of the opinion that we should reiterate our wishes with all the force at our command, and am of the opinion, also, that we should elaborate details as to what we consider practicable and satisfactory methods of achieving our ends. While in the past we have struggled for the principle, and while the ultimate fixing of details rests necessarily with the legislature, it seems strange to me that the settings of the commission afford us no opportunity of advantageously placing publicly on record any of the essential features of any system which may be adopted by the government as to the outcome of the report of the commission. We have the opportunity properly used of influencing that report by the submission of carefully considered, reasonable and practical proposals.

Perhaps the best way would be to submit the evidence to the commission, a memorandum which should be the official evidence of the executive, and which memorandum should be drawn up at a meeting of the executive on the day of the convenient time next month. This would give time to collect the latest available statistics as to number of elevators, amount to grain handled, information re farmers' elevators, etc.

Further, that each member of the executive and each member of the Association be urged by circular to all sub-associations, and by state-ent in the official organ, to give whatever information is at their disposal to the commission as individuals. When one knows to the full scope of the enquiry, the executive should decide what evidence they could offer on other subjects, and take steps to present the same. In the meantime I have prepared the enclosed memorandum which you might submit to the executive for their consideration preliminary to the suggested executive meeting.

This memorandum is not to be considered complete, but merely suggestions of some points upon which you ought to be agreed. Yours very truly, JOHN F. GATES, What We Want.

Storage and shipping facilities independent of and separate from the buyers and of dealers in grain, where the identity of the grain may be preserved absolutely and without question until the same is sold, if the owner so desires; and where the weight will be correct and be the full weight after cleaning, less a uniform dockage set by law to provide for shrinkage and handling; and where a method of sampling is followed that will enable the grade to be determined in advance of shipment when necessary; and further that the certificate of the elevator operator with grade attached be such that under the system adopted it shall be recognized as negotiable to the same extent and in the same manner as a bill of lading.

That direct loading from platform and siding into cars be continued as at present. That no expropriation clause be incorporated in any act of the legislature establishing or authorizing government ownership and operation of elevators. That the government at every point where application is made by a sufficient number of farmers to warrant the necessary expenditure, provide either by the erection of new premises or by purchase and alteration of existing privately-owned elevators, the accommodation asked and operate the same.

That the system provide for cleaning grain at point of reception. That the system be operated by a commission, the form and method of appointment of such commission to be:

As it is almost a certainty that any government will demand some form of guarantee from farmers that an elevator service will produce a revenue sufficient to provide expenses, upkeep and sinking fund, it would be well to decide what would be reasonable and acceptable to both the government and our members. A hard and fast agreement such as was demanded by the Manitoba bill would undoubtedly be unpopular and tend to defeat the success of the measure.

RESIDENCE DYNAMITED

Young Woman Arrested Charged With Deed—Supposed to be Revengeing Herself on Former Sweetheart.

Prairie City, Iowa, April 24.—Suspected of having set off a charge of dynamite, which tore almost to atoms the magnificent residence of Jesse A. Quick, a wealthy farmer, living three miles east of this city, at midnight last night, Miss Mary Guthrie, of Carthage, Ill., was arrested at an early hour this morning. The occupants of the house miraculously escaped injury.

The house was valued at \$12,000. In the Quick home, and in a bedroom on the second floor nearest the charge of dynamite, were Dr. Alexander Hall, of Colfax, a former suitor of Miss Guthrie, and his young wife, formerly Miss Myrtle Quick, whom he married recently. It is understood here that at one time Miss Guthrie and Dr. Hall were engaged to be married, and that her disappointment at his marriage with Miss Quick might have induced the alleged attempt at revenge.

The two were former students at Wetmore College, Nevada, Mo. According to the officers here, Miss Guthrie arrived in the city on Friday night and secured apartments at a hotel. It is claimed that during her stay here, whenever she appeared on the streets she was always heavily veiled and wore dark glasses. Saturday afternoon late she hired a livery team and was driven out in the country. She asked the driver to tell her the names of all the farmers along the road and when he pointed out the Quick home Miss Guthrie is said to have told him to return to his work, that she could find her back without trouble.

Six hours later an explosion wrecked the entire home. The roof was torn off, the entire front was blown to pieces and every wall in the house was damaged. When arrested early this morning Miss Guthrie declared that she had been out walking and had lost her way. A glove which Miss Guthrie is said to have brought here was picked up on the front lawn of the Quick home. Nothing is known here of Miss Guthrie or her family.

ESTIMATES. Amounts for Western Expenditure in Supplementary Estimates. Ottawa, April 20.—Hon. W. S. Fielding this morning tabled the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year totalling \$5,143,781. The main estimates were for \$100,485,173, making a grand total of \$105,611,254. Of supplementaries tabled today, \$3,813,781 will be charged to consolidated fund and \$1,489,300 to capital account. They included the following items of proposed expenditure:

Construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, \$500,000; construction of Quebec bridge, \$500,000; Port Arthur and Port William harbor improvements, \$100,000; to provide for the expenses of the Conservation Commission, \$35,000; Calgary immigration building, \$10,000; Calgary public building, additions to fittings, \$7,000; Edmonton public building, revoted, \$25,000; Indian road forest nursery station, improvement of fireman's residence, \$5,000; Lethbridge custom house and Dominion lands office, \$20,000; Moose Jaw, new public building, \$50,000; Prince Albert Dominion lands registration office, improvements, \$2,000; Saskatoon, purchase of land for public buildings, \$35,000; Yorkton public building, revote, \$10,000.

Rogers Interviewed. London, April 21.—Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, in an interview said that if Mr. Balfour's policy of free colonial wheat was carried out Canada's progress in the next decade would be tenfold that of the last decade, while the food of Great Britain would be cheaper. The millers and bakers associations are disagreeing on the question of the price of flour if a duty is imposed on foreign wheat. The millers have agreed to accept a reduction or an increase at the rate of five pence per 120 pounds of flour for every three pence per hundred weight alteration in the duty on wheat. The bakers, however, have declined to fall in with this proposal and have decided to rely on the provisions of the financial act which may make such decided changes in the duty to deal with any dispute regarding the cost of flour which may arise therefrom.

Rumors of Election. Ottawa, April 21.—Rumors of a Dominion election this fall are being generally circulated, though by no means verified. The recent copious campaign speeches of four members of the cabinet, the proposed transcontinental tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. G. P. Graham and Hon. W. S. Fielding, the rapidly accumulating scandals of the National Transcontinental, the significance of the supplementary estimates, which are being distributed where they will do the most political good, and fear of the west, are given as indications and reasons why the present government may go to the people.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever the next day. Yours very truly, T. G. McMULLEN.

Another Stamped to Gold Fields in Alaska. Stewart, B. C., April 19.—An Alaska boom camp which is already creating tremendous excitement, has sprung up at the mouth of Salmon River, about two miles from Stewart on the Alaska side of the boundary line. About 1,000 lots have been staked by squatters, and there promises to be a merry war over claim-jumping.

There is no official government survey, but in order to prevent confusion the squatters have organized a sort of vigilance committee to band together and stand off squatters who try to jump the claims of original settlers. Rys and Barber, surveyors, of Ketchikan, have been engaged to lay out a townsite. The Vigilant, a boat belonging to the Ketchikan Power Company, has brought a pile-driver and this is now at work driving piles into the tide flats on which the town is located. Squatters are working night and day building such rude abodes as they think will hold good as title to their lots.

The first staking done was by a crowd from Ketchikan. The news of what was transpiring soon reached Stewart, and about 100 people went immediately to the scene and staked lots, so that within a few hours the length and breadth of the Salmon River flats were bristling with stakes like the bac kof a porcupine. At a subsequent meeting of squatters the embryo city was named Portland City, and the squatters broke champagne on their stakes at the christening. A report has come from Ketchikan that people are crowding from all over Alaska, the story of rich surfaces showing up in the Salmon River valley having spread quickly.

SUICIDED. Body of a Man Found in Bush Near Winnipeg. Winnipeg, April 24.—With his throat cut from ear to ear, to a depth which almost severed his head from his shoulders, the body of a man supposed to be that of Charles A. Moore, formerly foreman of a wood cutting gang near Melson, was found in the bush beyond Elmwood yesterday afternoon by two boys, John and Henry Scoran. It is probable the man had been dead for a week, but the body was in a good state of preservation owing to the recent cold spell. It is thought starvation drove the man to suicide, as the body was badly emaciated and the stomach had sunk into the spine. Nothing with which the self murderer could have been committed was found in the vicinity of the body, but Coroner Inglis states the man had probably walked a hundred yards or more with his head literally hanging to his body by a single vein. When found the body presented one of the most gruesome sights seen in Winnipeg for some years.

Will Visit West. Ottawa, April 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier today promised a deputation of the Liberal members from Western Canada that he would spend two months on a political tour of the west during the coming summer. Since 1896 the Premier has not visited the western half of the Dominion in a political sense, owing to the exigencies of constant demands on his time at the capital, coupled with three imperial conferences and other public missions during the parliamentary recesses.

Advertisement for 'The Man in Public Eye' featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'A YEAR Twenty Years of Owners', 'The Man in Public Eye', 'Sketch of Northern Alberta Pioneer—Now Prominent in Railway Scandal—Was Member of Coxe's Army'.

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Local and General

W. T. McKennie, Weyburn, is a visitor in the city.

Regina building permits for April will be nearly \$300,000.

Alderman Martin is visiting eastern cities on a business trip.

Servant Girl Wanted—Apply to Mrs. H. W. Laird, Regina.

A public meeting will be held on Friday evening to discuss bylaws.

The G. T. P. have asked the C. P. R. for running rights over their tracks into the city.

Regina baseball team will reach home on Tuesday, and the season will open on Wednesday.

The scarlet fever epidemic has been checked, and the public school will re-open tomorrow morning.

A company is being organized to erect a large hotel in Moose Jaw. It will be conducted without a bar.

The council have authorized the expenditure of \$615 for a horse and rig for the chief of the Fire Brigade.

Dr. Seymour has gone to Maple Creek to superintend the action taken to control the smallpox outbreak.

A. W. Westgate and S. Stevenson, of Watford, Ont., were among the arrivals in the city from the east last Friday.

Editor Williams of the Indian Head Prairie Witness, was in the city on Friday looking over his property in this city.

Chief Justice Wetmore is conducting court at Moosomin, and Judge Lamont is presiding at the Prince Albert Court.

Whitmore Bros. are erecting a building on Scarth Street, immediately south of the Heintzman building. It is understood that it will be used as a drug store.

Mrs. A. A. Suckles, formerly of Regina, died at her home in Raddisson yesterday morning. She spent the winter at her people's home in Michigan, and died a week after her return to Raddisson.

On Monday the Works Committee of the City Council discussed the necessity of a resurvey of the city. Mr. Reilly estimated that it would \$4,500. The committee will recommend the City Council to undertake the work.

Dr. A. Gregor Smith has purchased lot 26 in block 285 on Hamilton St., opposite the City Hall, and intends to commence the erection of a two or three story brick block in a few weeks to be completed by August of this year. The lower floor will be used for store purposes and the upper will be fitted for an up-to-date dental office and other offices of different kinds. The price paid was about \$11,000 being practically a cash deal.

Realizing the growing importance of Regina as a wholesale and retail centre, the Canadian Northern Railway has decided to appoint a permanent freight traffic representative in this city. Mr. Hill, who has had his headquarters at Regina as travelling freight agent, and his successor, who will reside in the city permanently, will arrive in a few days. This arrangement will prove of great benefit to the freight interests of the Canadian Northern and their patrons at this point.

The Western Amusement Company, who have already eight branches established in the province, have leased the old Gratton school on Cornwall street and are fitting it up for the purpose of conducting a vaudeville house. Some two hundred seats are expected from the east at an early date, and it is proposed to have the opening on May 7. G. E. Reid, formerly connected with the Willson Stationary Co. of this city, is the secretary of the Western Amusement company. They are making personal application to the city council for a permit.

A meeting of the executive committee of the diocese of Qu'Appelle was held Wednesday in the city, when there were present the Bishop of Qu'Appelle (president), Dean Johnson; Rural Deans Pratt (Howard), Cornish (Yorkton), C. Williams, (Moosomin), Canon Hill, and the Rev. Douglas Biggs; H. H. Campkin (Diocesan Treasurer), and R. B. Gordon (Indian Head), G. Spring Rice (Pense), H. D. Pickett (Moose Jaw), J. R. Pevegrert and J. R. C. Honeyman (Regina). The business chiefly consisted in the considering of reports from the various deaneries and the making of grants to parishes.

Sunday Cars. One of the chief objections to the street railway franchise is the question of Sunday cars. Mr. O'Grady, who has secured the franchise, claims that Sunday cars wouldn't pay. He announces his intention to construct radial lines, which will be a boon to this city.

Wireless Station. Dr. de Forest spoke before the Canadian Club in Regina last week and announced that a wireless station would be established here. Since then application has been made to the city for property on which to erect

NOTICE

A Public Meeting

of the burgeses of the City of Regina will be held in the City Hall Auditorium on

Friday Next at 8 o'clock p.m.

to consider the By-laws to be voted on on May 6th next

R. H. WILLIAMS, Mayor.

Regina, April 26th, 1910.

the plant. This will be the only station in this province.

Regina-Griffin Line. Plans have been filed by the C. P. R. for their entrance into the city of the Regina-Griffin line. The road will pass through the Armour-Broder Annex and will cross Toronto, South Railway, Montreal, Tenth, Quebec and Winnipeg streets. The City Council withheld approval until the street railway plans were filed.

Automobile Tours.

The local option party intend carrying on an aggressive campaign this summer. A series of automobile tours have been arranged. Rev. Harrison Jones will have charge of them in the north, and Mr. Keenleyside in the south. Many prominent speakers will take part, among others being Dr. Chown, Dr. Shearer, S. F. Spence, Toronto; Rev. Sam Small, Dr. Pidgeon, Mrs. Robinson, and Judge Pollock.

Dismissed From Force.

F. Jones, one of the R.N.W.M.P. cooks, was this past week fined \$200 and dismissed from the force at the local barracks. Convicting evidence showed that Jones had distributed liquor among his fellow men and several flasks of whiskey were found in his position. It is rumored that two other men who had purchased liquor from the cook were treated in the same manner, but accurate confirmation of this fact was not obtainable.

Judge Brown.

Monday morning Judge Brown took the chair as judge of the Supreme Court of this province. There were a larger gathering of the legal profession. F. W. G. Haultain extended to the new judge the congratulations of the Regina Bar and the Law Society of Saskatchewan. The new judge in replying spoke of the pleasant relationships that had existed between him and the members of the Bar, and hoped for a continuance of the same.

License Board.

The license commissioners, John R. Bunn, Milestone (chairman), F. J. Mellicke, Dundurn, and Hugh Armstrong, Regina, had three applications before them Tuesday, two for transfers and one for a new license. The application of M. M. Connaty for a transfer in respect of the hotel at Kenaston was recommended, while that of Spencer C. Field, Hague, was refused on the ground of the applicant's unfitness. R. F. Rae, Loreburn, applied for a license for his hotel. The application was adjourned for further consideration at the annual meeting of License Commissioners to be held at Moose Jaw on May 5th.

J. S. LARKE DEAD.

Canada's Veteran Trade Commissioner in Australia Dies at Sydney. Ottawa, April 24—F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce, has received a cable message from Sydney, New South Wales, conveying news of the death of J. S. Larke, who since 1894 has been Canadian trade commissioner at Sydney.

Mr. Larke, who was Canada's first permanent trade agent and one of the most capable men in this branch of the public service, was seventy years of age and a widower. He was for many years a resident of Oshawa, where he owned and edited the Vindicator. Mr. Larke enjoyed something of a reputation as a platform speaker, an accomplishment which contributed to his value as an exponent of Canada's trade interests. Two years ago he visited Canada and addressed the boards of trade of large cities on Australian trade conditions and opportunities for development of Canadian exports to the island continent. His reports to the department were well written and contained a great deal of information of value to Canadian exporters.

Mr. Larke was Canadian commissioner at Chicago world's fair in 1893, the year before he was sent to Australia on recommendation of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who during the course of a visit to Australia saw the possibility of a development of trade between that country and Canada.

Ministers for West.

Berlin, Ont., April 25.—The stationing committee of the Evangelical conference reconvened tonight. The ministers in the northwest district are stationed as follows: Northwest district, Rev. L. H. Wagner, P. E.; Winnipeg, E. J. Bechtel; Neudorf, H. J. Holtzman; Regina, S. F. Brown; Kenaston, W. J. Fiddes; Rosthern, L. Amacher; Medicine Hat, J. S. Damm and supply; Didsbury, G. S. Finkbeiner; Sibertville, Hy. Abel; Warner, M. J. Connor, A. McCrachen and A. T. Nash; Milk River, A. J. Clemens; Melville, J. S. Burn; Swift Current, F. A. Zeller and supply; Castor, F. E. Martin; Edmonton, to be supplied.

THE REGINA TRADING COMPANY, Limited OUR DOLLAR OVERALLS

NOT how cheap, but how good is always our aim in buying Overall. We have made a special effort to secure the best possible Overall at \$1.00, and in spite of the advance in cottons we have been able to secure a very large consignment of the same old reliable quality at the same price—\$1.00. We contracted for them in large quantities, and took advantage of a favorable opportunity to get the raw material as low as it has been for a number of years. But we haven't lowered the standard of the making or the material. Try a pair of our \$1.00 Overall and you will have no other.

Carhartt Overall. We carry a full range of this famous make in all sizes from 32 to 50. Per garment, \$1.25

The Art Shoe. An Exclusive High-Grade Shoe for Women. The Art Shoe is a high class shoe at a medium price, combining style, wear and comfort. In Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Chocolate Kid and Tan Calf. We are Sole Agents for Regina. In a Vici Kid Blucher Balmoral, Patent Tip, flexible single sole \$3.50. In a Vici Kid Blucher Balmoral, Patent Tip and Rubber Heels, a very comfortable shoe, at \$4.00. In a Tan Calf Blucher Oxford, Slip Sole \$3.50. In Chocolate Kid Blucher Oxford, Slip Sole, at \$3.50. Dongolo Kid Oxford, Slip Sole, Patent Tip \$3.00. Patent Colt Blucher Oxford, flexible slip sole, at \$3.50. Chocolate Kid Blucher Boot, with flexible sole \$4.00.

Men's Egyptian Balbriggan Underwear. 75c Per Suit. Compare this Balbriggan Underwear with any anywhere at \$1.00. Go where you may—You'll come back to the big Men's Store for real value and best comfort. All sizes in Natural, Pink and Silver Grey shades. The same garments that every other store in town is selling for \$1.00. Our price: Per Suit 75c. Per Garment 40c.

Men's Work Gloves. Men's Canvas Work Gloves—our special value 4 pair for 25c. Men's Unlined Work Gloves, made of soft pliable leather, special value, per pair 50c. Men's Genuine Horsehide Gloves, out seams, soft and pliable, heat and water proof, special, per pair \$1.00.

Working Shirts. Men's Work Shirts, nicely made of good quality colored cotton, light and dark shades, including some black with white stripes extra strongly made and 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—Special 75c. The Railroad Shirt—The H. B. K. Shirt and other standard makes at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

An Extra Special Treat Pure Maple Syrup. Imported right from the Sugar Maple bushes of old Ontario. If you have been using something "just as good" come on in now and get a gallon of this Simon-pure syrup and know what real maple flavor is.

Stephens' FLOOR PAINT. Buy a can or two of Stephens' Floor Paint and a flat bristle brush—and waterproof your floors. Stephens' Floor Paint sinks into the pores of the wood, hardens the floor, and makes it moisture-proof. Soap and water soon soften and discolored an unprotected floor—but only improve the appearance of a Stephens' protected floor. And you can realize how much easier it is to mop off the smooth, hard, durable, painted floor, than to scrub a soft, rough, splintery, unpainted one. Every Can Guaranteed. We Are Sole Agents.

SILKS. Everything Calls for Silks. To be strictly up-to-date you must have a dress, a coat, or at least a waist or two of silk. These are the most popular ones. Raw Silks in two weights for spring or summer shirt waist suits, coats and wraps. In 20 different shades, 26 in. wide. Very specially priced at per yard 75c. Moire Silks for fancy dresses and blouse waists. Very popular in new colorings and guaranteed fast colors and pure silk. In old rose, pale blue, navy, cadet blue, green, wistaria, brown, black and white. Very special at per yard 75c. Fancy Satin Stripe Voile—The new fancy waist material. Voiles are strongly in fashion's favor this year and we recommend this in cadet, champagne, reseda, black and navy, 28 inches wide and nice patterns at per yard 60c.

OUR SPECIAL \$2.00 HAT FOR MEN. Men! Don't fail to see our special Soft Felt Hat at \$2.00. It is the biggest value yet in a fine Fur Felt, well made and blocked in all the newest shapes, all sizes and the newest colors and black, at very special value \$2.00.

Why Risk Your Furs? Nothing does more damage to furs than dust and moths. One moth will do more damage than a whole winter's wear. Store your furs in one of BELL'S FIBRE MOTH-PROOF BAGS. They are absolutely guaranteed to be moth and dust proof. For the balance of this season we will clear out our Moth Bags at 50c each—regardless of size or cost. Get a Supply of Moth Balls now—Lowest Prices in town in the Drug Store.

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

FARM COMMENT

Care of Horses' Shoulders.

One of the most important things to be considered at the beginning of the season's work on the farm is the horses' shoulders. A horse with sore shoulders is not fit to work, and it ought to be considered by the driver as something to be ashamed of. It is needless, expensive and inhuman. All that is required to prevent galling is watchfulness on the part of the driver.

In the first place have properly fitting collars and harness properly adjusted to the collar. In many cases the draft is too low, and all that is needed to remedy is to drill holes higher and raise the staples. Many horses necks are injured by having the harness so tight on top that the neck is pinched. As a rule, when you find a horse with white hairs on the upper part of his shoulders you will find the harness are too tight on top.

Secondly, do not try to do a full day's work at first; try doing half a day's work the first day and gradually increase the work during the first week. Wash the shoulders after working with cold water. Keep a pall and cloth at hand and the washing will only take a few minutes. See that the whitenecks are so arranged that there is not more pressure on one shoulder than the other. Keep the collars clean and comfortable. If pads are used they ought to be washed once a week during the summer. Pelt pads are easily washed with warm water and soap by using a scrubbing brush. Do it on Saturday evening. Before using brush well and beat with a switch and the (pads) will be found as soft as new.

Always unharness the horses at noon during the hot weather, and rest collars in sun to dry, and brush the necks. You have noticed how it settles the feet after harrowing to remove the boots. Then think of the horse. If you have a man who does not understand the care of horses, try and teach him. He is human and will soon get interested in the animals and take a pride in his team. Once he feels that way they are safe, if you will continue to give him instructions. Remember the manner of showing the man has a good deal to do with his learning.

If at any time a spot on the shoulder is dry and hot when the rest of shoulder is wet, or a spot wet when rest is dry attend to it at once. Bath with cold water and remove the pressure. If you use a hair stuffed pad cut the cloth at the back over the spot on shoulder and take out the hair and in a few days all soreness will be gone. If felt pads are used thin the spot with a sharp knife or cut out the piece. Some will say, "It will spoil the pad." Well a new pad is much cheaper than a sore shoulder. Where a leather facing collar is used, it will be found better to put on a collar with a pad for a few days and do as above stated. Remember prevention is better than cure.

An old book says: "The merciful man regardeth the life of his beast," and it also says: "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

GALO. Galo is a new word and the name of a new product made from something as old as humanity, but with uses that are decidedly modern. Some time ago a process was devised for the manufacture of photographic films from milk, and galo is apparently an adaptation of that. It is a preservative for which very remarkable qualities are claimed. If a piece of flesh is immersed in galo for a few minutes it is rendered apparently immune from decay. Quarters of beef, a carcass of mutton, fish and even human corpses immersed in the fluid several months ago, are said to be in a perfect state of preservation, all of them presenting the appearance of perfect freshness. It will preserve wood from decay, and if applied to stone, brick or concrete it will prevent disintegration. An Associated Press despatch says that the Santa Fe railway company is so impressed with the value of the new preservative that it proposes to treat its ties with it on a very extensive scale. Galo is made out of skimmed milk. If half what is claimed for it is true, the invention seems likely to prove exceedingly valuable. It could be used in so many ways that no one could hope to name them all. Further developments in connection with this preparation will be awaited with interest. Milk is a wonderful thing certainly. We can live on it when we are young; if we drink it in a sour state we can, so we are told, prolong our lives very materially; and when we die we can be bathed in it and remain an ornament or otherwise to our homes for an indefinite period. At the rate we will soon find ourselves compelled to follow the example of our Hindu friends and regard the cow as sacred.

THE BACON COMMISSION

Appointed by Federal Government to Investigate Trade—More Co-operation Needed.

The report of the commission sent by the Dominion Government to Europe in 1909 to investigate the methods by which swine are reared for the production of bacon, has been issued. The countries visited were Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, and Holland. A quotation from the introduction shows the scope of the work accomplished:

"The Commission sailed from Montreal on June 18th, arriving in London on the 27th. The three following days were spent in gathering information in respect to Canadian and Danish bacon, and the trade in these products. They arrived in Denmark on July 2nd, and until the 18th, followed the itinerary mapped out by the Department of Agriculture in charge of Mr. A. Morkeberg, Live Stock Commissioner for swine and Red Danish cattle, who acted as guide and interpreter. Returning by way of Germany and Holland, a day was spent with advantage in a Dutch bacon curing and hog raising centre. Upon returning to Great Britain, Scotland received attention first, then Ireland and last England. In addition to studying swine-rearing as a commercial work, the Commission visited prominent herds of pure bred stock, and such leading agricultural exhibitions as the 'Highland' of Scotland, and the 'Royal Lancashire' of England. The Commission was well received everywhere."

The time was evidently spent chiefly amongst successful breeders and feeders. The section dealing with farms of feeders visited in England is most interesting. It is shown how a very general feeling of sympathy between farmers and bacon curers has been brought about and maintained. On this point the report says:

"This comfortable and very profitable state of affairs is the result of harmonious co-operation, initiated largely by the packers, who, conscious of their entire dependence on the supplies and condition of hogs, have done much to encourage production of the right sort. Messrs. Harris & Co. have interested themselves in cheapening production, but in all they have done have never lost sight of quality. Some years ago they made careful tests of breeds and crosses of pigs and after determining the superiority of the Yorkshire cross undertook to supply hogs of this breed at the lowest possible cost, and on easy terms of payment. The next step was to encourage production in quantity and quality of pigs. To accomplish this the Wilts County Council was induced to take up a series of pig feeding experiments and demonstrations. A committee of ten members, consisting chiefly of farmers, was formed. Contributions to carry on the work were made by Lord Lansdowne, whose estate joins Caeney, the Harris Company and the County Council. A thoroughly capable and painstaking secretary was appointed to keep records, while a son of one of the leading farmers was entrusted with the actual feeding. The tests and demonstrations were carried on for five years, after which time the secretary and scientific adviser gave courses of lectures throughout the country and distributed reports."

The methods of feeding practised in this district referred to are fully described. In another section of England the report explains that a grievance between growers and buyers was overcome by farmers co-operating in the engaging of a general salesman. No business man guards with keener jealousy the reputation of his special brands of bacon and hams than the Irish curer. From the mass of supplies he selects most carefully the pigs that are to be cured for the best trade. The curing is done with equal care, and at the end of this stage only the firm sides and lean plump hams receive first brand. On this kind of combination Irish bacon has established itself in Britain, and on a continuation of this trade won its hold."

"The Irish farmer inclines to follow a leader in whom he has confidence. This characteristic of the people is of great assistance to the Department of Agriculture in its work in aid of swine improvement. Already this has helped the quality of Irish pigs. Co-operation, too, finds a receptive soil under such conditions. This is getting a foothold in many parts of Ireland not so much in bacon curing as yet, but in the buying of supplies needed in the homes and on the farms, and the marketing of farm produce. Co-operative curing has commenced and will grow to the undoubted advantage of the Irish pig raiser, more especially in the direction of producing 'Wiltshire' sides for the British market."

Leading up to the swine rearing industry of Denmark, the report reviews the character of the country, the general systems of farming, the system of education and the habits of the people. It then describes the various steps taken to bring the breed up to its present high and uniform standard for bacon production. The parts played by the Government, the breeding centres, breeding societies, exhibitions, etc., are all gone into fully. An interesting feature of the report covering four pages is headed 'Lessons for Canadian Swine Raisers and Packers.' This is divided into production and marketing. The former reviews the lessons gathered in the different countries, while the latter goes into the situation in Canada, the causes that led up to it, and the methods that have been found in the countries visited to overcome dissatisfaction between packers and farmers, and thus to insure a steady supply of the desirable class of hogs. The report ends with suggested remedies, as follows:

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM RECORD AND REVIEW

SPLENDID STANDING

Saskatchewan Boys Made Great Showing at Manitoba Agricultural College—No More Scholarships for Manitoba.

An analysis of the comparative standing of students from the different provinces at the Manitoba Agricultural College in the examinations recently held is a justifiable source of pride to the citizens of this province. The showing made by the 51 farmers' sons of Saskatchewan who were in attendance during the session of 1909-10 can be readily seen in the following table, and it reflects great credit upon these young men:

Table showing student standing by province: First year students standing, Second year students standing.

These figures are gleaned from the published reports. The names of the Saskatchewan students achieving "A" standing in their respective years are: First year—P. M. Bredt, Balgoinc; E. J. Troit, Indian Head; A. Green, Boharm; G. E. Roy, Windthorst; G. A. Ewart, Sinitulata; C. D. Richardson, Grenfell. Second year—Peter Abel, Earl Grey; J. H. Bridge, Battleford.

Among all the first year students in attendance, young men of Saskatchewan occupy the first three places. Under the second year boys those from Saskatchewan stand second and third, first place going to a Manitoba student. It will be noted that twenty-four Saskatchewan students passing in the first year, six or 25 per cent. won "A" standing, thirteen or 55 per cent. won "B" standing, while only five or 20 per cent. of the number were given "C" standing. Those in the second year did almost equally well; 20 per cent. got an "A", 40 per cent. a "B", and 40 per cent. a "C" pass.

These figures prove that the Department of Agriculture was well advised in deciding to offer liberal agricultural scholarships upon a merit basis to those young men or women who were prepared to go to an agricultural college in another province until such time as one might be available within their own borders. Such scholarships have been offered yearly since 1906. The numbers competing for them have been as follows: In 1906-7, 49; in 1907-8, 21; in 1908-9, 27; in 1909-10, 58. In 1909 the amount paid in scholarships to deserving students was nearly \$2,000. This year the amount is likely to exceed \$3,000. The wisdom of the policy of making the amount paid dependent upon the quantity and quality of the work done by the student would appear to be proven by the relatively high standing attained by Saskatchewan students.

In future, no scholarships will be offered for competition among first year male students, as provision is now being made for such at the new College of Agriculture which will be opened at Saskatoon for the reception of students in November, 1910, according to present plans. The Department of Agriculture will continue one year more to offer scholarships upon the present terms, to such second year students at a college of agriculture, and to young women attending domestic science schools, as may conform to the regulations of the department.

Saskatchewan students will have a pardonable pride in the beautiful site selected by the Board of Governors for their University and College of Agriculture. The campus alone has half a mile frontage on the lovely Saskatchewan and towers nearly 100 feet above it. The banks of the river, in the distance here and there with deep ravines, are studded with groves of white birch, green ash, poplar and dogwood, and fringed with snow-berry, silver-berry, creeping juniper and wild rose. The campus stretches away for a mile east of the river on the bank part of which is situated the group of agricultural buildings, including the main building, dormitory, farm mechanics, live stock pavilion, barns and implement shed, heating and power plant. Adjoining the campus on the south is a quarter section of prairie, a large part of which will be devoted to investigation work in soils and

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FAIR DATES ANNOUNCED

Where and When the Agricultural Fairs Will be Held This Year—Big Increase in Number.

CIRCUIT A. Yorkton July 5, 6, 9; Wonda July 12; Bladworth July 26; Unity July 27; Lancham Aug 12, 13; Melfort Aug 12, 13; Prince Albert Aug 16, 17, 18.

CIRCUIT B. Churchbridge July 19; Foam Lake July 20; Saltcoats July 21, 22; Wynyard July 26; Govan July 27; Strasburg July 28, 29; Humboldt Aug 2, 3; Wadena Aug 4, 5; Quill Lake Aug 6; Lloydminster Aug 9; Lashburn Aug 19.

CIRCUIT C. Ft. Qu'Appelle July 25; Swift Current July 27, 28; Mordlach July 29; Francis Aug 2; Stoughton Aug 3; Creelman Aug 5; Moosomin Aug 9, 10.

CIRCUIT D. Regina Aug 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Carlyle Aug 9; Weyburn Aug 10, 11; Milestone Aug 12; Craik Aug 16; Lumsden Aug 17.

CIRCUIT E. Windthorst Aug 2; Fairmeade Aug 3; Abernethy Aug 5; Nokomis Aug 9, 10; Lipton Aug 12; Dubuc Aug 16; Langan Aug 16, 17.

CIRCUIT F. Gainsboro Aug 2; Carleton Place Aug 3; Orkney Aug 4; Moose Jaw Aug 10, 11, 12.

CIRCUIT G. Brownlee Aug 2; Hanley Aug 3, 4; Davidson Aug 5; Saskatoon Aug 9, 10, 11, 12; Roethorn Aug 15, 16.

CIRCUIT H. Qu'Appelle Aug 3, 10; Arcoia Aug 11; Sinitulata Aug 12; Grenfell Aug 16, 17; Whitewood Aug 18; Stockholm Aug 19.

CIRCUIT I. Kennedy Aug 9; Wolsley Aug 10; Indian Head Aug 11; Broadview Aug 12, 13; Wapella Aug 16.

CIRCUIT J. Carlton Sept 6; Tisdale Sept 13; Klondike Sept 15; Duck Lake Sept 15; Paynton Sept 20; Maymont Sept 21; Radisson Sept 22; Asquith Sept 23; Togo Sept 27; Canora Sept 28; Watson Sept 29; Maple Creek Sept 21, 22; North Battleford Oct 11, 12.

More Settlers. North Portal, April 26—There is still a good number of settlers passing through daily, but the rush is gradually falling off. This of course is expected, as most of the settlers try to get to their destination for the spring seeding. Maledicious reports by Americans who wish to deter settlers have had the effect of making many turn back. One traveller reported that over 40 intending settlers with cars had their contracts cancelled and returned home again. Settlers complain of 'misinformation' by Canadian land agents who tell them there is no test at all for horses and several have been told by United States veterinary surgeons that no test of horses will be accepted by the Canadian veterinary inspectors, which is false.

During the first week of April, 420 cars of settlers' effects passed through Portal, an average of 30 cars a day. Quite a number of intending settlers who failed to pass the first test are here at present and they will be given the second test within 15 days of the first.

On the principal of the electric hair dryer is a new instrument brought out in Germany for the treatment of rheumatism by directing currents of hot air upon the affected parts.

Because broken signal lamps show white lights several railroads have abolished the color in signalling, using red for danger, orange for caution and green for safety.

THE TWELVE COMMANDMENTS

The Saskatoon Board of Trade has issued a handbook containing among other things what is called the settlers' twelve commandments. These are as follows:

- (1) Break the land one to two inches deep; but as shallow as possible. Turn the sod right over so that the grassy side is lying flat down. (2) Breaking should be done before the end of June, and, if possible, by the middle of that month. THIS IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT, as late breaking will not produce profitable cropping. (3) All such early breaking should be backed during the later summer after the sod has rotted. In backing the sod is simply put back into its original position, the grassy side up, and about one or two inches of earth brought up with the plow to cover it. Disc and harrow immediately after backing.

- (4) Frequently the newcomer does not arrive till late in June. In the case of breaking done late in June, plow DEEP—30, four inches—disc and DO NOT BACK-SET; but merely disc thoroughly, and then harrow. The more cultivation the better. (5) It is sometimes impossible to back-set extra heavy land. In this case the land should be treated as per FOURTH Commandment, whether it be early or late breaking. (6) In spring, harrow and sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground sufficiently to allow the seeder to go down the proper depth. Follow the seeder with a land packer, and the packer with a harrow. The use of the land packer will add at least five bushels per acre to the crop.

- (7) DEPTH TO SOW: Scrape back the surface of the ground with the hand so as to ascertain the depth of the moisture from the surface. Adjust the seeder so that it will sow in the top of the moisture—not above it, nor deep into it; but just in the top of it. (8) SOW THE BEST, THOROUGHLY-CLEANED SEED OBTAINABLE, and nothing else. Pay for the BEST seed, get it.

- (9) After harrowing the first crop, the land should be either plowed, disc and packed in the fall, or where the soil is clean, the stubble may be burned off in the spring, the land disc and plowed, and a second crop sown, as per SIXTH Commandment. (10) Summer fallowing should start after the second crop is taken off. Plow the summer fallow as soon as possible after seeding the other land you are cropping. NEVER leave this plowing till after June. Experience has shown that once early plowing is better than two. Weeds absorb much moisture. Keep down weeds by cultivation, and to conserve the moisture in your summer fallow. In the spring following put in your crop as per SIXTH Commandment.

- (11) After cutting first crop from summer fallow, allow the land to lie till the following spring—then, simply burn off the stubble, disc up the surface, and put in second crop as per SIXTH Commandment. This second crop, if so put in, should be almost as good as the first. Summer fallow land EVERY THIRD YEAR. (12) Sow a bushel-and-a-half on new breaking and on summer fallow; and a bushel-and-a-quarter on stubble. Before sowing all seed should be treated for smut.

Frozen to Death. Portage la Prairie, April 18.—The body of William Bell was found late Saturday afternoon covered with snow, on the island, just south of the race track, death being caused by exposure. The body was found by one of the party of police which have been searching the locality for the past 24 hours, and it is likely that he was frozen to death Thursday night. When last seen he was on the island and there was a posse of eight men searching for him. They were working under difficulties and every effort was made to find the man. Bell was seen coming out of the bush on the island on Thursday morning, he then having his coat on his arm. It appears he returned home on Wednesday without his coat and pipe and started out the next morning to get them and it is evident that he went direct to the island and had just got there when caretaker Young saw him.

Brick work that has been stained by cake smoke may be cleaned with a paste made from a pint of liquid ammonia, a gallon of soft soap and two pounds of powdered pumice. A Chinaman has invented a simple machine with which a person can make a straw braid of fine quality twelve times as rapidly as by hand. Liquid air is so much colder than ice that if a kettle filled with it be placed on a cake of ice the air will immediately boil vigorously.

A PAGE for MISSES

INDOOR INSTRUCTION in JUMPING HURDLES NEXT in PREPARATION for the HUNTING SEASON



A Good Seat in Jumping (Astride)

ONE lesson in the many which are a part of the fashionable young girl's mental and physical development is never shirked no matter how the others may be slid over, and that is the hour spent on the back of a pony cantering around the tan bark ring. Young American girls are showing an increased fondness for this pleasant sport and, following the lead of their parents, they are learning to handle an animal with professional skill under all conditions.

That these mere children are learning the A B C's of hunting and riding to hounds seems remarkable to any one who has not kept pace with the pastimes of the rising generation. They are not satisfied with the sport in its ordinary form, but are ambitious to know as much about it and excel in sportsmanship if possible the English girls and youths who have practically been bred to the saddle.

The children of English parents begin their riding lessons at a very early age. When they are mere infants they are accustomed to the companionship and motion of a horse. Many parents believe this is the best way to start the youngsters and that they get an understanding of horses that is never equalled

in any other way. It is not an unusual thing to see children of three or four years sitting on the back of a pony in a wicker carrier in lieu of a saddle. This early acquaintance with horseflesh gives a child a tremendous advantage over children who start later.

It is interesting to see girls and boys of ten follow the men and women riders in the hunt during the English season. In this country they are falling into the way of it and the manner in which some of these children ride is nothing less than astonishing. They canter over the ground on their ponies at a lively gallop, scrambling over walls and ditches, stopping at nothing for a thoroughbred pony is as full of sport and pluck as a thoroughbred horse. A pony will take a fence or a wall almost as high as any horse will clear, but the pony takes it in a different way, sometimes landing on top and making a jump up and another down instead of only one.

A girl rider that can cling to her mount under such conditions ought to be able to ride any kind of a horse and many of them can. The pony's jump is quite different in movement and position from that of the larger animal. As a riding



First Introduce Your Horse to the Fence

instructor explained, the girl has to know how to cling to the pony as the pony jumps up and then jumps down, while the



Ready for the Jump

more than a boy of the same age. Girls are fearless little equestriennes after they have learned to ride. They are not afraid of any horse, and I have seen a child of eight handle an animal that a man could not ride.

It was explained, however, that girls do not continue to increase in courage and nerve in the same ratio and they cannot go on lording it over their boy companions, in this sport at least.

Another advantage girls have over boys in riding is in their grasp of the reins. It is a sex characteristic to possess more delicacy and firmness in the wrists than

boys. It is a sex characteristic to possess more delicacy and firmness in the wrists than boys. It is a sex characteristic to possess more delicacy and firmness in the wrists than boys.



Well Over

youngsters from about three o'clock on. First they learn the rudiments, just as any other pupil does, familiarizing them-

are found in the average boy or man. This, of course, makes riding easier to master, as a great deal depends on the wrist.

Old Fashioned Jewelry Modernized

OLD fashioned jewelry has become a prized possession. Whatever has been lying away in a departed grandmother's box has acquired virtue from the mere fact that it was a possession of two generations previous, and in some way or another it is to be used.

Many of the trinkets can be worn on long watch chains as ornaments. These old, slender gold pencils, the handles delicately engraved and a colored stone sunk in the end, are prizes to be flaunted at the girde of any who finds the ornaments. Lockets have leaped into favor; while as for earrings they are worn in other ways than from the ears.

A charming chain has been evolved by one girl, its ornaments being two old earrings made in the form of tassels. The fringe of each is seed pearls, closely strung, more pearls being sunk into the fine gold near the top. One larger pearl at the end of a bit of gold wire forms a clapper. She uses these merely by putting one into each end of a very slender gold chain which is long enough to pass around the neck and hang about at the bust line. The chain has no catch, the whole being tied in one loose knot, which the pendants prevent from coming undone.

movement and the way a rider feels the pony through the medium of the reins.

ALL girls begin riding astride. It is the only sensible way, instructors say, and does not interfere in the least with a chance to side saddle later on if the cross saddle is not liked.

Small side saddles are not easy to find to fit young girls, and besides girls grow so rapidly that they would have to own a whole series of these saddles if they were to start in with them. There is always a chance of girls growing one sided, too, if they ride sideways and do not have a reversible saddle. Those who prefer the more conventional fashion ride one day on the left side and the following day on the right, thus avoiding the hip enlarging which is sure to result from following one way exclusively when the rider is quite young. Even girls who are fourteen or sixteen have to be very careful about this one-sided development if they ride sideways.

Jumping comes after the pupil has learned to canter and do the ordinary. Hurdles are placed in the ring and the pony is led to the low bars to make

their acquaintance. After little of this manoeuvring the animal is encouraged to take the leap and the bars are raised gradually until the youthful rider is able to clear two or three feet.

THE jumping position in the saddle is practically straight. A girl scarcely rises from her seat and she bends her body very little as the pony leaps upward and then lands on the turf. The rider leans slightly forward as the pony takes the bars and then bends backward as the jump is completed.

Older girls are learning to ride tandem at the schools this winter, more for the novelty than anything else, although this on sport is a splendid thing to relax the nerves and divert the rider's attention from the saddle horse to the leader. Instructors contend that this is very necessary in the case of some girl riders who are too much concerned with their saddle horse to ever make good equestriennes anyway.

As they are given lessons in tandem riding or some similar variation of the sport. Sometimes as many as six or a dozen girls are to be seen in the ring riding tandem at the same time.

Bag for Sewing Silk Spools.

AN attractive little bag for spools of sewing silk can be made from two short lengths of ribbon of different widths. The narrower ribbon—about an inch and a half or two inches—is sewed to one side of the wider piece—about five inches long—folded up against the wider piece and then at intervals of about an inch and a half the two pieces are joined firmly together by horizontal rows of feather stitching. Each pocket row is for a spool of silk.

The two pieces of ribbon now joined together are next stitched to a firm foundation of cardboard made by covering two disks with ribbon like the rest of the bag. These two disks, one forming the lining, the other outside of the bag, may be fastened together, although if neatly sewed the result will be more satisfactory. A band of wide silk binding sewed about the top of the ribbon, leaving an inch or so for ruffle, through which a ribbon or silken cord drawing string is run, is the last stage of this little bag, is easy to make, so useful and so very ornamental when finished.

If a box is preferred to a soft bag for the stray spools of silk it is generally possible to secure a round cardboard box of desired size that can be covered with silk or chintz the correct color to harmonize with the hangings and paper in the room. A bag or box set aside for the extra spools will be found the greatest possible convenience to turn to whenever there is a rip or tear to be mended. But this box should be of a size and shape to allow of the spools standing

separately and not be all jumbled together. Care must be taken to fasten each end of silk on the spool before placing it back in its bag or box among its fellows or else disastrous tangles will inevitably result.

Instead of only two pieces of ribbon of different widths being used to make the bag described above it may be fashioned from the lengths of several pieces of different colored ribbon each an inch and a half in width. These ribbons are either overhanded or feather stitched together, the pieces for the inside of the bag being but two inches in length, while for the bag itself six to seven inches must be allowed, for the ribbon being used in the ruffle will thus have no selvage for the ruffle at the top and must be turned in and neatly hemmed. The idea in the different colored ribbons is that each spool shall fit in a nest of its own color—pink, blue, mauve, green, yellow, &c.

To make the pockets for this bag, the ribbons need only be turned over at one end and fastened down along the border the required two inches. At the top the end of the ribbon may be hemmed down and then feather stitched about an inch away when the hem is fastened thus, doing away with the silk binding through which to insert the ribbon strings.

If pretty colors are selected one of these rainbow bags will prove exceptionally pretty. The mode, of course, may be improved upon and elaborated with satin lining and gold lace ruching or in any way that the maker may originate, but however altered the original design is an excellent one to start with.

Designs for Young Girls' Rooms

IN designing rooms for young girls noted decorators usually employ flower and fairy motifs, with here and there charming suggestions of woods, gardens and rivers. Some of the most charming designs of this sort are from European decorators and artists of importance. The carpets, draperies and furniture used in such rooms are all made to order, but although this is rather more of an expenditure than most young girls are able to make for their rooms, many charming ideas may be gathered from these exquisite apartments which may be applied to less expensive methods of furnishing.

One very lovely room for a young girl designed recently was furnished in pale blue and natural maple and white, with marguerites for the decorative motif. There was a maple wainscoting about three-quarters the height of the room, and above this a plain wall of blue. The chairs and sofa, of maple, were upholstered in blue and trimmed with two lines of white military braid. The bed was placed in an alcove, curtained off with blue linen embroidered with a conventional design of marguerites. The bed coverings were entirely of white, and over the head of the bed a very beautiful copy of the German Madonna was set into the wall. The carpet was of blue, bordered with marguerites, and the hangings in similar design. One side of the room was given up to a long, shallow window of stained glass, which carried out the design of marguerites, grasses and blue sky.

Blue, rose and white were the colors used in another most charming bedroom. The designs were large roses, green vines and flights of white birds. The floor and furniture were of oak and the woodwork and wainscoting of white enamel. The four post bed was draped in blue linen embroidered with a deep border of roses and green vines. Above this was a group of white birds in flight. The curtains were lined with rose color. The bedspread matched the hangings, but the straight piece around the top of the bed was of white material embroidered with roses.

The blue walls had a shallow border of large roses on a white ground. A long seat was upholstered in plain blue, while some of the chairs were covered with blue and rose chintz. The rugs were draped with blue embroidered in roses. If the embroideries were omitted from such a design and it were carried out entirely in blue and rose chintz with oak furniture of plain style it need not necessarily make an expensive apartment.

Another beautiful room was in French gray with subtle harmonies of blue and green and designs of wood doves, fairies

Making the Most of Closet Room.

If one is short of closet room a very good plan is to hang skirts sideways in the closet instead of hanging skirts, frocks and coats all flat against the back wall of the closet. Frocks may also be hung sideways, leaving only the coats to be stretched on hangers and suspended from the back wall of the closet. In order to hang garments sideways it is necessary to have a shelf across the top of the closet and to screw small hooks on the under side of this shelf. The hooks are arranged in pairs along the under side of the shelf, each pair of hooks being meant for a single skirt or frock. Two loops of braid are sewed in each skirt band and two in each frock at the waist line, one loop being to hang on each hook. The garments are much more easily gotten at in this way than when they are hung one over another at the back of the closet.

This method of hanging also permits the garments to hang perfectly straight, and makes it possible to store a large quantity of clothes in one closet. If the closet is deep enough the coats also may be suspended on stretchers from the shelf. This is an ideal arrangement, for it leaves the closet door free for a pier glass, which is a most useful adjunct to a girl's room.

Improvvised Chatelaine.

ARRANGING some of her silver ornaments to be especially useful in the work of a girl who has just gone into mourning and does not wish to buy a nice black purse bag. Considering that silver was permissible with black in which there was no crepe, she evolved a chatelaine, using an oxidized silver chain on which to string them.

The chain was one that had been used for keys by the departed relative, and, in order that the cable it represented should be formed into a hook, the girl removed the original fastening and substituted a small silver slip ring, through which each end of the chain passed. Then it remained only for her to put on a silver card case, which depends from a short chain of its own; a silver case for a tiny box of the same metal, in which she carries a powder puff, and a silver backed ivory memorandum tablet.

In her card case she keeps such of her money as is in bills, the coins, of course, going into the tiny purse. When she wishes to have the case for its original purpose, in the afternoon, she has only to draw her slip ring and off comes the silver chain.

SOCIAL AMENITIES FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL

IRLS who are beginning to get about a little in the semi-social way permissible before they are really "out" should take great pains to study social observances and be apt and ready to conform to social laws, not only because they are thus made smoother sailing for themselves and their chaperons, but because they win the approval of onlookers by so doing.

Many do not realize it, yet it is nevertheless true, that we are constantly under surveillance of one sort or another. At home our elders are watching us, and frequently the younger members of the family are observing, either to imitate or to condemn. There is nothing that will better keep a conscientious girl up to a high standard of conduct than the realization that a younger sister looks up to her. Of course no right minded girl wishes to be held up as a pattern of all the virtues. And if she is so foolish as to consider herself so, she is a prig, her consciousness of virtues destroying their value and making her an object of dislike.

Perhaps nothing so prejudicial one girl against another as to have her held up as a paragon. A mother sometimes says to a daughter "Gertrude is such a model girl. Why can't you be like her?" Thereupon daughter hates "Gertrude" and files to the naughty extreme of making herself as unlike her as possible. One may say this should not be. Yet it is and always will be. For human nature is so constituted that it shrinks with aversion from imitations comparisons. Above all, comparisons never should be made by a mother regarding her children. To hold up one child as superior to the others, or to hold up a child as an example of what is perverse, is fatal to the bond of affection and respect so necessary to the unity of a family life.

As soon as you begin to receive written or engraved invitations reply to them with dispatch. If you have begun to do a little entertaining yourself you will better realize how important this is. If you are still going to school you, of course, have not leisure to attend to your correspondence in the morning, but you should find the time in the afternoon, so that your

reply is mailed on the same day you receive it. If for some reason you cannot do it on the same day you must accomplish it on the morrow. Good form requires that an answer be sent within twenty-four hours.

You will not think such promptness "silly," or allow yourself to procrastinate you give the matter thought. For, you see, if all the guests invited to a luncheon, say, or to a theatre party, or, indeed, to anything, accept, then the party is complete. But if you decline some one is usually asked in your place, and this should be given to do this. And if you neglect to reply promptly you keep your hostess in suspense, and then, if you decline at the eleventh hour, it is often too late for her to get a substitute. This is a selfish and most unkind way to treat any one who offers you hospitality.

Invitations must be answered in the form in which they are sent. If you receive a written invitation from a girl, even if she is an intimate friend, you must not run to the telephone to reply. The telephone is a temptation, for it saves the "bother" of writing, but it is not courteous of you to use it in this instance. Sometimes in a written invitation the hostess will say that she would like to have you telephone your reply. Then, of course, you do so. But the telephone is not as much used for invitations as was once the case, for it is so easy to misunderstand arrangements over the wire, and frequently the day and the hour are forgotten when taken in this casual way. Whether you go about much or little, you should have an engagement book or pad, and make it a hard and fast rule to put everything down. Consult it when any one telephones you an invitation, and at once register your acceptance if you do accept. Do not accept and then go about all day or for several days saying, "Oh, I must put that invitation down," and never do anything of the sort, so that perhaps after a while you really forget the exact date or the hour, and become so altogether hazy about it that you have to consult your friend to know when you really are expected.

Sometimes a girl hostess will write her notes in too much of a hurry and make in some of them the mistake of putting

down a day and date that do not correspond. For instance, she will ask you for Thursday, the tenth, when she meant Thursday, the eleventh. Now, it is safe to assume that she means the day mentioned rather than the date, but in social matters where engagements are concerned there must be no doubt, and so the proper thing is for you to write and ask her which of the two she means. She will be grateful to you for calling her attention to a slip of the pen which, particularly if she has made it to others as well as to you, might seriously mix up her party. Even experienced elders sometimes make this error, and so it is well both in writing and in accepting invitations to always be sure that the day and the date correspond.

Pocket Manicure Sets.

JUDGING by the number of pocket manicure sets that now are carried, one might imagine that finger beautifying is considered of far more importance than is teeth preservation. Hollow buffers, three inches long, of celluloid, silver, ivory, pearl, gold or gun, have spring equipped lids, which fly open and reveal a case containing a tiny file, cuticle knife and orange stick.

What looks precisely like the barrel of a fountain pen when closed, but which actually contains all the utensils and materials necessary for polishing the nails, is made of black celluloid, plain or silver embossed ebony or enameled wood. Like the buffer manicure case, this pen shaped affair may readily be accommodated in a change purse, but if a hand bag is usually carried it is better to have one of the nail sets, which come in a case sized and shaped like a man's pocket match safe. These cases, made of materials similar to those used for buffers and fountain pen barrels, are compactly filled with manicure scissors, a flexible nail file, finger file shapers, which now accompany every high class set of manicure tools, are to be snipped on whenever the opportunity presents itself, for by this means, so it is said, blunt edged digits may be made to fit. These sets to be hand made, composed of silver or nickel plated metal and chamois lined, are finger tip shaped clasp equipped with springs, so adjusted that they may readily be adapted to the digits of any hand of ordinary size.

Kingston E. At luncheon between Sybil and I. She once. "I want to didate, Mr. "You can't in to have you feeling ever shut up in a Radical, you people, even Conservatives. Brooks am serviette. "Well, Hen namental can is particular, any amount should come "I'd love no one would They are all there is going ter. If I was more harm to him go. But let you want "they won't you." Molyneux smile. "Personally fer to lend but my fame known. Ther that they will Sybil looked "Did you e she remarked, I don't believe mouth in the "hear, hear!" as a kitten, to return Mr. "I think so, is certain to believe we she The Jingo ele trouble. They to make peop vatives have t perial sentiment I think that H on the war qu "Still, your Americanism," ed, "must be questions. My turing town, a stand is suffer man any origi depression in Brooks glanc er with a smil "You have chester Post!" The barstare "Yes. It hit prising reveal "You must at the miss m Brooks said, discuss these pecially before he remarked, "You might it play our trum "If your tru pect it to be, don't think y ester would b it, but some of listen to it." The covers politics. Broo joying his fun Caroom devo he found him marvelous fac of intimacy. I all strolled in coffee and at upon his arm. "I am sorry time to look r long." "You are v dropping his v one or two mo like to ask yo "I shall allow Lord Arranmo too being han on each book. The garments are much more easily gotten at in this way than when they are hung one over another at the back of the closet. This method of hanging also permits the garments to hang perfectly straight, and makes it possible to store a large quantity of clothes in one closet. If the closet is deep enough the coats also may be suspended on stretchers from the shelf. This is an ideal arrangement, for it leaves the closet door free for a pier glass, which is a most useful adjunct to a girl's room.

"It is very Brooks declare "Molyneux he just as well d more remarked shoot!" "A little," B "You must b head keeper in noon, and I will thing. The el course. We r then." "I am afraid would scarcely ard," Brooks sa kind of you to and look on." Arranmore is "Hem! Bulu Molyneux is a give you an some early ca The butler

A Prince of Sinners

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

Author of "The Trailers," "The Survivor," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," Etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

Kingston Brooks Makes Inquiries

At luncheon Brooks found himself between Sybil Caroom and Mr. Hennibul. She began to talk to him at once.

"I want to know all about your candidate, Mr. Brooks," she declared. "You can't imagine how pleased I am to have you here. I have had the feeling ever since I came of being shut up in a hostile camp. I am a Radical, you know, and these good people, even my mother, are rabid Conservatives."

Brooks smiled as he unfolded his serviette. "Well, Henslow isn't exactly an ornamental candidate," he said, "but he is particularly sound and a man with an amount of common sense. You should come and hear him speak."

"I'd love to," she answered, "but no one would bring me from here. They are all hopeless. Mr. Molyneux there is going to support Mr. Rochester. If I wasn't sure that he'd do more harm than good, I wouldn't let him go. But I don't suppose they'll let you speak, Sybil," she added. "They won't if they've ever heard you."

Molyneux smiled an imperturbable smile. "Personally," he said, "I should prefer to lend my moral support only, but my fame as an orator is too well known. There is not the least chance that they will let me off."

Sybil looked at Brooks. "Did you ever hear such conceit?" she remarked, in a pitying tone. "And I don't believe he's ever opened his mouth in the House, except to shout 'hear, hear!' Besides he's as nervous as a kitten. Tell me, are you going to return Mr. Henslow?"

"I think so," Brooks answered. "It is certain to be a close contest, but I believe we shall get a small majority. The Jingo element are our greatest trouble. They are all the time trying to make people believe that Conservatives have the monopoly of the Imperial sentiment. As a matter of fact, I think that Henslow is almost rabid on the war question."

"Still, your platform—to use an Americanism, Mr. Hennibul interposed, "must be founded upon domestic questions. Medchester is a manufacturing town, and I am given to understand is suffering severely. Has your man any original views on the present depression in trade?"

Brooks glanced towards the speaker with a smile. "You have been reading the Medchester Post?" he remarked.

The barstater nodded. "Yes, it hinted at some rather surprising revelation."

"You must read Henslow's speech at the mass meeting tomorrow night," Brooks said. "At present I mustn't discuss these matters too much, especially before a political opponent," he remarked, smiling at Mr. Molyneux.

"You might induce Mr. Rochester to play our trump card."

"If your trump card is what I suspect it to be," Mr. Hennibul said, "I don't think you need fear that Rochester would be ready enough to try it, but some of his supporters wouldn't listen to it."

The conversation drifted away from politics. Brooks found himself enjoying his luncheon amazingly. Sybil Caroom devoted herself to him, and he found himself somehow drawn with marvelous facility into the little circle of intimate friends. Afterwards they all strolled into the hall together for coffee and Arranmore laid his hand upon his arm.

"I am sorry that you will not have time to look round the place," he said. "You must come over again before long."

"You are very kind," Brooks said, dropping his voice a little. "There are one or two more things which I should like to ask you about Canada."

"I shall always be at your service," Lord Arranmore answered.

"And I cannot go," Brooks continued, "without thanking you—"

"We will take that for granted," Arranmore interrupted. "You know the spirit in which I gave it. It is not I fear, one of sympathy, but it may at any rate save me from having my carriage windows broken one dark night. By the bye, I have ordered a brougham for you in half-an-hour. As you see, it is raining. Your bicycle shall be sent in tomorrow."

"It is very kind of you indeed," Brooks declared.

"Molyneux has to go in, so you may just as well drive together," Arranmore remarked. "By the bye, do you shoot?"

"A little," Brooks admitted.

"You must have a day with us. My head keeper is coming up this afternoon, and I will try and arrange something. The election is next week, of course. We must plan a day after then."

"I am afraid that my performance would scarcely be up to your standard," Brooks said, "although it is very kind of you to ask me. I might come and look on."

Arranmore laughed. "Hennibul is all right," he said, "but Molyneux is a shocking duffer. We'll give you an easy place. We have some early callers, I see."

The butler was moving towards

them, followed by two men in hunting clothes.

"Sir George Marson and Mr. Lacroix your lordship," he announced.

For a second Arranmore stood motionless. His eyes seemed to pass through the man in pink, who was approaching with outstretched hand, and to be fastened upon the face of his companion. It chanced that Brooks, who had stepped a little on one side, was watching his host, and for the second time in one day he saw things which amazed him. His expression seemed frozen on to his face—something underneath seemed struggling for expression. In a second it had all passed away. Brooks could almost have persuaded himself that it was fancy.

"Come for something to eat, Arranmore," Sir George declared, hungrily. "My second man's gone off with the sandwich case—hunting on his own, I believe. I'll sack him tomorrow. Here's my friend Lacroix, who says you saved him from starvation once before out in the wilds somewhere. Awfully sorry to take you by storm like this, but we're twelve miles from home, and it's a God-forsaken country for inns."

"Luncheon for two at once, Groves," Lord Arranmore answered. "Delighted to meet you again, Mr. Lacroix. Last time we were both of us in very different trim."

Lady Caroom came gliding up to them, and shook hands with Sir George.

"This sounds so interesting," she murmured. "Did you say that you met Lord Arranmore in his exploring days?" she asked, turning to Mr. Lacroix.

"I found Lord Arranmore in a log hut which he had built himself on the shores of Lake Ono," Lacroix said, smiling. "And when I tell you that I had lost all my stores, and that his was the only dwelling place for fifty miles around, you can imagine that his hospitality was more welcome to me then even than today."

Brooks, who was standing near, could not repress a start. He fancied that Lord Arranmore glanced in his direction.

Lady Caroom shuddered. "The only dwelling house for fifty miles," she repeated. "What hideous misanthropy."

"There was no doubt about it," Lacroix declared, smiling. "My Indian guide, who knew every inch of the country, told me so many times. I can assure you that Lord Arranmore, whom I am very pleased to meet again, was a very different person in those days."

The butler glided up from the background. "Luncheon is served in the small dining-room, Sir George," he announced.

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Brooks found a dozen matters waiting for his attention. But before he settled down to work he wrote two letters. One was to the man who was doing his work as Secretary to the Unemployed Fund during the election and with a brief mention of a large subscription, instructed him to open several relief stations which they had been obliged to close a few days ago. And the other letter was to Victor Lacroix, whom he addressed at Westbury Park, Sir George Marson's seat.

"Dear Sir:—

"I should be exceedingly obliged if you would accord me a few minutes' interview on a purely personal matter. I will wait upon you anywhere, according to your convenience."

"Yours faithfully,
"KINGSTON BROOKS"

CHAPTER IX.
Henslow Speaks Out.

The bomb was thrown. Some ten thousand people crowded together in the market place at Medchester, under what seemed to be one huge canopy of dripping umbrellas, heard for the first time for many years a bold and vigorous attack upon the principles which had come to be considered a part of the commercial ritual of the country. Henslow made the best of a great opportunity. He spoke temperately, but without hesitation, and concluded with a biting and powerful onslaught. "I'll sack him tomorrow. Here's my friend Lacroix, who says you saved him from starvation once before out in the wilds somewhere. Awfully sorry to take you by storm like this, but we're twelve miles from home, and it's a God-forsaken country for inns."

"Luncheon for two at once, Groves," Lord Arranmore answered. "Delighted to meet you again, Mr. Lacroix. Last time we were both of us in very different trim."

Lady Caroom came gliding up to them, and shook hands with Sir George.

"This sounds so interesting," she murmured. "Did you say that you met Lord Arranmore in his exploring days?" she asked, turning to Mr. Lacroix.

"I found Lord Arranmore in a log hut which he had built himself on the shores of Lake Ono," Lacroix said, smiling. "And when I tell you that I had lost all my stores, and that his was the only dwelling place for fifty miles around, you can imagine that his hospitality was more welcome to me then even than today."

Brooks, who was standing near, could not repress a start. He fancied that Lord Arranmore glanced in his direction.

Lady Caroom shuddered. "The only dwelling house for fifty miles," she repeated. "What hideous misanthropy."

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following their trade. I say that it is time for legislators to inquire into the cause of this, and to remedy it. So I propose to move in the House of Commons, should your votes enable me to find myself there, that a Royal Commission be immediately appointed to deal with this matter. And I propose, further, to insist that this Commission be composed of manufacturers and business men, and that we dispense with all figure heads, and I can promise you this, that the first question which shall engage the attention of these men shall be an immediate revision of our tariffs. We won't have men with theories which work out beautifully on paper, and bring a great country into the throes of economic paralysis. We won't have men who think that the laws their fathers made are good enough for them, and that all change is dangerous, because Englishmen are sure to fight their way through in the long run—a form of commercial Jingoism to which I fear we are peculiarly prone. We don't want scholars or statisticians. We want a commission of plain business men, and I promise you that if we got them, there shall be presented to Parliament before I meet you measures which measure what I honestly and firmly believe will start a wave of commercial prosperity throughout this country such as the oldest amongst you cannot remember. We have the craftsmen, the capital, and the brains—all that we need is legislation adapted to the hour and not the last century, and we can hold our own yet in the face of the world."

Afterwards, at the political club and at the committee room, there was much excited conversation concerning the effect of Henslow's bold declaration. The general impression was, this election was now assured. A shouting multitude followed him to his hotel, popular sentiment was touched, and even those who had been forcing the difficulty of life with a sort of dogged despair for years were raised into enthusiasm. His words bore hope.

In the committee room there was much excitement and a good deal of speculation. Every one realized that the full effect of this daring plunge could not be properly gauged until it had stood the test of print. But on the whole the comment was strikingly optimistic. Brooks for some time was absent. In the corridor he had come face to face with Mary Scott. Her eyes flashed with pleasure at the sight of him, and she held out her hand frankly.

"You heard it all?" he asked, eagerly.

"Yes—every word. Tell me, you understand these things so much better than I do. Is this an election dodge, or—is he earnest? Was he speaking the truth?"

"The honest truth," he believed, he answered, leading her a little away from the crowd of people. "He is of course pressing this matter home for votes, but he is very much in earnest himself about it."

"And you think that he is on the right track?"

"I really believe so," he answered. "In fact, I am strongly in favor of making experiments in the direction of the 'free trade' policy."

"By the bye, Miss Scott, there is something to tell you. You remember telling me about Lord Arranmore and his refusal to subscribe to the Unemployed Fund?"

"Yes!"

"He has been approached again—the facts have been more fully made known to him, and he has sent a cheque for one thousand pounds."

"She received the news with a coldness which he found surprising."

"By the bye, Miss Scott, there is something to tell you. You remember telling me about Lord Arranmore and his refusal to subscribe to the Unemployed Fund?"

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"Yes!"

"Capital, if you really don't mind," Mr. Bullson declared. "Put her in a cab. Don't let her be a bother to you."

Brooks found her reluctant to take him away, but he pleaded a headache and assured her that his work for the night was over. Outside he led her away from the centre of the town to a quiet walk leading to the suburb where she lived. Here the streets seemed strangely silent, and Brooks walked hat in hand, heedless of the rain which was still sprinkling.

"Oh, this is good," he murmured. "How are you, Brooks?"

"All the same," she answered smiling. "I think that your place just now is amongst them, and I shall not let you take me further than the top of the hill."

Brooks looked down at her and laughed. "What a very determined person you are," he said. "I will take you to the top of the hill—and then we will see."

CHAPTER X.
A Tempting Offer.

The small boy brought in the card and laid it on Brooks' desk with a flourish.

"He's outside, sir—in Mr. Barton's room. Shall I show him in?"

Brooks for a moment hesitated. He glanced at a letter which lay open upon the desk before him, and which he had read and re-read many times. The boy repeated his inquiry.

"Yes, of course," he answered. "Show him in at once."

Lord Arranmore, more than usually immaculate, strolled in, hat in hand, and carefully selecting the most comfortable chair, seated himself on the other side of the open table at which Brooks was working.

"How are you, Brooks?" he inquired, tersely. "Busy, of course. An aftermath of work, I suppose."

"A few months ago," Brooks answered, "I should have considered myself desperately busy. But after last week anything ordinary in the shape of work seems restful."

Lord Arranmore nodded. "I must congratulate you, I suppose," he remarked. "You got your man in."

"We got him in all right," Brooks answered. "Our majority was less than we had hoped for, though."

Lord Arranmore shrugged his shoulders. "It was large enough," he answered, "and after all it was a clear gain of a seat to your party, wasn't it?"

"It was a seat we Radicals had a right to," Brooks declared. "Now that the storm of Imperialism is quieting down and people are beginning to realize that matters nearer home need a little attention, I cannot see how the manufacturing centres can do anything save reject Radicals. We are the only party with a definite home policy."

Lord Arranmore nodded. "Just so," he remarked, indifferently. "I needn't say that I didn't come here to talk politics. There was a little matter of business which I wished to put before you."

Brooks looked up in some surprise. "Business?" he repeated, a little vaguely.

"Yes, as you are aware, Mr. Morrison has had the control of the Estor estates for many years. He was a very estimable man, and he performed his duties so far as I know quite satisfactorily. Now that he is dead, however, I intend to make a change. The remaining partners in his firm are unknown to me, and I at once gave them notice of my intention. Would you care to undertake the legal management of my estate in this part of the world?"

Brooks felt the little color he had left his cheeks. For a moment he was quite speechless.

"I scarcely know how to answer, or to thank you, Lord Arranmore," he said at last. "This is such a surprising offer. I scarcely see how you can be in earnest. You know so little of me."

Lord Arranmore shrugged his shoulders. "Really," he said, "I don't see anything very surprising in it. Mr. Morrison has a large practice, and with the old man I scarcely see how they could continue to give my affairs the attention they require. You, on the other hand, are only just starting, and you would be able to watch over my interests more closely. Then—although I cannot pretend that I am much influenced by sentimental reasons—still, I knew your father, and the strangeness of our few years of life as neighbors inclines me to be of service to you provided I myself am not the sufferer. As to that I am prepared to take the risk. You see mine is only the usual sort of generosity—the sort which provides for an adequate quid pro quo. Of course, if you think that the undertaking of my affairs would block you in other directions do not hesitate to say so. This is a matter of business between us, pure and simple."

Brooks had recovered himself. The length of Lord Arranmore's speech and his slow draw had given him an opportunity to do so. He glanced for a moment at the letter which lay upon his desk, and hated it.

"In an ordinary way, Lord Arranmore," he answered, "there could be only one possible reply to such an offer as you have made me—an immediate and prompt acceptance. If I seem to hesitate, it is because, first, I must tell you something. I must make something—in the nature of a confession."

Lord Arranmore raised his eyebrows, but his face remained as the face of a Sphinx. He sat still, and waited.

"On the occasion of my visit to

you," Brooks continued, "you may remember the presence of a certain Mr. Lacroix? He is the author, I believe, of several books of travel in Western Canada, and has the reputation of knowing that part of the country exceedingly well."

Brooks paused, but his visitor helped him in no way. His face wore still its passive expression of languid inquiry.

"He spoke of his visit to you," Brooks went on, "in Canada, and he twice reiterated the fact that there was no other dwelling within fifty miles of you. He said this upon his own authority, and upon the authority of his Indian guide. Now it is only a few days ago since you spoke of my father as living for years within a few miles of you."

Lord Arranmore nodded his head thoughtfully. "Ah! And you found the two statements, of course, irreconcilable. Well, go on!"

Brooks found it difficult. He was grasping a paper weight tightly in one hand, and he felt the rising color burn his cheeks.

"I wrote to Mr. Lacroix," he said. "A perfectly natural thing to do." Lord Arranmore remarked, smoothly. "And his answer is here!"

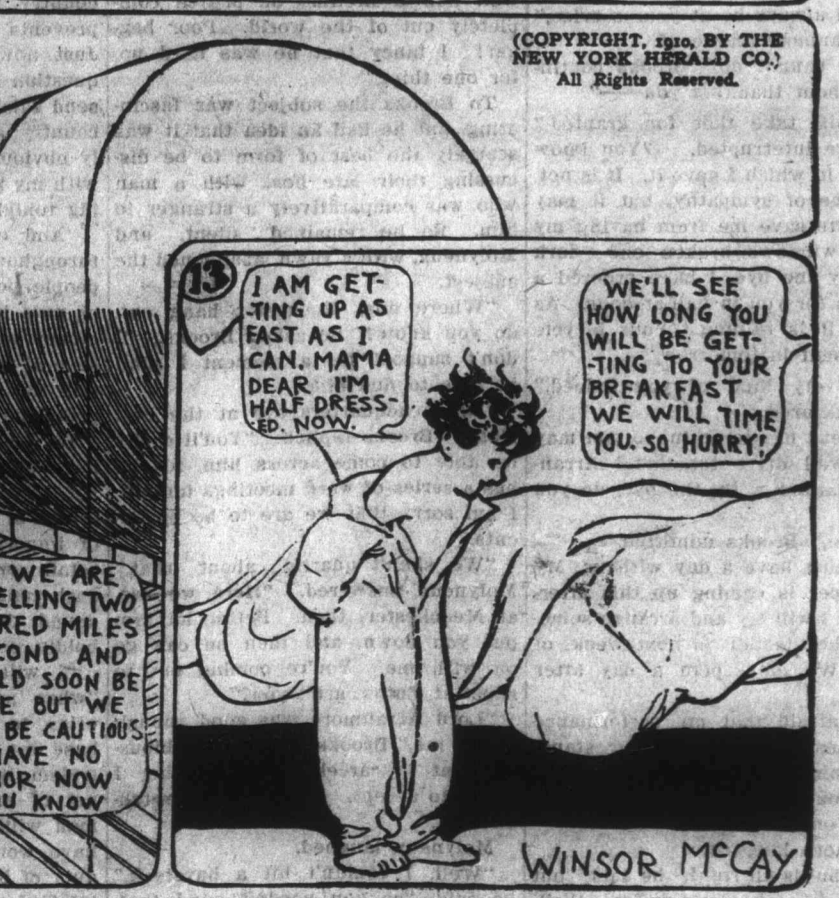
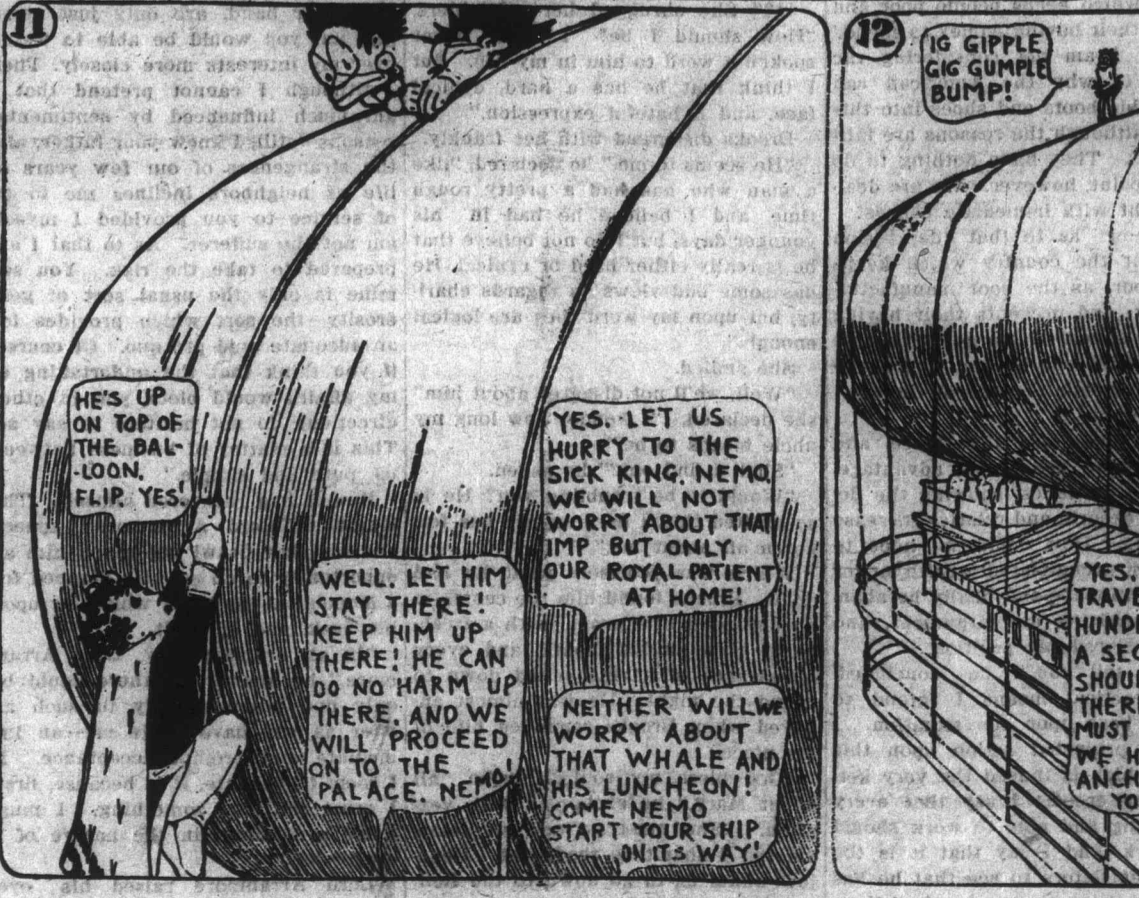
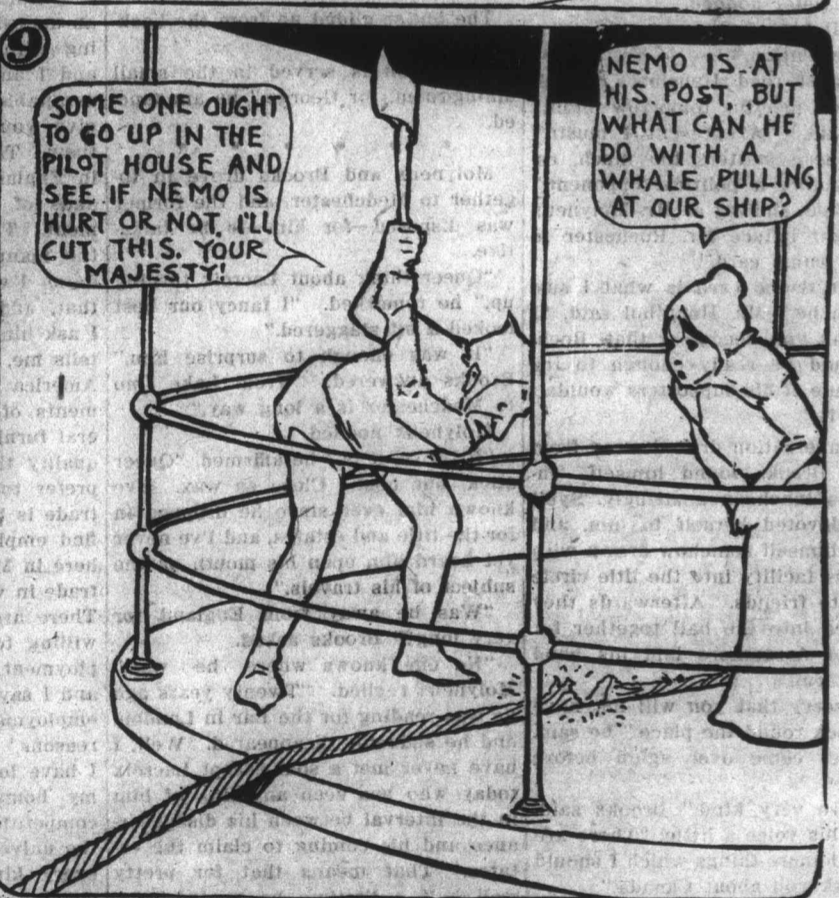
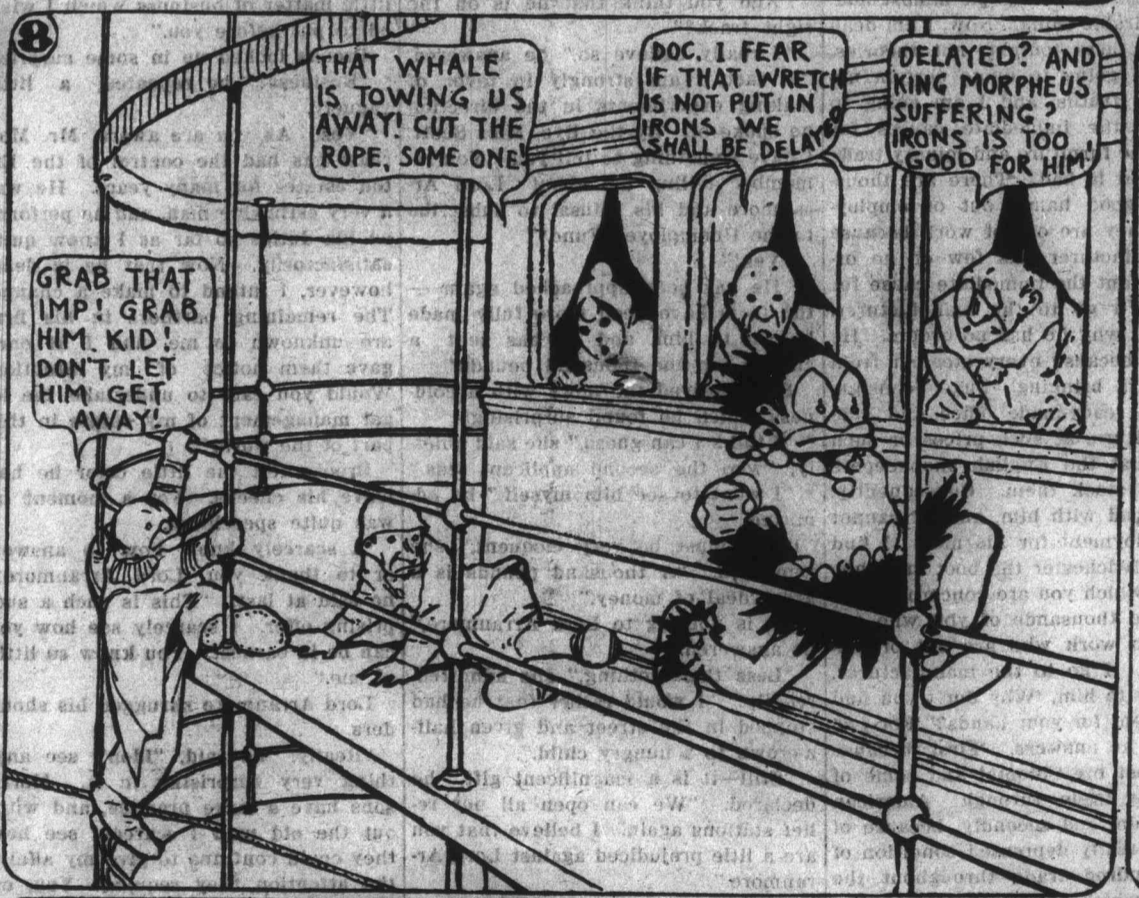
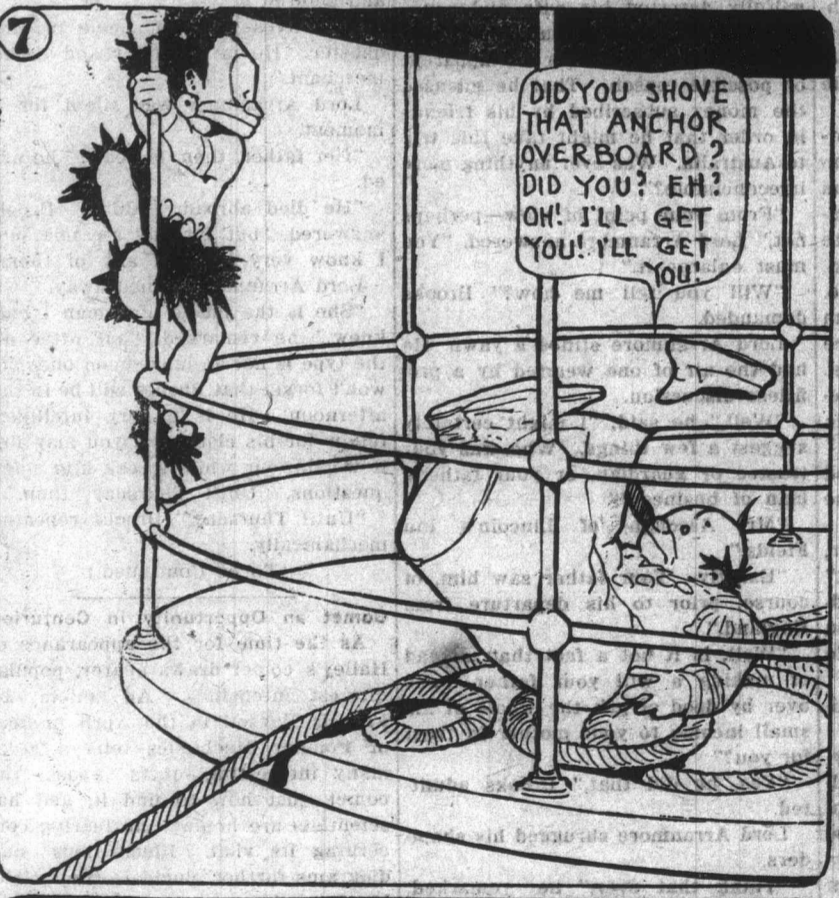
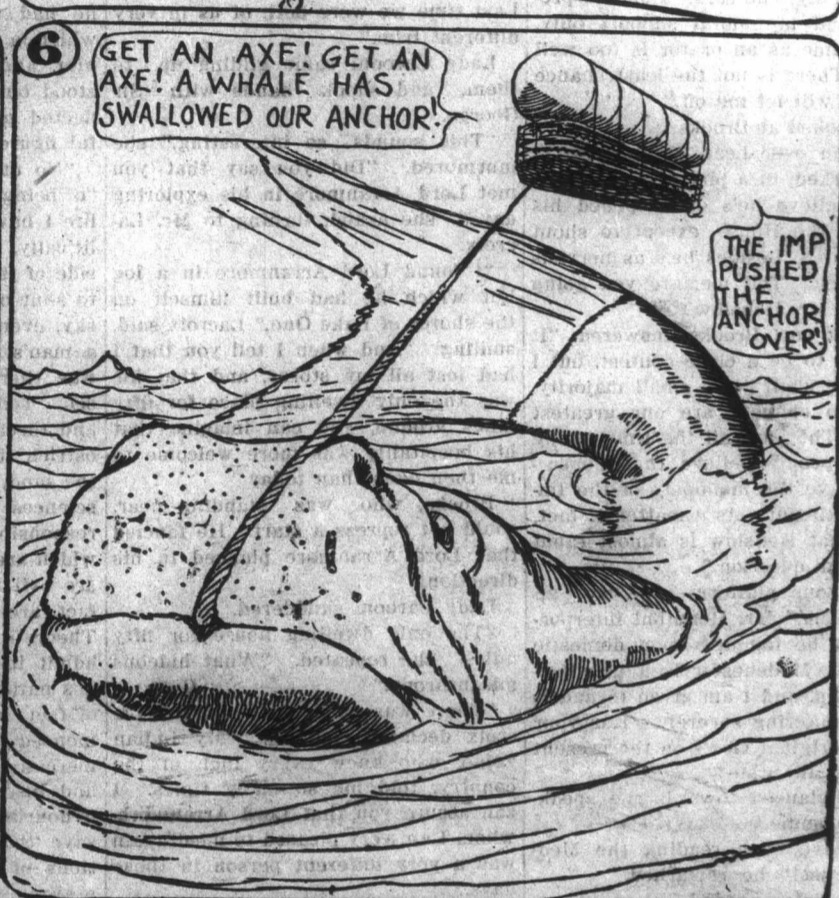
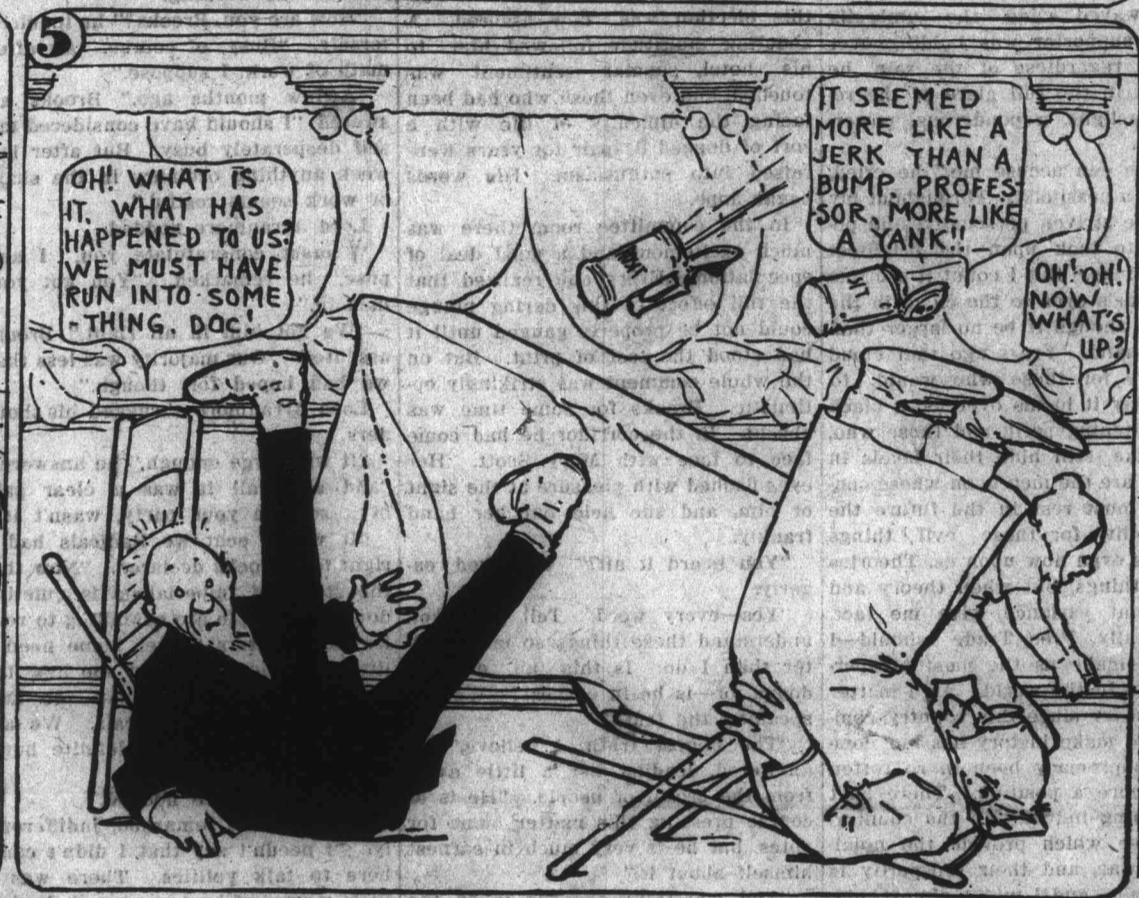
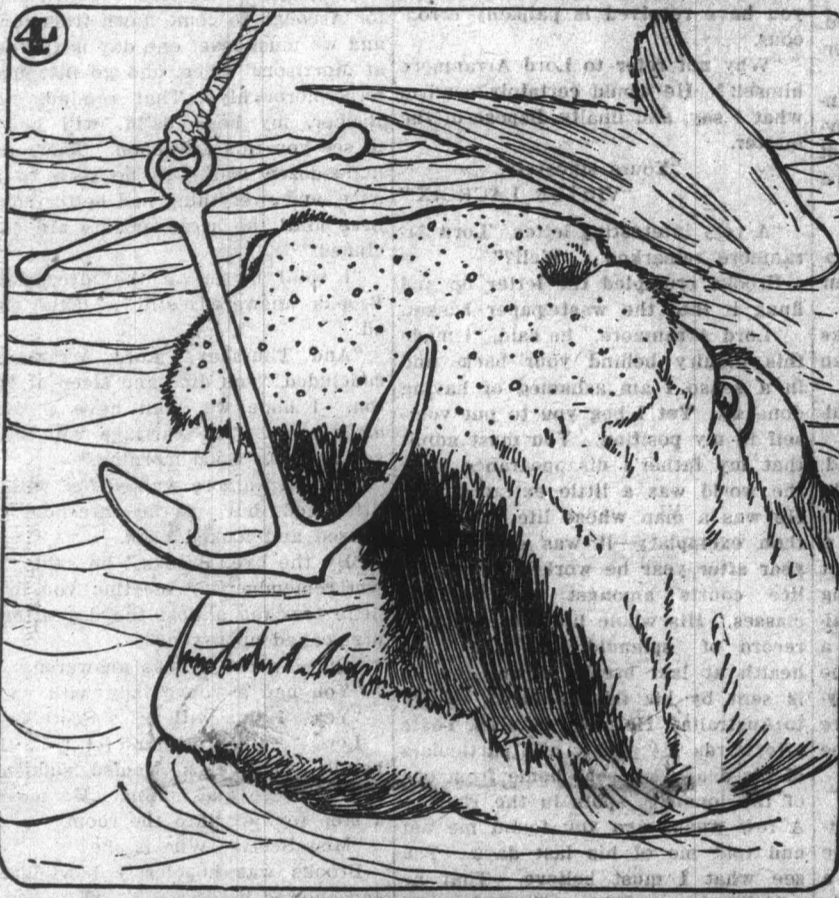
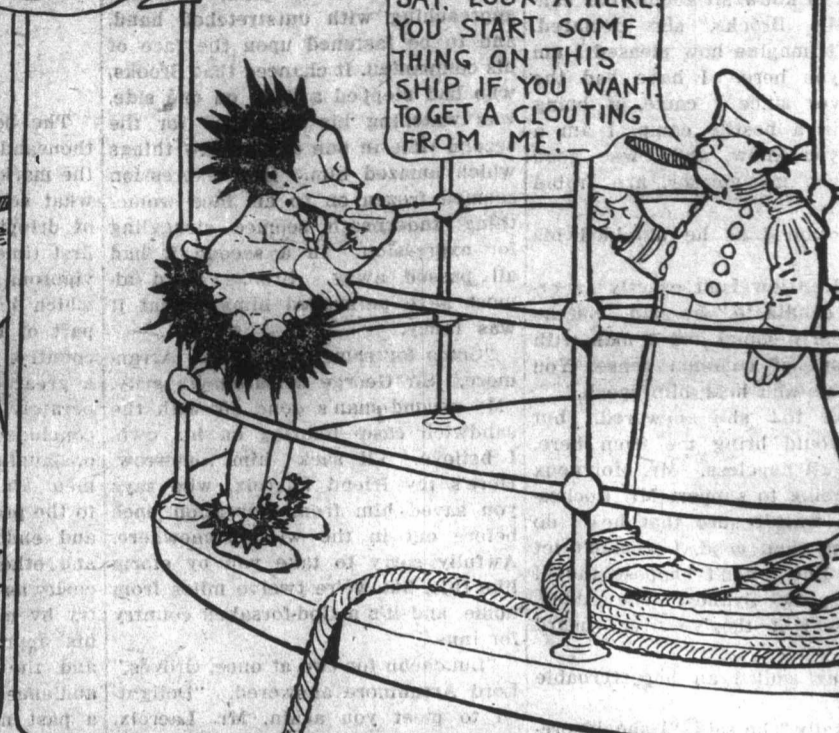
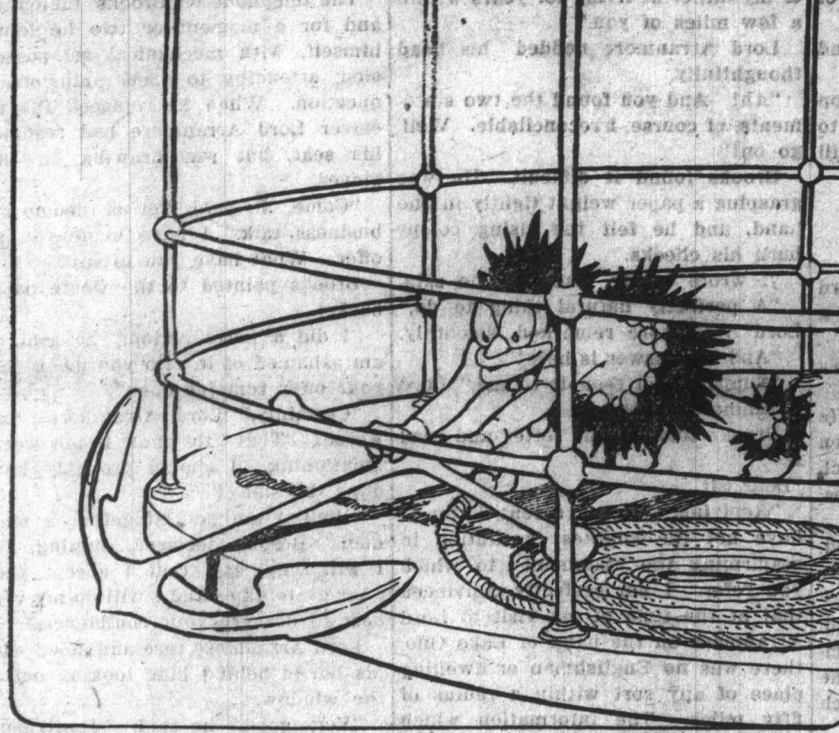
"Suppose you read it to me," Lord Arranmore suggested.

Brooks took up the letter and read it.

"Dear Sir,



MEMO SLUMBERLAND



WINSOR McCAY

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