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HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST

Bush Fires Wipe Out Towns in Rainy River District—The Dead Numbered By Many Hundreds

International Falls, Minn., Oct. 9.—More than 250 dead, millions upon millions of dollars worth of property destroyed, three thousand refugees fleeing from the flames is an epitome of the happenings of yesterday's hell session in the Beltrami county fires.

Thirty-five typhoid fever patients were carried on improvised litters from Spooner just before it was wiped off the map. Forty-five were carried from Beaudette and the Mecca of all the refugees carried or loitering from exhaustion was Rainy River, Ontario, across the water from the fire ridden districts of Minnesota.

Then the flames hit Rainy River, destroyed the lumber mills and 200 panic stricken piled into freight cars and all but mobbed the engineer of a switch engine, who thinking there was no danger started to pull them out of the town.

Later the flames subsided and last night 500 refugees landed in International Falls, strong men shaking like leaves in a gale, women and their children, fever patients on stretchers, burned men and women swathed in bandages and a whole motley crowd in stock cars like cattle.

The mayor of International Falls met them, opened the city hall and hotels for them, and gave them beds such as could be provided. There was no escape to the west, the east was the only chance and it was a slim one.

Bridges and culverts had burned out, wires were down and trains were run at their full speed. All the way from Beaudette and Rainy River west to Warroad, a distance of 50 miles, was a solid mass of flames. Beaudette is only a charred remnant of a town. Spooner is wiped off the map. Cedar Spur, Graceton, Pitt, Swift and Roosevelt, mere hamlets, are burned to the ground.

International Falls, Minn., Oct. 8.—Special to the Minneapolis Tribune.—Every settler in a district bounded by the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods north to 25 miles south and from Spooner and Beaudette east to Warroad west, who is not accounted for, is dead according to the most conservative information. No one now estimates the dead at less than two hundred and the estimates run as high as the appalling total of 1,000 probably that is too high, but it is certain that he dead will reach close to 500.

A List of Dead.
The dead—Roulin, wife and seven children; G. J. George Weaver, homesteader; Barbeau, wife and six children; Charles Baker, homesteader; Cliffin, homesteader, wife and five children; Tom Barr, homesteader; McCumber, wife and five children; three unknown dead at Rapid River; M. Brennan, Rapid River; Alfred Palmho; Ed. Rulin, wife and seven children, homesteader.

Nine dead bodies were seen on the Canadian Northern tracks by women who mounted the horses and fled down the railway. Four unknown dead are in the root house west of Pitt, including one man, two women and a baby. Four railway men went through the burned bridge between Pitt and Beaudette in attempting rescue.

Barwick, homesteader; Kate, woman homesteader, known by her first name; three unknown men; Beaudette; Moke Beaver, Beaudette; seven settlers, Beaudette river; and eleven settlers between Rapid River and Beaudette are dead.

A Cyclone of Fire.
It was a veritable cyclone of fire that struck the village of Pitt at 3 p.m. yesterday. The wind was blowing seventy miles an hour and the flames leaped from tree to tree with the speed of a hawk. It continued blowing a cyclone until 8 p.m., when it hit Beaudette and fifteen minutes later it struck Spooner. Between the towns, a distance of 15 miles, was a solid sheet of flames 200 feet high. Men dropped in the streets from inhaling the heated air and were blown off their feet by the high wind.

The exodus from those two towns began six hours before the flames hit them. Still many, assuming there was no danger, bravely remained behind. In just a few minutes after the flames hit these two towns both were all ablaze and it was seen that neither was to be saved.

The wind even unroofed buildings and tore up trees yet untouched by the fire.

Tales of Horrible Suffering.
The tales of horrible suffering being brought by the refugees beggar narration. Oscar Johnson, wife and three children stood five hours in the Beaudette river ducking their heads when the heat became too intense.

They say the water in the river was heated to an uncomfortable temperature and that steam rose from the surface. While they escaped it was as a furnace of drying coils, with here and there a blaze reaching out for what it might destroy.

Passed Bodies on Track.
Mrs. A. C. Ragson, aged 60, a pioneer, stood in a freight car in the relief train, with her granddaughter in her arms and told the marvellous tale of a white pony coming up to her on the track with neck arched and whinnying as if seeking aid. She called the pony to her and it stood while she mounted it and together they went up the railway track at high speed while the forest blazed on both sides as they flew along the rails.

She says she counted nine bodies along the rails.

Cattle Lay Down With Bears.
The destruction of \$3,000,000 worth of lumber, mill property and millions of dollars worth of timber pales into insignificance beside the terrible personal suffering and the shocking death toll. There was no escape, the poor settlers hemmed in their little clearings with great forests on all sides and with only a forest road connecting them with the main highways.

Horses and cattle released by their owners at the approach of the flames fled to safety and accompanying them were hundreds of deer, caribou and moose and in truth not fiction, the cattle lay down with the bears, wild cats and timber wolves and with no danger from them.

Rainy River in Danger.
International Falls, Minn., Oct. 9.—All wires are down and not one train ran into Rainy River today or came from there, so new information is hard to obtain. High winds are reported however, all through the Rainy River basin and it is feared that the wind has caught the flames again and that what was left of the old town of Beaudette is now gone. Furthermore it is feared that Rainy River, with its 2,000 inhabitants and 3,000 refugees, sleeping in store buildings and being fed as public charges, may have been unable to fight back the flames. Late today a special relief train arrived on the Minnesota and International railway bearing provisions for Rainy River and the Bemidji company of the Minnesota National Guard will take charge of the distribution of supplies and the preservation of order.

The burned district will be placed under martial law. Mayor Berg, of International Falls, appointed relief committees to arrange further to care for nearly 800 fire refugees now quartered here.

Women Acted Bravely.
There are three typhoid cases among them, six men badly burned and it seems every family of settlers has from two to ten children. All lost everything without exception. They are absolutely destitute. The women have borne up under the terrible strain with wonderful fortitude, and all stories from the fire district are that the women and not the men are the heroes. When the refugees fled in panic for the freight that bore them from Rainy River yesterday to this city, men crushed women and children in spite of the fact that the cars were choked so that the standing room was at a premium, they insisted on cramming themselves in. Miss Myra Burt, a prominent young woman of Beaudette, stationed herself at the door of one car and kicked every man in the face with her pointed shoe who attempted to board the car, and herself reached out and took babies from the arms of mothers. When the train started, there were five babies whose mothers were left behind. They are being cared for in the hospital here.

Worst of Forest Fires.
Tales of men standing neck-deep in the river holding babies in their arms and clutching at the sleeves of mothers, with moose, deer, bears, horses and cattle all about them are so common that they pass with little comment. The whole thing is staggering by its size and the opinion here today is that all other forest fires pale into insignificance in comparison.

It will take days to obtain a list of the dead. Most of them are away back in the burned district, huddled in root cellars, in the ashes of settlers' cabins, in sloughs and river beds, and in wells.

Flames Swept by the Wind.
Rainy River, Oct. 8.—Beaudette and Spooner, Minn., are completely destroyed. The bush fires which have been burning all summer were yesterday fanned to terrible proportion by a hurricane.

Pitt, Minn., a small village west of here, burned early in the day. The fire swept eastward so rapidly that settlers living in its wake were overtaken and burned to a crisp within four miles of Beaudette station. Six people died along the track. In one case a mother died with her baby clapped to her breast, while the father died a few yards away. They lived along the railway not far from where they met their death.

It is impossible to say how many settlers away from the railway line

have not met a similar fate. Two families, one of eight members and another of nine, are known to have died, a number of people who are badly burned, reached the river, some of whom will probably die.

It is difficult to get the names of these people at this time, as the confusion is very great and it is difficult to reach parties with the needed attention.

People in the three towns of Rainy River, Beaudette and Spooner, surrounded as they have been with smoke from fires the most of the summer, have become so accustomed to the fires that they were lulled into a sense of fancied security.

Beaudette and Spooner are located directly opposite each other on the Beaudette river, where it empties into the Rainy River. Rainy River is located a mile to the east on the Canadian side of the river, all three towns were provided with fire fighting apparatus, and felt they could handle the fire when it appeared. However, the fire when it appeared, from the west, after a terrific wind blew up from the south and west, twisting around occasionally to the north, with great violence, thus spreading the fire in all directions and filling the air with smoke and flames impossible to approach and combat.

While the flames in the woods were still half a mile away, houses suddenly burst into flames in both towns on the American side simultaneously. The population flocked to the station en masse at Beaudette and to the siding at the mill yards at Spooner.

A Rescue Train.
Fifty box cars were rushed from Rainy River to the rescue. It was a most dramatic scene when the two thousand people awaited the relief train. Every minute seemed an age with the fire leaping into sky, trees falling in every direction and houses disappearing as if by magic. The cries of the women and children mingling with the desperate oaths of the men who could not relieve them. As the train pulled in there was an immediate scramble for cars. The women and children loaded inside, while the men climbed upon the roof.

The extra mural exercises were searched for a "handle" and students were practically invited to make complaints. One responded, whose essay I had perhaps criticised too harshly. Even he accepted my explanation.

"I was deliberately left off the Senate Committee and my suggestion for critical periodicals was turned down. Prof. Morrison, apologizing in the Spring for his part in the criticism, admitted that I had been infamously treated."

"Queen's Quarterly was purged of disloyalty in June when my name was dropped from the editorial staff for reasons that two correspondents described as outrageous. Finally, it was impossible to work with the head of the department, Prof. Cappon."

"The present is but a culmination of a long series of insults. Prof. Cappon told G. Y. Chown I was "too damned independent" and he repeatedly warned me personally how terrible he was when aroused."

"When the printer of the College Calendar recently put "associate" instead of "assistant" professor in the Calendar, after my name, Prof. Cappon—with whom, be it understood, I was obliged to work—accused me of intriguing with the trustees and would not accept my explanation."

"My personal relations with the students and with the Canadian professors have always been of the friendliest nature and I have tried to do the best that was in me for the students and for the University. Having done that I felt that I at least was entitled to my opinion on the navy or on any other subject. But between the personalities of Principal Gordon and the attitude and criticism of what I have termed the "British Group" in the University to me following my article against the Navy, my position had become simply intolerable. The effort to keep up the work when insolence was added to insolence has simply been too great. I must be master of my own thoughts."

JOHN MARSHALL.
Sheep Sales.
"Arrangements for the forthcoming sales of sheep to be held at Regina and Saskatoon are now drawing to completion. Over 400 head of high class grade sheep between the ages of one and three have now been purchased, and these will be offered for sale at an upset of practically cost price. Of these some 300 are large fleeces of Mr. Irvin T. Wilson, of Maple Creek, about an equal number are Shropshire-Marino crosses from the flock of Mr. Andrew Scott, of Crane Lake, whilst the smooth Merinos are represented by a picked few from the pens of Mr. E. E. Baynton, of Maple Creek. None of these animals exceed 36 months of age, and all are in first class condition. They have been individually selected at considerable homes of the breeders at an expense, and it is doubtful if better foundation stock can be procured in the province."

A large number of purebreds have already been entered from such well known flocks as those of Messrs. F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; A. B. Potter, Lanbank, Sask.; W. L. Trann & Sons, Crystal City, Man.; J. M. Caswell, Rosthern, Sask.; A. A. Titus, Nankin, Man.; John Dawson, Clavet, Sask.; H. B. Chandler, Southey, Sask., besides numerous others, all of which make up an aggregate that will be hard to beat in either sale or showing.

Why the Present Principal of Weyburn High School Resigned from Queen's—Could Not Stand Insolence of the "British Group."

The resignation of Prof. John Marshall from the staff of Queen's University for the principality of Weyburn high school continues to afford high school principals in both the eastern and western press. The following explanation of the incident was published in last Thursday's issue of the Kingston Daily Standard:

Weyburn, Oct. 6.—"I am not returning to Queen's because I had no desire to have a repetition of last winter's persecution. From the time the Navy article appeared there was a concerted effort to make my position intolerable. The Principal was consulted as to my exclusion from the Quarter and my connection with the Standard was cast in my teeth. I was taken to task by addressing the Trades and Labor Council, and was told a professor 'should not associate with the riffraff.'"

"Professor Cappon made a strong offensive reference in the library in the presence of professors and students, and behaved almost like a mad man in our private office, the classes over-hearing him in both lecture rooms. He and other members of the British group in the University refused to speak to me all winter."

"Two professors in their classes denounced my navy article, and it was thought to intimidate me by having it reported that Sir James Whitney was reported to have said that he would make no grant to Queen's while a 'damned radical' was on the staff. I am not saying that Sir James said this for I hold him in high regard; but that is how they thought to frighten me."

"The man is possessed with the idea that every man's hand is against him," said Frank Gilbert, attorney-general. "He cannot be shaken from the idea that if he surrenders he would be shot. Mrs. Dietz is also opposed to her husband's surrender. She told me that if he were taken away, the deputies would come and murder her and her children."

"Although a railroad has been built to the nearest lumber camp, and their logs are being shipped down by rail, Leslie believes that if his father surrenders Cameron Dam would be rebuilt and lumber companies' logs would be floated down the Thompson river without charges. Every one in the family has been brought up in the belief that some one is always against them."

MARSHALL'S RESIGNATION

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ADVOCATES POLYGAMY

Lady Professor in Chicago Announces a Startling Doctrine—Objects to the Double Code of Morals Now Said To Be in Force

Washington, D.C., Oct. 6.—Polygamy in preference to a double code of moral laws is advocated by Dr. Katherine B. Davis of the University of Chicago, who is head of the New York State Reformatory for Women, the only institution of its kind in the United States.

"I advocate polygamy as a national institution, open and recognized, if the identical standard of morals is impossible for both men and women," said Dr. Davis today.

"The cause of the great majority of crimes committed by women is the fact that there is only one set of morals for men and an entirely different standard for women."

"In the New York State Reformatory of which I have charge, and in which there are between 300 and 400 women, there are few who are not the victims, primarily or solely, of this double standard of morals. Because of it men escape unscathed with the complete tolerance, if not the approval of society, while women go to prison and their children rarely are reclaimed and our foundling asylums are filled with defective children."

"And so I say emphatically, it is impossible for men to live by standards which civilization requires of its women, then let us establish an open system of polygamy. Let a man be married to as many wives as he can support."

American criminal law procedure is a century behind that of English courts, according to Prof. E. R. Keedy of the Northwestern University Law School, and Dean John Lawson of the University of Missouri Law School, who reported today to the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology upon their investigation of the subject abroad.

As a result of their inquiry, these experts will include the following recommendations in a report which they will make to President Taft at the latter's request:

The abolition of all reversals for formal defects in indictments or trials; the limitation of the examination of prospective jurors; and the extension to judges in state courts of greater control over proceedings in trial.

Mr. Lawson said today that in England a criminal trial seldom lasted more than one day, and often several cases were disposed of at a sitting.

"And," he added, "we never saw a juror challenged. This was due to two things: The English newspapers are not permitted to discuss evidence in advance of a trial and opposing counsel talk over the jury list before the trial begins and agree upon a jury."

"The so-called unwritten law is not recognized in an English court, and a verdict of not guilty never is rendered. In such cases the verdict would be 'guilty, but insane,' and the accused would be confined in an asylum, during the king's pleasure. The fact that the accused was wealthy would obtain him no greater consideration."

OUTLAW DIETZ CAPTURED

Wounded and Surrenders Unconditionally—One Sheriff's Officer is Killed—Is Now in Prison—Reunion With Other Members

Winter, Wis., Oct. 6.—Dietz, the outlaw of Cameron Dam, yesterday rejected the responsibility for loss of the second peace party composed of Frank Gilbert, attorney-general of Wisconsin, and Col. O. G. Munson, private secretary of the governor. Dietz's alternatives are two—capture, which means prison bars for himself, his wife, and his son, Leslie, and probable orphanage for his two younger children, or death for himself and probably for his wife and three children.

If the conflict results in a pitched battle the responsibility for loss of life will now be his. When after an hour spent in presenting every possible argument in support of an amicable settlement, the peace envoys returned across the clearing and gave the outlaw's negative ultimatum, Sheriff Madden says the truce is now over. Pleading and persuading and hard stone arguments and cold facts all have been presented to the fearless man, every possible light and every possible effort has been made to prevent not only the loss of his own life, but those of his innocent children.

Defiance Strong.
Dietz has taken the whole matter on his own shoulders, his defiance is stronger than ever. It is not built-upness on his part, but absolutely because it is impossible for any one to explain to him that he and his family are on the object of any one's greed.

"The man is possessed with the idea that every man's hand is against him," said Frank Gilbert, attorney-general. "He cannot be shaken from the idea that if he surrenders he would be shot. Mrs. Dietz is also opposed to her husband's surrender. She told me that if he were taken away, the deputies would come and murder her and her children."

"Although a railroad has been built to the nearest lumber camp, and their logs are being shipped down by rail, Leslie believes that if his father surrenders Cameron Dam would be rebuilt and lumber companies' logs would be floated down the Thompson river without charges. Every one in the family has been brought up in the belief that some one is always against them."

Letter to Dietz.
"Munson and myself presented this letter to Dietz:

Dear Sir:—You are no doubt aware that Sheriff Madden has a warrant for your arrest on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Some persons believe your defiance of the law arises from the fear that you will not have a fair trial, that, furthermore, you have no means to employ counsel to defend yourself. As governor of the state and actuated by the desire to prevent further bloodshed, I have sent Attorney-General Gilbert and Colonel Munson, my private secretary, to represent me and promise you full protection, a fair trial and counsel to defend you. If you still refuse to peacefully submit to the officers of the law the responsibility for any more bloodshed or loss of life must rest upon you alone.—I am, yours very truly,
GOVERNOR J. C. DAVIDSON.

Winter, Wis., Oct. 9.—Handcuffed to the man whom he attempted to kill a dozen times yesterday, and who is also his own sworn enemy, John F. Dietz, the defender of Cameron Dam, surrendered at 3.30 yesterday to the law and will stand trial. A bullet wound in Dietz's right hand, which prevented him from using his gun, is supposed to have hastened this surrender.

Oscar Harp, a deputy, was killed at 12.30. Deputy von Fomero was with Harp. Both men made a run for the lumber pile. Dietz saw and fired. Harp fell dead within the firing line, Dietz and Leslie are prisoners and are not injured. The terms of the surrender were unconditional other than a request from Dietz that he be protected from violence.

Helen Dietz, 14-year-old daughter, represented the family side in the final peace negotiations, the other side being represented by Sully Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis, the man chosen by Sheriff Madden to go in and make arrangements with Dietz and promise him absolute protection from violence to either himself or his family.

This morning Dietz, his wife, his oldest son Clarence and his son Leslie occupy cells in the county jail at Hayward, while his daughter, Myra, although under arrest, is still confined at the hospital at Ashland as the result of a bullet she received in the back from Thorbin's pistol a week ago yesterday.

The log cabin which Dietz has defended on Cameron Dam for the last six years during his fearless defiance of the law and authorities, is rifled with a thousand shots. A white flag now replaces the stars and stripes, which floated defiantly above the shack until the halliards were severed by a rain of lead yesterday.

Sixty armed deputies, grizzled men of the woods who have lain in the underbrush surrounding the thorn apple fortress for a week, returned to town and to their homes last night.

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trailing their guns and generally glad that the siege is over.
Hayward, Wis., Oct. 9.—There was an affectionate reunion when John and Leslie were brought into the county jail here at Hayward, where Clarence Dietz has been confined since the shooting of the children several days ago by the sheriff's posse.

WEYBURN TEACHER.
Explains Why He Left Staff of Queen's University.
Kingston, Ont., Oct. 7.—In connection with the recent resignation of Prof. John Marshall from the chair of associate professor in English at Queen's University, about which there has been considerable discussion, Prof. Marshall has wired a statement from Weyburn, Sask., in reply to Principal Gordon's statement that no Queen's professors have been subjected to undue influence in regard to their views on the Canadian navy or other questions.

Prof. Marshall who was opposed to a Canadian navy, says in part: "I am not returning to Queen's because I had no desire to have a repetition of last winter's prosecution. From the time the navy article appeared there was a concerted effort to make my position intolerable. The principal was consulted as to my exclusion from the Quarter, and my connection with a local newspaper was cast in my teeth. I was taken to task for addressing the Trades and Labor Council, and was told a professor 'should not associate with the riffraff.'"

"Professor Cappon and other members of the British group in the university refused to speak to me all winter."

Dividend Delayed.
Toronto, Oct. 9.—There will be no dividend for shareholders on the York County Loan and Savings company till the middle of next year, says R. Home Smith, of the National Trust company, liquidators of the York County Loan concern.

The company went into liquidation late in 1905. There was prodigious work in sorting out the various classes of creditors of whom there were many thousands. The first dividend of 25 per cent. was paid on November 1, 1909.

The next dividend will be 25 per cent., and there will still be a small amount left for distribution. There is still about \$250,000 worth of land un-realized 90 per cent. on them" said Mr.

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TO PRE

Of the Soil—Farmers Use Plenty the Land

In regard to which have appeared on the conservatorial farmers have editor asking how from drifting districts where that the constancy of the soil to from escaping liable to blowing.

This is a question expected to be able to give hints on how to which have been successful in man of Manitoba, wed to be light.

When a farm of light land is given attention to on preserve as much as the soil tends to cons heavy land the former case much finer and which aids in Humus, or vegetable in conservation and as lo in the soil the soil drif

There is no farmer should and this is the light land far too much works the soil so that the dusting and made; it is the land is placed in place of This implements and leaves the When it is time of the land is used, which surface and ridges.

When I state not be used, this should be used, it is widely used land that is practically the same as here simply inclined to do soil.

In regard to have allowed are several applied in ge condition age would advise farming his break them that the win

October 12, 1910.

Wednesday, October 12, 1910.

TO PREVENT BLOWING

Of the Soil—Useful Hints for Farmers on Light Land—Use Plenty of Manure and the Land Packer

In regard to several of the articles which have appeared in The Telegram on the conservation of moisture, several farmers have written to the farm editor asking how to prevent the soil from drifting as they claimed in the districts where the land was light, that the constant stirring of the top of the soil to prevent the moisture from escaping made the land susceptible to blowing.

This is a question which the editor expected to receive, and he is glad to be able to give in reply a number of hints on how to prevent soil drifting, which have been tried and proved successful in many of the older districts of Manitoba, where the soil is inclined to be light.

When a farmer breaks up a section of light land he should pay particular attention to one thing, and that is, to preserve as much as possible the humus in the soil. It is much more difficult to conserve the moisture in heavy land than light land, as in the former case the particles of soil are much finer and closer packed together which aids in retaining the moisture. Humus, or vegetable fibre, is a great factor in conserving moisture in light land and as long as it can be retained in the soil there is little danger of the soil drifting to any great extent.

There is one implement which the farmer should be careful of using, and this is the drag harrow. Many light land farms have been ruined by too much harrowing. The harrow works the humus out of the soil and leaves the surface of the land smooth so that the wind can start the soil drifting, and once a start has been made, it is difficult to stop it. After the land is plowed the farmer should use in place of the harrow the packer. This implement makes the soil firm and leaves the surface fairly rough. When it is time to stir up the surface of the land again the cultivator should be used, which places a mulch on the surface and leaves it in little rough ridges.

When I state that the harrow should not be used, it is not inferred that this should be general. The harrow is widely used and in case of heavy land that is inclined to erode, it is practically the only successful implement that can be employed. I am here simply referring to land that is inclined to drift, be it heavy or light soil.

In regard to land that the farmer has allowed to get badly blown there are several remedies which may be applied in getting it back to a normal condition again. In the first place, I would advise a farmer who has been farming his lands in large blocks to break them up into small fields so that the wind will not get the same sweep as it did when the fields contained, say 160 acres.

In the second place, I would discard the harrow and use instead the packer and the cultivator, and would give the land as much manure as possible as it is a big factor in preventing drifting. Do as much top-dressing with manure as you have the time to spare, as this is one of the safest methods to prevent drifting and there is none better for retaining the moisture in the soil. Be particularly careful of all high spots in the field where the wind gets a good chance and keep them well mulched with straw or manure.

Half the battle is preventing the start of the drifting. As soon as a certain spot shows signs of blowing, check it if possible, as it will rapidly spread till the whole field is alike. It is often better to leave a small piece of land unplowed if one cannot stop it drifting, as the rest of the field will be ruined if drifting soil is allowed to pass over it.

One of the surest methods to get soil susceptible to drifting back to a normal state is to sow the land back to grass. Care must be taken in the selection of the kind of grass to see that it is not a grass that will be hard to kill when the land is replowed or cropping. There are few grasses better for this purpose than rye grass as it can be sown with the wheat in the spring and the following June will yield a splendid crop of hay which can be cut for feed before the summer fallow season is past, so it desired the land may be plowed for a crop the following year. Much humus will be restored to the soil by even one season in grass and the farmer has in addition a good supply of hay, which is an important item in many of the farming districts of the West where feed is scarce.

A good deal can be done to prevent drifting by planting trees and hedges to act as shelters. The labor and expense of re-planting is more than offset by the increased value which the trees add to the farm in improving the appearance.

One farmer writes asking if deep plowing is a good thing to aid in the conservation of moisture. In the majority of cases I would say yes, as the deep plowing makes a large reservoir to hold the moisture. Of course, one has to study the conditions of the soil. Many farmers in the Brandon Hills district do not plow over four inches deep as they claim to plow to a depth of six inches which will ruin their land for three years.

A good rule, however, is to plow

rather shallow in the spring, deeper for fallow and still deeper in the fall. Shallower plowing is preferred in the spring because it is impossible for the soil to settle and for capillary action to become established in sufficient time to permit of the proper growth of plants. The thing to be remembered is to plow as deep as possible, pack the soil down and to cover the surface with a mulch.—Telegram.

Wedded Convict.
Ottawa, Oct. 6.—On Tuesday morning Orlas Millaire was sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary for the theft of \$100 from Callie Portenlance of the Brook. Yesterday afternoon he stood at the rail of the altar in St. Joseph's church, and chained to a turnkey of the jail, with solemn words of ceremony broken by the sinister clink of handcuffs, was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Servent, Law street, Hull. The bride says she believes her convict husband to be innocent, and that she proposes to appeal from the decision of the judge.

BALFOUR AND PREFERENCE

Delivers a Strong Address in Favor of Colonial Preference—Preference in Trade Necessary for the Stability of the Empire

London, Oct. 5.—The verbatim report of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour's speech at Edinburgh shows that the leader of the opposition said he would not have discussed colonial preference had the question been exactly where it was when he spoke in the House of Commons about eight weeks ago, but it was not quite the same. "In the first place," he went on, "and this is the unfortunate aspect, every month that goes on in which we do nothing imperils the prospect of our being able to do anything. (Hear, hear.) I look forward with real misgiving to another colonial conference with the government of the country in the same attitude of pigheaded obstinacy upon this aspect of fiscal reform. What has occurred that is new is that the commission appointed by the government, containing the distinguished opponents of fiscal reform, has impartially investigated carefully and reported upon preference between the West Indies and Canada. It is impossible, after this report, to say that some more fundamental arguments against colonial preference should be considered.

"They are bound now to hold, in the first place, that the preference given by Canada to other parts of the Empire, is or may be of enormous importance. Secondly, Canada cannot be asked indefinitely to give when the door is shut and banged in her face. Thirdly, to say that the way to proceed is to prevent Canada, with the consent of the contingency of Canada, and policy which Imperial instincts and policy which she can do and more cannot be done, realising that she must withdraw the gift so long presented to other parts of the Empire and so scornfully rejected by the greatest member of the Empire.

"That is the danger which is real, and which cannot be ignored by students of Canadian opinion, and which can be prevented by one course only, that of doing to Canada as Canada has done to the rest of the Empire. In all that part of the tariff reform policy which deals with preference, the report is the most important step which has been yet taken, because it is taken by men, who, if they had prejudices to the report, which their honest investigations compelled them to sign. (Cheers.)

"It is a document which shows how value free trade or increased free trade within the Empire may be; which shows that the dangers incident to it are not comparable with its advantages. When the result of the report sinks into the mind and conscience of the elector, he, I am convinced, will come to the same kind of conclusion as the commission themselves have done to. They will see how great are the advantages to be derived from an Imperial and commercial point of view, and with our colonies, will refuse any longer to adopt the purely scornful negative attitude which has hitherto characterized His Majesty's advisors." (Cheers.)

Cross the Atlantic.
Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 4.—Walter Wellman, who declares that he will attempt to cross the Atlantic in the dirigible airship America, has announced the personnel of the crew which will accompany him. Melvin Vaniman will be chief engineer. He was with Wellman in the unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole from Spitzbergen last year. Murray Simon, navigation officer of the steam Simon, navigation officer of the steam Simon, or Oceanic of the White Star Line, will be navigator. Jack Irvine will have charge of the wireless outfit, which is depended on to keep in communication with the shore, and sum-

mon assistance if needed. Louis Loud, a trained mechanic, who has had actual experience in air navigation, will be assistant engineer, and Fred B. Aubert, a youth of 20 years, will be the sixth member of the crew. The date of the setting of the America has not been announced, but it is said it will be within a few days.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

ENORMOUS DIVIDENDS

Could be Paid by Canada's Great Railway—It is a Big Question With C.P.R. What To Do With Great Profits

Montreal, Oct. 5.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company today the report of the directors was unanimously adopted. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Thomas Skinner were re-elected.

Resolutions were passed authorizing the lease of the following lines: New Brunswick Southern railway, St. Maurice Valley railway, Kootenay Central railway. The issue of four per cent. debenture stock on account of branch lines and extensions of branch lines as follows: Jaw-Outlook branch; Weyburn-Lethbridge branch; Teulon extension, Stonewall branch; Lander-Griffin branch; Regina-Colonay branch; Craven-Bulyea branch; Kipp-Aldersyde branch; Langdon branch; Snowflake branch; extension Virden-McAuley branch.

A resolution authorizing the construction of irrigation works for the purpose of irrigating the eastern block of the company's land grant in Alberta, east of Calgary, at an estimated cost of \$5,500,000, was approved.

A resolution respecting the amendments of certain by-laws of the company was approved.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president, Sir Thomas C. Shaughnessy, said the twenty-ninth annual report of the company's operations and affairs was now before them for consideration.

Profits Increased \$18,600,000.
"In round figures the gross revenue of our railway lines and exclusive of the ocean steamships, shows an increase as compared with the previous year of \$18,600,000, the working expenses an increase of \$7,700,000 and the net earnings an increase of \$10,900,000. The actual result was somewhat better than this, because the directors thought it wise to create at the cost of working expenses an additional fund of about \$3,700,000 to provide for maintenance works of one kind or another that was contemplated, but could not be completed in the current year.

Falling Off in Wheat Yield.
"Insufficient rain-fall in some sections of Western Canada during the growing season had a damaging effect upon the grain crops, with the result that the quantity of wheat to be moved during the few months is considerably less than it would have been had normal weather conditions prevailed. Up to the present position the revenue effect of the company, but I don't think it probable that later on in the year there will be some shrinkage in gross earnings.

Preparations for Lean Years.
"At the meeting of the directors in August last it was decided to increase the dividend on the common stock to seven per cent. per annum, exclusive of one per cent. paid from land revenue, making a total distribution of eight per cent. Your directors are aware of the feeling amongst the shareholders that, taking into account the income and financial position of the company, this is scarcely sufficient, and if last year's returns were taken as a basis, that feeling is not without reasonable foundation, but we must not lose sight of the fact that conditions, which may be favorable, that in such a contingency a large cash reserve will be a source of convenience and strength.

The Company's Resources.
"But then apart from your surplus earnings you have extraneous assets in deferred payments, or land sales, cash proceeds of land sales, and other items of a like character that may be roughly estimated at fifty million dollars, without taking into account your uncollected lands, and in ordinary course this amount should be substantially augmented within the next few years.

The Board of Directors.
"Quite recently Sir William Van Horne, who since his resignation as president in 1899, has been chairman of the board of directors, decided to retire from that office on the board, to retain his seat on the board." Sir William Van Horne moved the re-election of the retiring directors. At a meeting of the board, subsequently held, Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy was re-elected president and David McNeill as vice-president of the company, and the executive committee was appointed as follows: Richard B. Angus, David McNeill, Edmund B. Osler, M.P.; Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir William C. Van Horne.

Not Guilty.
Saskatoon, Sask., Oct. 5.—At the Supreme Court this morning, Charles Davis, colored man, was charged with causing the death of his wife through shooting her on the night of June 24th. Evidence was submitted which clearly proved that the accused man had mistaken his wife for a burglar in the house during the dark hours, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," the prisoner being discharged.

UNENVIABLE RECORD.

Last Month in Washington State Over One Hundred Divorces Granted. Seattle, Oct. 4.—The divorce record for September in the number of complaints filed and decrees granted exceeds by far that of any previous month in the history of the King county superior court.

There were 166 new cases filed and 109 decrees granted. The record for August was 98 complaints and 35 divorces. The big previous record of this year was 109 cases and 116 divorces granted, in March.

Judge A. W. Prater is of the opinion that much of the divorce business would be dispensed with if British Columbia couples could be sent back to their own soil for divorces.

"Women and men come down here from 'British Columbia,' said Judge Prater, 'get a room somewhere and establish a residence for a year and then come into court and ask for a divorce as residents of the state. Our laws need amending in many important particulars.

MANY SEED GRAIN FAIRS

To be Held Throughout the Province this Season—Poultry Shows Will be Held in Conjunction With Many of the Fairs

The following is a list of the seed fairs to be held in Saskatchewan this winter with the dates of each. We are advised that the ones marked with an asterisk (*) will hold a show of poultry.

- Date. Name.
- Nov. 16-17—Grenfell, Lloydminster.
- 17-18—Nokomis.
- 18-19—Broadview, Churchbridge, Lashburn.
- 19-20—Govan.
- 21-22—Saltcoats.
- 22-23—Alameda, Paynton, Strassburg.
- 23-24—Francis, Moosomin, Yorkton.
- 24-25—Oxbow.
- 24-25—Wolsely, West Eagle Hills.
- 26-27—Carnduff, Foam Lake.
- 28-29—Creelman, Kennedy, Lipton.
- 29-30—Gainsboro.
- 30-Dec. 1—Abernethy, Stoughton, Windthorst, Wynyard.
- Dec. 1-2—Langham.
- 2-3—Carlyle, Unity.
- 5-6—Canora, Rosthern.
- 6-7—Dubuc, Sintulata.
- 7-8—Skilton.
- 8-9—Lindsay, Stockholm, So. Qu'Appelle.
- 9-10—Milestone, Prince Albert, Wadena.
- 12-13—Maple Creek.
- 13-14—Craik, Moose Jaw, Tisdale, Watson.
- 14—Gull Lake.
- 16-16—Mortlach, Kinistino.
- 16-17—Davidson.
- 19-20—Vonda.
- Jan. 10-11—Outlook.
- 17-18—Saskatoon.
- 20-21—Brownlee.

This is the largest number of seed fairs ever held in this or any other province of the Dominion in any single season.

SOLDIER ON TRIAL FOR RLIFE.

Gunner Allen Charged With Murdering Capt. Ellison.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 6.—Gunner Allen was today arraigned at the assizes and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering Captain Peter Ellison, commanding Company 5, R. C. G. A. Allen, who is a crack shot, is alleged to have shot at Ellison from an upper window while the latter was crossing the barracks square.

It is said he had been drinking heavily for some weeks and it is thought the commanding officer treated him meanly by frequent punishment. After his arrest he said he had meant to marry. The defence will be temporary insanity, and that there was no intent to kill in any case.

New Settlers.

Immigration figures for September place North Portal far in the lead as the port of entry of American settlers, with a total of 1,941 settlers, 219 cars of settlers' effects, 791 horses 272 cattle, 131 mules. Immigration is largely from the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, and a few as far south as Oklahoma.

In the first quarter of this year there were 460 more passengers and employees killed, and 6,110 more injured on the railroads of the United States than in the corresponding period last year.

HOME RULERS FIGHTING

O'Brien Writes of His Opinion of Redmond and O'Connor—Redmond Is Killing Ireland's Prosperity

London, Oct. 2.—The utterances of T. P. O'Connor and John Redmond during their American star money-collecting tour are probably attracting more attention here than in Canada and the United States, and they certainly do not tend to lessen the embarrassments of the present Government. The truest declaration of the O'Connor-Redmond Home Rule issue at the present moment is that it is one of the bugbears of the general political situation in the United Kingdom, like woman suffrage. Earl Grey's federal scheme, which provides virtual home rule for Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England, is gaining far more popular support in Ireland itself than the demands of Redmond and his associates. No sane observers in this country longer believe any danger remains of the abolition of the Second Chamber or the substitution of a system which would make the Redmond brand of Home Rule feasible in the near future.

The evidence has grown overwhelming, even in the past week, that the popular reaction against the present Government has increased so rapidly that a decisive defeat awaits them at the polls unless they are able to bring about another great change in public sentiment before going to the country. William O'Brien represents a large proportion of Irish public opinion in the following emphatic comment upon Redmond's mission to America, as well as upon Redmond himself:

Obtained by False Pretences.
"Every dollar Redmond brings home will have been obtained by false pretences. The whole of the funds O'Connor secured last November were employed, not in advancing Home Rule, but in trying to kill off Home Rulers in making war on me and the old and tried patriots, such as Timothy Hooley and why? Because we protest against the predatory budget; because having just obtained our lands for our own people we object to Lloyd-George's schemes of land nationalization; because the Lords, having done their best to kill the budget, morals and politics alike bar us from this mad radical endeavor to buy the Second Chamber.

"The Wyndham Land Act had transformed Ireland. It has transformed within six years half the land of Ireland to the peasant. It was working magnificently. Therefore Redmond deliberately concurs in its destruction. This Government, having killed it, passes a new Land Act, and land purchase it today dead. The sales under the Wyndham Act have reached a hundred of millions of dollars for a single year. For the last eight months they are less than half a million of dollars.

"Redmond may bamboozle the people of America; he may make black appear white—that is the politician's art—but no one can explain away the ghastly significance of those figures. What then has Redmond for his position as leader? For holding the balance of power in Parliament? Land purchase is dead.

"Party to Molly Maguires."
"The budget, which has driven every freethinker to revolt in England and Ireland, and which makes inevitable an overwhelming Tory reaction at the next general election, and a disgraceful messalliance, manipulated by O'Connor between the elected representatives of the honest, decent Irish peasants and the tail-end of a group of Socialists, members of Parliament, who advocate the most extreme measures of Continental anti-capitalism. Spend your good American dollars, and it is true you may keep O'Connor in Parliament, for he depends on Socialism to keep his seat for Liverpool, but it will drive every honest man out of the Irish party.

"The platform of our All-for-Ireland League is conciliation. The completion of land transfer, all else will follow. What we want now is toleration for class and creed. We can have tomorrow that form of Home Rule for which Earl Grey came over from Canada to incite the Federal Parliament—State legislation for England, Ireland, and Scotland. That is land in our power to secure, and without delay. Federal conception of Home Rule spreads like a prairie fire, but all this wild talk of Redmond's about smashing the Lords' has alienated the sympathy and support of all that class on whose assistance we must now rely."

DISCHARGED FOR DOING DUTY.

Startling Evidence of Car Inspector in Great Charge Hearing.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Geo. W. Oakes, a former car inspector for the Illinois Central, declared on the witness stand that he was ordered to be discharged from the employ of the railway by Frank Hartmann, then general manager, because he was doing his duty. Oakes said he was hired to check up the amount of repair work done out for the road. He testified that he discovered the manner in which alleged padding of repair bills was being done, and when he reported his discoveries to his superiors he was ordered discharged. He said that Jos. F. Baker, then superintendent of car service, discharged him on the recommendation of Hartmann.

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A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE

The Story of the Death of An Ardent Missionary—The Dream of a Student—A Devoted Wife's Trying Life

There is a story entitled "A Circuit Rider's Wife" that has recently attracted a great deal of attention because of its sincerity and charming humor, and also because of its revelation of the meanness with which country congregations treat their pastors. It tells of the grinding poverty that the average circuit riding Methodist parson in the United States has to endure, and on this side is the most striking condemnation of the close-disted church-goer that has appeared in years. The hero of the story preserves his faith, despite a lifetime of shocks and misadventure, his wife, who is supposed to tell the story, is not "purified by suffering." She develops a latent streak of cynicism, for it is upon her, rather than on her husband, that the burden of everyday affairs presses. While he dwells in the clouds, she has to do battle with the butcher on the back steps.

"William" Drinks Morphine.
A tragic interest is lent to this story by the announcement that his hero has at last given up the struggle, and is dead by his own hands. His beautiful vision faded out toward the end; the beliefs of a lifetime seemed to pass away from him as in a flood, and taking a dose of morphine, he lay down in a common field and died. His name was Lundy Harris, and he was the original of "William," the circuit rider. His wife, Cora White Harris, wrote the book, and every vital incident therein is said to have been drawn from her own life and Lundy's. It is probably true that Lundy Harris was insane when he committed suicide, but it is just as true that several hundred professing Christians in Georgia helped to drive him insane, and will answer one day for their heartlessness and neglect.

The Student's Dream.

This man Lundy Harris made the great mistake of accepting himself and the Gospel he preached too seriously. As a theological student, he was chiefly distinguished for the "vision splendid" he entertained about the minister's calling, and about the glorious work that lay before him after he was ordained. He was a good student, and graduated with honors, afterwards becoming secretary to the president of the college, at the same time acting as tutor in the college. From this post he advanced to a professorship, and it was at this period of his life that he met and married Miss Cora White, a cultured Southern woman. She found her husband subject to fits of profound melancholy, the result of religious reflection, and it was with the hope that active evangelic work would soothe his troubled spirit that she induced him to resign his professorship and become a circuit rider.

The Seamy Side.

For several years thereafter they traveled about the country, from one circuit to another, living on wages that a Northern laborer would find insufficient. He found that with many so-called Christians their piety was a mere mask to conceal petty meanness, deceit and most other vices. Some that were loudest in profession were most cruel and grasping in private life. These things brought on the old fits of depression, but after a period of prayer and striving Lundy would find himself once more braced and comforted. He found that even among his brethren in the ministry there was going forward a continual game of politics, the prizes being well paid city pulpits. No matter how able and zealous was a clergyman, he was doomed to remain an underpaid circuit rider unless he had, in addition to his excellent mental and spiritual endowment, some ability as a wire-puller.

The Last Phase.

His own release came when he was elected professor of Greek at Emery

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College and came into the handsome

salary of \$1,500 a year. Here he was relieved from the squalid contact with unlovely human nature that had made his years of circuit riding a long misery, and an era of happiness seemed to have opened for him. About this time, however, the voices of the higher circles began to be heard, and a new trouble settled on Harris. He was tortured by vague doubts, and at length, to escape them, he plunged once more into the life of country preacher. He disappeared suddenly from the college, and was next discovered by his friends preaching in Texas. Here for awhile he was at rest, but his friends thought that he was wasting his fine gifts and induced him to accept a position as assistant secretary of the Education Board of the Southern Methodist Church. But the new theology again troubled him, and it is said that his wife's book, which was written about this time, had a saddening effect upon him, for its gentle cynicism seemed to say that he had been pursuing a phantom. A year or so ago his melancholy grew more profound, and his mental condition caused alarm. He was sent from Nashville, Tenn., to Pipe Log, Georgia, in the hope that new surroundings might rouse him from his deepening depression. Two weeks ago yesterday he wandered out into the cotton fields and drank a dose of poison, leaving behind him this note: "I am so tried and want to go where rest is never broken."—Mail and Empire.

Too Much Booze

New York, Oct. 4.—The naval board of inquiry investigating Saturday night's Hudson River tragedy in which 25 sailors from the battleship New Hampshire were drowned, will in all probability report that the hilarious spirits of the sailors were alone responsible for the overturning of the

The West

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THE LANDS

At Kellher recently Provincial Secretary Calder made a vallant effort to explain away several bad features, both of the land terms of the Autonomy bargain, and of the provincial finances generally.

Referring to the land subsidy, Mr. Calder said at Kellher: "Then again we must not forget the fact that the Province now owns one-eighth of all its land, or two sections in each township, which were set aside away back in the early 70's as an endowment for educational purposes."

At Kellher Mr. Calder used the old and long-explored argument that if the Province had received the public lands it would have had to sell them for revenue purposes. The truth is that there would have been no necessity for doing so.

Mr. Calder's Kellher speech is also remarkable for the amazing comparisons he makes between Saskatchewan and Ontario in the revenue which they derive from land sources.

an amazing comparison in order to make out a case? One who reads Mr. Calder's reasoning at Kellher cannot help but think that he presumed upon the intelligence of his audience.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL'S RESIGNATION.

One of Eastern Canada's leading educationalists is today principal of the Weyburn High School. Professor John Marshall was for some years connected with Queen's University, and resigned. The resignation and the circumstances leading up to it have given rise to considerable discussion.

FIVE GREAT CANADIANS.

Of the prominent men connected with the founding of the Canadian Pacific Railway, now the greatest enterprise of the kind in the world, five remain with us. One is Sir Charles Tupper, who, as a member of Sir John Macdonald's Government, carried through Parliament the legislation necessary to the successful prosecution of the work.

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territory that will give homes to millions. The report of last year's operations by the company and the announcement of new developments, such as the creation of a faster Atlantic service, lend interest to the historical side of the enterprise, and bring in to prominence the struggle for its success.

BIG CANAL.

Projected by Russia to Connect Baltic and Caspian. St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—The Russian government is preparing to spend more than \$67,000,000 in building the greatest inland waterway in the world to connect the Baltic sea with the Caspian and Black seas.

Carter-Cotton Resigns.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 10.—Feeling somewhat disappointed that he was not given the portfolio of finance, Hon. F. Carter Cotton, president of the council, today handed in his resignation to Premier McBride, it was accepted.

May Unite.

London, Oct. 11.—The Financial Times, noting that C. M. Hayes and Mackenzie and Mann had interviews with Hon. G. P. Graham, wonders if any significance is attachable to the amalgamation of the G. T. P. and C. N. R. would strengthen both companies and in the Canadian railway situation there is abundant justification for the scheme.

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HOW STAMPS WERE MADE

The British Government The First to Perforate Stamps—How the First Machines Were Made

The perforation of postage stamps is a very important feature. In or about the year 1854 the commissioners of Inland Revenue showed a most anxious desire for the perforation to be undertaken without a moment's loss of time.

These four machines were charged for accordingly, the sum, including cost of drawings and patterns, reaching two thousand four hundred pounds, which amount one of the firm himself received in hard cash, coin of the realm, in payment.

The contrivance for perforating was the invention of a foreigner, who sold his patent to the Government. It was, however, by no means perfect, as it was meant to deal with paper which did not shrink.

At present the adhesive stamps of all values are printed by the raised surface or letterpress system. Messrs De La Rue and Company were the first to supply the Government with these, afterwards receiving large orders from other countries for the like issues.

The National Review writer traces the history of the events leading up to the Elgin-Macay treaty which was in force between Canada and the United States from 1854 to 1866.

In 1874, the writer points out, another reciprocity treaty was proposed but failed of ratification by the United States Senate.

Between sixty and seventy years ago two values of postage stamps were issued—the penny stamp printed in red and the two penny in blue.

Another writer on the same subject says that "President Taft is exactly the sort of a man to succeed in such a project. Heedless of the noise and clamor of transient issues, he is silently working out a plan which may result in the annexation of Canada, and win for him an immortality greater by far than any fame to be derived from beating the tin-pans of partisan politics."

OBJECT TO RECIPROCIITY

English Newspapers Fear That Reciprocity Will Lead to Commercial Union Followed by Annexation

A London despatch that has evidently percolated through U. S. channels says: "British Imperialists are much concerned at the prospect of trade reciprocity between the United States and Canada and attach to the project an importance not yet accorded it on the other side of the Atlantic."

The attitude of British political economists towards United States-Canadian reciprocity is expressed by a writer in the National Review in the following language: "It is no exaggeration to state that within the next few months the whole fiscal, and, simultaneously, the whole political and social future of the empire may be decided."

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WE REPAIR WEAK MEN



ONE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS. Every case submitted to us resolves the personal and then decide as to the disease and curability. Specific remedies are then prescribed and these are compounded by our own chemists in our own Laboratory.

Blackstock, Flood & Co.

Farm Lands and City Property 1701 Scarth St. Regina, Sask. SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan. 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this.

CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND

DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing red hot in a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, well yes, only 35c for a half bushel dustproof bag.

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.

Plenty of fresh air, sleeping out-doors and a plain, nourishing diet are all good and helpful, but the most important of all is Scott's Emulsion.

of their neighbors, while Canadian communities have carried off the prizes earned by the exercise of public spirit in the display of the products of their tributary territory. Many honors are coming the way of Western Canada these days, but Alberta's great success at Spokane is by no means the least valuable and important.

CROFTER HOLDINGS

Yorkton Enterprise Forces Dominion Land Office to Furnish Necessary Information—Lands Are Being Illegally Sold By a Land Company

Yorkton, Oct. 8.—The story of the Crofter lands, of how a foreign company is trying to withhold them from settlement, and the obstructive policy adopted by the Yorkton Dominion Lands Office towards the efforts of The Enterprise to secure information for publication as to the amount against these lands, as related in our last issue, has created great interest throughout the entire Yorkton district and has resulted in many pilgrimages to the Dominion Lands Office and The Enterprise office in search of further particulars by those interested. Chapter 2 of this affair, as published in this issue will certainly not diminish public interest in respect to these lands.

The information desired by The Enterprise was the amount of the acknowledgment and charge against each of the forty-nine quarter sections of Crofter lands, patents to which have been granted subject to clause 44 of the Dominion Lands Act, and which have been conveyed by the Imperial Colonization Board to the Charles W. Sexton Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. The acting agent of Dominion Lands, N. G. McCallum, denied having this information on file. We knew that this information was on file in the Yorkton Dominion Lands Office and a wire to the Deputy Minister of the Interior at Ottawa brought back this reply early on Friday morning, September 30:

"Upon surrender to agent Dominion Lands, Yorkton, of this lettergram he is authorized to furnish your company with statement showing amounts and several charges against Crofter lands, township twenty-four and twenty-five, ranges one and two, west second, patented eighteen ninety six, subject to section forty-four Dominion Lands Act.

"P. G. KEYS." Discovered.

Then a strange thing happened—a most remarkable and wonderful occurrence. Information that was not to be had up to this time—that, according to the acting agent of Dominion Lands, was not on file in the office and something he knew nothing about—this information was suddenly discovered and admitted to be on file.

But did these "courtous officials" promptly proceed to furnish us with it as instructed by their chief at Ottawa? Oh no! They hemmed and hawed, quoted a clause from the Dominion Lands Act having reference to "providing settlers with information," demanded a written request and the description of each quarter on a separate sheet of paper and continued their obstructive policy until about three o'clock that day when, finding The Enterprise in earnest, with a full knowledge of its rights and privileges in the matter—that their bluffs were powerless to turn us from our purpose of extorting this information from them—they reluctantly commenced their search.

Over Two Days' Work. A record of the time it took to procure the information will prove interesting as The Enterprise waited most patiently for it not being desirous of seeing any government official overworked on our behalf. The search commenced at 3 o'clock on Friday, was continued all day Saturday and at 5 o'clock Monday we received the desired information. Over two days' work to find out the amount of the acknowledgment and charge against forty-nine quarter sections of land. No wonder an "acting agent of Dominion Lands," and "assistant," "Home-stead Inspector, and goodness knows how many other officials are required in an office that it not now doing half the work it once did with a much smaller staff.

Very Cheap Land. The largest amount against any of these lands is \$600.00, and the lowest is \$44.85. This must be estimated at approximately double the amount of the original advance owing to the accumulated interest on taxes during the many years they have remained vacant. But at \$1,200 any of these lands are very cheap. This figures out at \$7.50 per acre and in most cases the company is asking twice the sum per acre for the land.

This also explains the great activity displayed by the company's agent at Saitcoats since The Enterprise commenced the campaign for the settlement of these lands. Scarcely a day passes that one or more democrats loaded with landseekers is not driven out through the district by Dan McIvor. But it must be difficult work selling land at \$15.00 or more per acre that has a cloud on the title and can be secured by an actual settler for half that price.

Below we publish the full list of these lands, with the amount of the acknowledgment and charge against each, set forth following each quarter. This information will save all interested a great deal of time and some expense. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished on application to The Enterprise.

The Lands and the Amount Against Each.

Sec. Twp. Rge.	Amount of acknowledgment and charge
Southwest 24-25-2	\$600.00
Northwest 24-25-2	600.00
Southwest 27-25-2	600.00
Northwest 27-25-2	600.00
Southwest 15-25-2	334.45
Southwest 15-25-2	600.00
Northwest 14-25-2	439.77
Northwest 14-25-2	44.85
Southwest 10-25-2	85.00
Southwest 10-25-2	600.00
Southwest 2-25-2	105.00
Northwest 2-25-2	600.00
Southwest 18-25-1	85.85
Northwest 18-25-1	146.54
Southwest 1-25-1	86.85
Northwest 1-25-1	86.85
Southwest 32-25-1	No Heva
(Patented Angus McLeod)	
Northwest 32-25-1	600.00
Southwest 19-25-1	584.33
Northwest 19-25-1	600.00
Southwest 16-25-1	600.00
Northwest 16-25-1	\$304.80 177.23
Southwest 32-24-2	61.85
Northwest 32-24-2	\$26.95 214.45
Northwest 36-24-1	584.00
Southwest 34-25-2	61.85
Northwest 22-25-2	486.45
Northwest 4-25-2	85.00
Northwest 15-25-2	600.00
Southwest 13-25-2	600.00
Northwest 12-25-2	\$296.80 144.79
Northwest 9-25-2	600.00
Southwest 14-25-2	585.53
Northwest 1-25-1	600.00
Northwest 21-25-1	600.00
(Patented C. N. R. Co.)	
Northwest 32-25-1	600.00
Southwest 18-25-1	606.57
Northwest 17-25-1	600.00
Southwest 10-25-1	473.47
Southwest 10-25-1	\$584.00 16.00
Northwest 9-25-1	600.60
Northwest 3-25-1	600.00
Southwest 2-25-1	600.00
(Patented Geo. McLeod, 21-9-09.)	
Northwest 1-25-1	600.00
Northwest 23-24-2	110.90
Southwest 32-24-2	562.33
Northwest 32-24-2	600.00

tion to himself and reciting the reply of the present owners to his demand for sale and reciting the provisions of the statute covering the case and has prayed the Minister to enforce and administer the provisions of the statute in respect of these lands by compelling their sale at the price fixed by statute or their forfeiture to the Crown as the law provides, and has prayed that in the event of their forfeiture they made be made available as homesteads and that prior right of entry be granted to those who would have the prior right of purchase if the lands were not forfeited.

"This places a responsibility on the Minister of the Interior which he can not very well shirk. It also places responsibility on the Minister of the Interior which has rested on Messrs. MacNutt and Cash M.P.s, to have the provisions of the law enforced in respect of these lands held for speculation in their circumstances. Parliament meets in November and The Enterprise is in a position to assure its readers that if the Minister of the Interior fails in his duty the issue will be promptly raised in Parliament as to whether the statute governing the sale of these lands is to be enforced or not.

"The Enterprise has not abounding confidence in the Ottawa government, nevertheless, and notwithstanding the action of its official, the acting agent of Dominion Lands, it believes that once the matter is brought to the Hon. Frank Oliver's attention, it will not take him long to decide as to whether or not his department, in this particular instance at least, will favor an alien speculator at the expense of forty-nine actual settlers.

"The Enterprise is behind Mr. Peet and other would-be purchasers in this matter and positively no stone will be left unturned to force their early compulsory sale and settlement of these lands."

BURNING OF BEAUDETTE

Graphic Description of the Great Forest Fire—Town Did Not Heed Warning Until Too Late

Bermidji, Minn., Oct. 9.—Although half a dozen towns, and great stretches of lumber making woods, together with humble homes of straggling settlers, hundreds of head of live stock and herds of wild animals driven to bay, have been consumed, the skies tonight are still arched with the brilliance of insatiable forest fires. Apprehension concerning the loss of life in the Beaudette and Spooner region in the northern part of Beltrami county, is hourly increased by the reports received here, which tell of complete destruction of the two villages near the Canadian line, as well as the absolute annihilation of Pitt, a village of 100 inhabitants.

It has been impossible to confirm the number of deaths, which ranges from 50 to 200. Owing to the demoralized condition of the wires tapping the fires only the most important messages are sent, and the first of these was a call for aid in behalf of the 2,000 or more homeless persons who tonight inhabit the blackened ash strewn strip of destruction.

Bermidji responded to the call for aid by sending a party of physicians and a cartload of provisions guarded by Company C, Minnesota national guard. This relief is being rushed to the devastated district on a special train of three cars.

Reports that looting had already begun resulted in the determination to take the militia along to guard the stores as well as to do whatever police work might be required of them. The train will proceed from International Falls west to the fire district over the Canadian Northern.

Mr. Kulshert, representing a Minneapolis heating plant, arrived here today direct from Beaudette and confirms the report of destruction of property and human lives and tells a dramatic story of his experiences with the fire and gives a vivid description of the destruction of Beaudette of which he was an eye-witness. When he left Rainy River Friday night half of the town had been burned and the flames were making headway of front to front in twelve miles an hour. He said: "The newspaper representations of the fire at Beaudette have not been exaggerated and I know what I am talking about for I watched that village melt from the map. I was in Beaudette all day as the town was dense with smoke. About 3 p.m. I became alarmed at the fire which was being driven against the town with a great crackling and intermittent detonation from forest explosions, that I hurried to the hotel and told the clerk that I was going to check out. He laughed at me and said there was no real danger. I insisted that there was grave danger and got my grips and proceeded on foot to hasten across the bridge to Rainy River."

"There I registered and began business calls, but had not been in Rainy River more than three quarters of an hour before we heard the Beaudette bells clanging and the fire whistle screeching. Beaudette had become aroused too late, the town was doomed. Nothing on earth could have stopped that mighty monster, driven as a

Wholesale

100,000 ROLLS

LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN

WALL PAPER

Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA

PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

Retail

100,000 ROLLS

LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN

WALL PAPER

Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA

PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

MEN



...the personal and chronicity, then prescribed laboratory. Such need to cure the specialists use who treated patients responsibility, and Women.

WEDY

...at Mich.

...addressed science Department, you desire to see and treat appendicitis and as follows:

& Co.

...miss this. at \$13.00 per acre.

...les. Cheap. Good buying.

AL

...glowing few minutes paper and a strip of bag.

...et, Regina

LIMITED

...rent rate of income lost in In-

AN

...Company Bonds. All un-

A, SASK.

...while Canadian carried off the prizes of public spirit the products of their

...Many honors are of Western Canada Alberta's great success by no means the important.

...to News.

...statistics concerning the population in the are printed by Quebec, and credited by M.M. Desrosiers & La Race Francaise

...these contained 30,701 Catholics, and 28,319

...During the previous was a decrease of holes, and an increase of 3,993.

...In 1909, a further Catholic was reported to 3,251, while the population increased by the population of the races is given as: ranch, 32,000.

...veral Ontario countenanced by M. Severin Reviere, secretary of the Society of Es number of French-owns: In Bothwell, 8,993; in Huron, 1,911; in Simcoe, 5,043;

...lives in 18 western of 4,785. For burg has 450 French 100; Sandwich 500;erville 330, Wallace dsor 700.

PORTUGAL'S TROUBLES

The Time Had Come to Throw Over a Decayed Political Organization—Three-quarters of The People Are Ignorant

In Portugal the revolutionary spirit that has been smouldering for many years burst forth at last suddenly and terribly. Two years and a half ago it raised for a moment its bloody banner, and King Carlos was hurried into internity. Perhaps if his son, Manuel, who succeeded to the throne, had dealt more mercifully with the conspirators, his sceptre would not have been swept from his nervous hands. His failure to handle anybody connected with the assassination of his father, while perhaps creditable to his kindness of heart, was a sign of weakness that the revolutionists were swift to note. Ever since then their agitation has gone forward, but while everybody knew that there was unrest in Portugal, as in Spain, it was not generally suspected that the germs of republicanism had so rapidly developed, that an ancient monarchy could be toppled in the dust without an hour's warning.

The trouble with Portugal's monarchy is that, as a political organization, it is so badly decayed that the time has come to throw it overboard and make shift with a new system. The revolutionists thought when they removed Carlos, that Falstaff among the crowned heads, that the trouble was with their king, not their system. In the past couple of years they have found that under a new king things have not greatly mended. So they have abolished the monarchy. It is probable that things have been better under Manuel than under Carlos, but the improvement was not enough to satisfy a people that had been wronged and plundered for generations, and that had at last caught a glimpse of what they were striving for.

Naturally a fertile country, Portugal supports the poorest people in Europe. They are sunk in ignorance and superstition. Three-quarters of them can neither read nor write. There is no system of education, as we understand the word. Scattered here and there are a few clerical schools. In fact, the situation is very much the same as that in Spain, which has been under a similar misgovernment for a long time. A brilliant republican and anti-clerical officer, who was recently killed by an army officer, who the Canalejas will be remains to be seen. The crop of able men in Portugal has been small for many years.

The last good statesman they had there was Franco. He was a dictator, and so his name will be anathema to a people thirsting for liberty, equality and fraternity. Franco was the Prime Minister when Carlos was assassinated, and no doubt was worse hated man than the King. It was he who induced the King to suspend the constitution, and thus brought on the crisis, that ended in the regicide. Franco's motives, however, were good, and had been permitted to remain in power another six months there is little doubt that his policy would have won over the people. It was a policy of

reform and retrenchment, a benevolent despotism, but the people could see only a despotism at the time. The benevolence they did not appreciate till afterwards. The assassination put an end to Franco's ministry. Where he is now we do not know. When last heard of he was a fugitive from the people he had sought to benefit.

There is in Portugal a system of representative government. Only one-quarter of the people vote, and only one-half of the voters can read or write. The main objective of the voters has been to shift the burden of taxation to the non-voters, and no matter which political faction has been in power, the main purpose of the voters was not lost sight of. Curiously enough, it was always the poor man who was elected to pay the taxes. In Portugal, if you are wealthy enough, you pay no taxes. Raising money there is a process of grinding the faces of the poor. It has been said that the expense of collecting taxes eats up 70 per cent. of the gross receipts. Grafting has been carried to a length undreamed of in Anglo-Saxon communities. There, as elsewhere, graft was non-partisan. Whatever faction won, graft was always at the head of the poll, until Franco broke away from the machine and tried to give an honest administration. Brief as was his regime, he yet accomplished some practical reforms, and it was the glimpse the people were permitted to have of decent, economical government that encouraged the Republican party to fight Liberals and Conservatives indiscriminately until it had won an assured place for itself. Today it is the only party that appears to have survived.—Mall and Empire.

A LITTLE NUT THAT GOES FAR

\$12,000,000 Worth of Peanuts Raised Yearly in the United States There is nothing small about the peanut except its size. Production and consumption of the "goober" are now reckoned in millions of dollars, and it is being put to many new uses as a food product. Peanuts are now an important ingredient in the vegetarian menu, which are much more widely consumed than most people imagine. Some of these "meats," by the way, are made to imitate breaded lamb chops, with sticks of macaroni or bones. Peanuts are employed largely in the confectionary trade and enter into the composition of many fancy cakes, such as macaroons as a substitute for almonds. Peanut butter, likewise much affected by the ton and put in small neat packages, is greatly esteemed for automobile lunches.

Now that the pestiferous boll weevil is ruining the cotton over such wide areas in the south, many planters are turning their attention to peanuts as a money crop. Although \$12,000,000 worth of "goobers" was raised in this country last year, the supply is still not nearly equal to the demand, a condition sufficiently proved by the fact that we are importing great quantities of peanut oil from Europe. Most persons think of peanuts as they appear on fruit stands or in the little wagons of vendors, but as a matter of fact they are disposed of in a great variety of ways and for many other purposes. Thousands of bushels are shelled for use in the manufacture of confections and food products, the demand for which is constantly increasing. Great quantities are em-

The Markets

1 Northern	98 1/2
2 Northern	94 1/2
3 Northern	90 1/2
4 Northern	85 1/2
5 Northern	79 1/2
6 Northern	77 1/2
Feed	164
Rej. 1-2 Northern	92
Rej. 2-2 Northern	90
Rej. 1 Nor. for Seeds	91
Rej. 2 Nor. for Seeds	80
OATS:	
No. 2 white	32 1/2
BARLEY:	
No. 3	47 1/2
FLAX:	
1 N. W.	242
1 Man.	242
American Markets	
Chicago:	
Dec.	97 1/2 97 1/2
May	103 1/2 103 1/2
July	98 1/2 98 1/2
Minneapolis:	
Dec.	109 108 1/2
May	113 113 1/2

White stains on hard wood tables caused by hot dishes can be removed by covering them with salt and as much olive oil as the salt will absorb, allowing the mixture to stand several hours and then removing it and rubbing the wood dry.

Sinton's Imported Clydesdales

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

We have now on hand 60 head of imported Clydesdales, male and female, besides 3 Percheron Stallions, ages 1 to 5 years, to select from, included in the number are sons and daughters of the celebrated Barons Pride, Baden Powell, Everlasting, Marmion, Memento, Montrae, Ronald, Pride of Elison, Prince Shapely, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Royal Chatten, Revelstoke, Ruby Pride and other noted sires.

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

ROBERT SINTON

REGINA.

employed in making peanut candies and "brittle," as well as the combination with pop-corn and puffed rice and as "blanched" peas.

Peanut butter is put up in bottles or tins containing any quantity from a quarter of a pound to five pounds. It is very popular for camping and yachting supplies. For making it the peas are first shelled and then roasted moderately, after which they are fanned and screened to remove the thin skins and germs. The next process consists in grinding them up to a pulp by the machine. As the pulp comes from the grinder it is fed through a tin tube into the bottles or tins and tightly sealed.

With a little experience and the aid of a small meat grinder anybody can make good peanut butter for home use. Peanuts give an average yield of thirty-four bushels to the acre, but it is believed by government experts that the output can be increased to fifty or sixty bushels by selecting superior seed from season to season. There are reports of yields of 160 bushels of small poded peanuts to the acre, with two tons of forage, which latter alone will pay the cost of production.

DISTRESS IN LABRADOR

Dr. Grenfell Draws a Gloomy Picture of Conditions in That Land—The Hope of the Country Lies in the Reindeer

Writing on the steamer Strathcona, off Square Islands, on the coast of Labrador, Dr. Grenfell, the famous deep sea missionary, in a letter says: The last report from the reindeer herders is exceedingly gratifying. There are some 800 all told; nearly tripled in three years. The section of the herd going to Canadian Labrador is to leave early in September. We have surveyed an island on which we propose to put them and now only await the steamer from the Canadian coast service to carry them over. Moss is much more abundant, and the place much more desirable from the herder's viewpoint than the higher hills on which we have them.

More Oxen Arrive

The work of the Agricultural Department has been extended by the arrival of some more oxen from Prince Edward Island and we have seen for the first time in this country a team of these trying to plough the land. It took considerable blasting and stone removing to make space for ploughing anyhow, and now it takes all the motive power all hands can put into it to help the three oxen turn over the virgin soil. To say the truth, it is the toughest material I have even seen or heard of the claims that gentle title. Meanwhile the hardy vegetables from various sources are showing us the possibility on. If Prof. Hansen's discoveries in alfalfa turn out to be what is claimed for them, that marvellous plant and the domestication of reindeer would go a long way towards solving the difficulties of building up a population in Labrador.

High Price of Food

Flour is away up in price this year. Meat has gone "beyond all." Here are thousands of thousands of square miles of land all ready to raise meat with scarcely any labor; like the barren islands we have selected in the Gulf to send part of our herd to this year, they are covered with moss, just the very food the deer need. We should be landing at least 250 animals and not one pound of food to be bought or stored to feed them. They will all feed themselves. I firmly believe Labrador would support millions of these animals, and that hundreds of thousands of carcasses could be and will be exported annually in the days to come. Immense tracts of land are being sold for timber and pulpwood; big prices are being paid. One company alone has spent \$50,000 for their first year's rent. The same amount of money put into a reindeer herd would, to my mind, be far more safely invested, and would help to inaugurate a certain source of wealth from this country for all time to come.

Outlook is Serious

Meanwhile the outlook is serious for the settlers. While some did well with the fur last winter and the removal of prohibition on killing beavers has and will help many more, there are quite a number who are unable in any way to provide provisions for the coming winter owing to the failure of the fishing. We visited yesterday a man whose leg had to be removed last summer; he and his family are already on a dry flour diet; another family living in half a hut, one of their crew sleeping under a canvas cover in an old hauled-up boat; a girl of twenty was dying in this house of consumption, or almost a dry flour diet also. In another a blind man and his wife almost naked as well as hungry. In another a mother of twenty-five of consumption, and her only child, a boy of four years, with tubercle of the spine; they had not butter, or "grease," meaning pork, all winter I have accepted the last week three orphans, one a girl whose humble guardians can no longer feed her. This poor fellow and his wife have no children, and wept to part with her, so I promised to hold her for them in care, until times are better.

Pathetic Scenes

The other two were also adopted by foster parents, but the present bad times make it impossible for them to rear them. In another house a poor man with four children, one anaemic, with large tubercular glands, had accepted responsibility for a stranger, an old woman of nearly sixty, who was derelict. He has fed her and clothed her, though her wits are short and she does nothing in return. He had to appeal for help to get rid of her this winter, as "the heart is willing, doctor, but the barrel is low at ready." In another house an aged woman has settled, bringing her white-headed old husband along with her. The young couple, who, with that irreproachable charity of the poor for the poor, had allowed them in, were only recently married. The old woman, with clean and sprightly figure, was a clean and tidy as threadbare garments would permit, and had still in this abysmal poverty the air of the head of a house. It was pathetic to watch her look after "The master," for he, poor fellow, was quite feeble-minded and wept copiously at the slight effort even of saying, "I give ye welcome kindly, doctor."

We are still cruising down northward, and the last few days have shown a slightly improved sign of fish; there is a chance yet that the fall

fishery may save some of the people, but I never say the outlook so black during eighteen years' acquaintance with Labrador.

Dogs Eat a Child

Here, anchored off a Hudson Bay company post, we have just had poured into our ears one more gruesome argument in favor of our reindeer. A poor father has been telling us of the fate of his little five-year-old boy this spring. His dogs, only four in number, had, like nearly every other dog along this coast in spring, been only partly fed. His children were playing about in the beach near his house; but seeing him on the beach the dogs rushed down and attacked him; his little playmates ran up shouting that the dogs were eating him. But it was quite a time before anyone was found. At length the father heard, and rushed down, only to find that the dogs had not only killed but already partly eaten the boy.

Fostering of Reindeer

This makes six killed or eaten by these dogs in my own memory, while scores more have been bitten. The people have to keep these dogs for their sledges. The little son of the Hudson Bay company factor at this very same place came to the hospital with 65 bites a few years ago. If, as I firmly believe, the fostering of reindeer could be given the support that the United States government gave it in Alaska, this country would become a civilized one instead of a wild one. As it is, even our own, the only herd there is, languishes from want of more support. The available funds are abundant in herders, and we cannot afford to devote the attention to milking and driving that more attendants would render possible. And thus it is not possible yet to say that this experiment is affording a real basis from which to judge of the possibilities of these animals. At least the process with regard to the killing could be reversed. Man cannot eat dog as man can eat deer, and the domestic reindeer do not attack children.

FEW MINERALS

Geologists Claim That There Will be Few Found East of the Rockies

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 6.—All hopes ever held by prospectors and others that mineral indications on the eastern slope of the Rockies, discovered from time to time could be traced to extensive deposits of minerals are given a cold douche by the statement of Dr. D. B. Dowling, Dominion geologist, who has just reached Edmonton from a trip west to the mountains and who states that the entire eastern slope of the Rockies will never produce any extensive or valuable deposit of mineral. In making this statement Dr. Dowling has merely stated what he has long since been discovered to be true by himself and other geologists, that the geological formation of the eastern slope of the Rockies is not of mineral formation, but chiefly limestone and sandstone, that the tiny mineral formation is to be found in the inner angles of the Rockies, display lower strates of rock in which minerals have been deposited. Consequently the reported discoveries of iron and other minerals at various points on the eastern slope amount to nothing. Dr. Dowling stated that he had secured samples of iron from the eastern slope near Cowley and the same statement applies to this find as to other finds on the eastern slope.

BANK ROBBERS

Plucky Bank Clerk at Estevan Drives Them Away

Estevan, Sask., Oct. 7.—An attempt to burglarize the Bank of North America took place last night. D. W. Ross, one of the bank clerks who was awakened about 12 o'clock by hearing suspicious sounds. These sounds continued for quite a lengthy time, resulting in a man appearing at the door of Mr. Ross' room. Mr. Ross immediately asked him what he wanted, and the man replied by saying: "If you open your mouth I'll blow out your brains." In reply, Ross fired at the man with his revolver, which he had caught up on hearing the suspicious sounds. The man returned and hit the wall at the back of the room. The burglar then retired hurriedly and Ross fired again but hit the door casing. An alarm was immediately given but the man got away. Mr. Ross cannot not give a very good description of the man as it was so dark, except that he appeared to be tall and was dressed in a long overcoat and soft hat, but he thinks that his first shot hit the man somewhere, especially so as no trace of his first shot can be found on the wall or anywhere.

A Boy Hero

North Battleford, Oct. 7.—In a little shack forty miles northwest of North Battleford a little six-year-old boy played the part which has given him the right to be placed on the honor roll of boy heroes. On Tuesday last the mother left the little lad in charge of the two younger children, a little girl aged three years, and a baby nine months old, while she went to the stable to do the chores, the father being away from home. In some way the door of the stove fell and the home caught fire. The boy ran to find his mother. He was unable to find her quickly and so ran back to the house. When he arrived the interior was in flames, but with beating he rushed into the building and carried the baby out to safety. He then returned for his little sister and succeeded in rescuing her.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

REVIVAL OF BUDDHISM

Due to the Discovery of the Ashes of the Founder of the Sect—Work of Christian Missionaries May be Undone

New York, Oct. 4.—The discovery recently in India of a tiny casket of dull grey metal built in the shape of a blooming lotus flower, and said authoritatively to encase the ashes of the great teacher Buddha, founder of the Buddhist faith, which has a following of 150,000,000 people, threatens to undo, especially in Japan and China, the teachings that for years have been spread throughout the Orient by missionaries of the Christian churches.

Devotees of the mystic faith and long-robed priests of Buddha are conducting without ostentation, yet with alarming success, a tremendous revival in both these countries. In India converts are flocking to the Buddhist temples daily and prostrating themselves before the placid-faced images that represent the faith.

Already preparations are being made in England and this country to combat the effect of this latest relic of Buddha by sending abroad of new corps of missionaries.

The movement toward the revival of Buddhism has reached large proportions only in China and Japan. In India, where Buddha lived, there was before the discovery of the relic not one Buddhist in 1,000 natives.

The discovery of the ashes of the great leader took place near Peshawar in Afghanistan.

The relics which have been declared authentic, were presented to those of the Buddhist faith by the British authorities in India.

According to the accounts which have come from India, the discovery was the work of a Frenchman named Foucher, who came into India to study Buddhism. He found manuscripts that told of the burial of Buddha's ashes under a large pagoda in the mountain fastness of Peshawar.

Burial Place of Ashes

Although the scientist Foucher undertook to locate the tower and did so, the British authorities were called to his aid. The ruins of the tower were located two years ago, and indicate from their size that the edifice which stood there was larger than any known Buddhist pagoda. For nearly a year and a half excavations were made before the relic chamber was found, 20 feet below the stone floor of the pagoda. The room was stone-walled and small, and was built, according to archaeologists, at 2,400 years ago.

A bronze casket seven inches high and five inches in diameter was in the centre of the chamber. The casket was round, lidded and fashioned to represent a full-blown lotus flower, or which a small bronze Buddha sat. The box was wonderfully carved with scenes depicting the life of Buddha. A lump of rock crystal was found within the casket. One end had been hollowed out and sealed, but the seal had fallen away with the ravages of time. Inside the cavity were a patch of whitish ashes and two bits of charred bone. The relics are considered genuine beyond all peradventure by the British authorities.

The favorite image of Buddha, before whom the groping, half-heathen souls in Burma, Siam, Japan and China are bowing, is the "Sitting Buddha," which depicts the teacher during his period of meditation under the Tree at Buddha Gay, about 125 miles from Benares.

At this point, the legend goes, Buddha sat for six years in penance and mortification.

He became a living skeleton, was naked and covered with dirt, and was so the object of contempt in the surrounding villages. Angels and devils tempted him. Hydra-headed demons fired volleys of poisoned arrows at him, but before they could pierce him they fell as lotus flowers at his feet. Throngs of beautiful women, from girlhood to maturity, came before him, but they were powerless against him.

The effect of the big Buddhist revival in the far east is being felt in this country in a peculiar fashion. Some of our most prominent and women have become so interested in the progress that they started the fashion of collecting images of the god of the Orientals. Some of the women who are the most ardent of the collectors declare that, while they are converts to the faith, they are given certain solace by the presence in their boudoirs of the restful figure of Buddha, portrayed as entering Nirvana and that the image of the preaching Buddha gives to them new hopes for the future.

Buddhas range from the tiny ivory amulet of little worth or value, to the great golden sleeping Buddha of Siam 150 feet long, before which thousands of half-clad brown men and women creep daily. Yet the finer example many of which stand in palatial residences of Washington millionaires, set for good prices. Hundreds of dollars some of them bring.

Effect of Discovery

A prominent clergyman, recently, in discussing the great spread of the old faith, declared that unless redoubled effort is made at once by foreign missionaries, the effect of the discovery of Buddha's ashes will undo years of work. Concerning the effect of the discovery in this country, and the fact of collecting images, he said: "There are lots of things which come into the United States without a shadow of moral right to justify

their presence, and the Buddha is the most notable example. Forty or fifty years ago many were imported. The presence of so many of the small Japanese Buddhas here is easily explained. The little gods were hung in their black lacquered cases in front of the doorways of the Japanese homes. Sailors on shore leave would go through a village and despoil whole streets.

"Then, too, a Buddha is distinctly a church adjunct in the Orient. There in civilized countries memorial windows are placed in churches, in China, Japan and India. Buddhas are placed in the temple as memorials to the illustrious dead. Most often, with the connivance of a priest, the little images were taken from their niches and sold. Really good examples of Buddhas are now becoming scarce."

National Prohibition for New Zealand

Wellington, N. Z., Oct. 7.—The government created a surprise tonight by introducing a licensing prohibition proposal for national prohibition if 65 per cent. of the voters favor it. The bill provides if national prohibition is enforced intoxicating liquor shall not be imported into, manufactured or sold in New Zealand. A new gambling bill provides for the abolition of book-makers.

Cities of U.S.

The following is the new 1910 alignment of American cities—the 50 largest centres of population in the United States, with the number of inhabitants shown by the new census, and the percentage of increase over 1900.

The first 40 are shown with the official figures of the new census. Uncle Sam's compilation for the rest is not yet complete, but a careful estimate is given in each case. Here they are:

Table with columns: City, Population, Pct. of Increase. Lists cities from New York to Reading with their respective population and percentage increase from 1900.

The following cities of over 100,000 population have not yet been reported and the World Almanac estimates for 1910 are given. These cities will take positions in the above list impossible at present to assign.

Table with columns: City, 1910 Population, 1900 Population. Lists cities like San Francisco, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Seattle, Louisville, Portland, Omaha, Worcester, St. Joseph, Mo.

These two lists, combined, give us the probable 50 largest cities, although there are good chances that Tacoma, Wash.; Spokane; Salt Lake City; Nashville, Tenn.; New Bedford, Mass. or Trenton, N. J., may get close to, or above the 100,000 mark, thus displacing Hartford, San Antonio or Reading.

For the 40 cities for which the count has been completed, it will be noted that the rates for individual cities vary widely, ranging from 6.5 to 31.2 per cent. High rates of increase are not confined to any one geographical section of the country. Of the nine cities with rate of increase above 40 per cent. (two, Newark and Bridgeport, are eastern, three, Richmond, Atlanta and San Antonio, are southern; and Boston, Detroit, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis, are scattered in the middle west, two east, and two west of the Mississippi river; cities with the lowest rates, two are eastern and one middle western.

The extraordinary percentage of increase shown in New York City exceeds that of 30 other cities shown in the above group, and is exceeded by only eight of them. The New York City rate, however, has been maintained at its present high point for two decades, and may therefore be regarded as a normal rate for that city. The obvious explanation of this condition, of course, is the fact that New York absorbs such a large percentage of the immigrant population.

D. C. Fraser

Four governors of Nova Scotia have passed away since Confederation while occupants of the executive mansion. The first was Hon. Joseph Howe. The next Hon. Adams G. Archibald. Hon. Alfred G. Jones followed, and now Hon. D. C. Fraser.

Hon. A. G. Jones succumbed to the weight of years—a burden always too heavy for the broadest shoulders. Though he had seen his prime D. C. Fraser was in the full development and enjoyment of ripened mental and physical vigor up to a few moments before he was called to the fulfillment of the inevitable.

At the outset of his illness, in June last, a writer in the press, recording the fact, said: "D. C. Fraser is big in body, big in mind, big in heart and big in the affections of the people." No truer words were ever penned. No greater tribute could ever be paid to a public man. And the tribute was great because it was true, because it was deserved. This is brought home the more intensely to those who knew him intimately, those who walked with him, who knew his every side. Nova Scotia—particularly Pictou County. Her sons have been and are today bright and shining lights in their various callings. Had D. C. Fraser gone in for divinity his light would have shone forth like a beacon on a high hill from the very outset. But he chose the law and politics—or rather, politics and the law, for he was never very closely wedded to the law. In fact, he did not like it. He was a politician every inch of him and he saw in the profession of law only a stepping stone to his ambitions. But his political ambitions were checked by environment. He was a Liberal, an intense, uncompromising Liberal. And he was of Pictou and of East Pictou. That county up to a few years ago sent two representatives to Ottawa. East Pictou selected one, West Pictou the other. Before Mackenzie's time the Liberal standard bearer in that section was that grand and good man of pleasing memory—James W. Carmichael. He was deep in the affections of Pictou Liberals and so long as he chose to lead the forces there was none to say him nay. So Fraser had to be satisfied with being a lieutenant. He had to curb his ambition while good years were passing. At last the call came from the adjoining county of Guysboro, and Fraser went to Ottawa.

Previous to that he held a seat in the Legislative Council, the very air of which was foreign to his make up. He was never at home there, though he worked hard and gave the province good service.

D. C. Fraser was a man of strong convictions—religious, social and political. Yet he was removed from the very suspicion of narrowness, of bigotry. He was tolerant to a marked degree. He was a Presbyterian. He kept the faith. He honored the faith, loved the faith and worked for it. Yet he accorded every man the right to work out his own salvation and he admired men of all creeds for the faith that was in them. He was a Scotsman and no son of the Highlands gloried in the traditions of the race as he did. The songs of old Scotland, the psalms of the old Kirk, were music to his very soul and he could sing them too. His wonderful eloquence was at its best when dilated on the glories of the old land and the achievements of the people of whose blood ran in his veins. Yet he loved the English because they were English, the Irish because they were Irish and the French because they were French. He gloried with them all and boasted with them of the achievements they delighted to recall.

His great love for Old Scotland was second only to one other—his love for Canada. D. C. Fraser was a Canadian first, last and always. He believed in Canada. He had unbought faith in the Canadian people. He loved Canada for what she is and what he believed she will be.

Always a lover of British institutions, holding a firm abiding faith in the true imperialistic ideal, he was nevertheless democratic. He believed

in the democracy because he was of the people and there was no place in him for class distinction. No that he condemned the order of things as they pertain in the old land, but because he believed it would be better for Canada to grow up without them. It had been the custom at Government House on New Year's Day to hold a private entre, where members of the privy council, senators, judges, bishops, generals and other holders of high-sounding titles were received in audience previous to the general public being permitted to pay their respects to the Sovereign's representatives. Governor Fraser's very first act was to sweep this away. It required nerve to set aside such a long-established practice, but the change won. He next discarded the Windsor uniform. He worked into the hearts of the people the first time he drove up to the House of Assembly to open Parliament "dressed as a gentleman." How "the people" loved him then! There was eloquence in that black suit and silk hat that surpassed even the words of his own lips. The feathers and trappings of the military made the contrast the more pleasing. It was another bold and characteristic stroke and it also won out.

Governor Fraser was a man of singular eloquence and power as a speaker, yet, when his speeches were put in cold type, they seemed to lose their impressive qualities. His delivery was striking, his arguments sound, his illustrations appropriate. But there was always something essential the reporter could not grasp, could not reduce to words expressing the full extended of the intended meaning. The writer has reported many of his speeches, yet always encountered this obstacle and always felt the speaker's inability of doing the speaker justice. Mr. Fraser could carry an audience with him from start to finish and how well he could tell a story!

Few men become rich while in politics. Honest ones never do. That is why D. C. Fraser quit the arena. He could not live on politics alone. The years were climbing to his shoulders. So he quit.

And after stepping aside from the storm centre of politics and while a jurist of the Sovereign's representative, Mr. Fraser gave his time and talents unsparingly to any and every good cause and his addresses, now that party politics had been eliminated, grew more and more profound. At the same time they were as attractive, an eloquent as ever. Lieut.-Governor Fraser delivered many notable speeches, one in particular at a dinner given as a farewell to Sir Charles Parsons, the last Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in Canada. Sir Charles was afterwards heard to say that it was one of the most eloquent, logical and loyal addresses he had ever listened to. One of Gov. Fraser's last public speeches was delivered at the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in which he advocated the cause of union. His speech was as convincing as it was patriotic. During the Bi-Centenary celebration of the Anglican Church at Halifax, Governor Fraser sent a telegram of greeting which touched the whole gathering.

Previous to the general elections of 1896, it will be remembered, D. C. Fraser accompanied Sir Wilfrid on a tour of the West, and his speeches on that occasion were much commented on for their brilliancy and humor.

Immigration

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Immigration into Canada this year is expected to aggregate three hundred thousand. Half of this number came from the United States, and the other half by our own ports from Britain and the Continent. Many enquiries respecting next season's immigration are already being received.

Why Did Prof. Marshall Leave?

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 7.—An inquiry it is said, will be asked into the cause leading up to Professor Marshall's resignation from Queen's University. Prosecution, because of his views on the naval question is alleged.

LIBERALS NOW FIGHT

Jardine and Templemen, of British Columbia's Happy Family, in a Free Fight—Jardine Wins on Points

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 5.—The unique spectacle in Canadian politics of a stand-up fight between a Dominion cabinet minister and a Liberal member of a provincial legislature has just transpired here, the participants being the Hon. Wm. Templeman and John Jardine, M.P.P. for Esquimalt. The struggle, which took place over the distribution of federal patronage in Jardine's constituency, was enacted in the public works department of the local post office. Jardine objected to the allotment of federal posts in his district without the Esquimalt Liberal executive having any say in the matter. Mr. Templeman refused to entertain the objection, when Jardine, springing over the counter of the office, struck the cabinet minister a resounding blow in the chest.

Mr. Templeman, stepping back, swung a blow at his opponent, but missed, and Jardine, with a straight left to the face, sent his adversary to the ground, with blood pouring from his nose. The fight, not being conducted under Marquis of Queensbury rules, was continued on the ground until the contestants were finally separated by two other Liberal supporters, who happened to be witnesses of the combat.

Mr. Templeman is confined to his house recovering from the injuries and loss of dignity which he sustained. The fracas is held locally to illustrate the lack of sympathy between the Dominion party and the British Columbia Liberals, the former being determined to punish the latter for their ignominious showing in the recent provincial elections.

SEIZING A TOWN

Glace Bay in the Hands of the Sheriff to Met \$16,000 Debt.

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 7.—The town of Glace Bay has been seized by the sheriff of the county at the instance of the municipality of Cape Breton. Town property to the value of \$16,000 was levied upon by Sheriff G. D. Ingraham, an amount due the county for the town's share of joint expenditure.

In June last the county court judge gave judgment against the town for that amount, which has been long overdue. Mayor Douglas asked that the committee be stayed until the finance committee could meet, but the county solicitor replied that the town had had three months in which to meet its debt, but had made no move to do so. Official notice was served on the mayor and the sheriff made a memorandum of all the town's personal property.

Guilty of Murder

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 7.—Found guilty of shooting Captain Peter Elliston, of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, on the morning of August 1st in the Barracks Square at Esquimalt, Gunner Thomas Allen yesterday was sentenced to death by hanging, the execution to take place in the local provincial jail on December 2nd. The prisoner bore up stoically when the sentence was passed by Chief Justice Hunter. The jury was out for an hour and three-quarters.

A feature of the day's proceedings in trial was the evidence of Gunner Allen, who protested his innocence. On the morning of the crime he said he heard an explosion near his bed. The rifle with which the shooting was done was not his property, he stated. Between the time of the explosion and when he was given medicine by the warden of the prison on the afternoon of the same day everything was a blank.

He acknowledged he had been drinking heavily, but stated he had been too long in the service to commit a crime of such a nature.

Advertisement for Mason & Risch Pianos. Features include: ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT, Factory Branch, SCARTH STREET, REGINA, SASK. Includes an illustration of a piano.

PORTUGAL

Third Re- King - An The

Libson, Port... awaited Rev... broken out... of the Repub... and has been... the revoluc... place. Some... Manuel is a... navy have ad... forming the... and the mov... Tuesday in... spread quickl... try. The wa... the palace at... noon with st... and soon the... arc were for... Direct... It is believ... fessor Bomb... puty and an... lieutenant, w... uprising, alth... Manuel accus... have been p... the monarch... (Telegraph)... Libson has b... despatches... Libson have... that the rev... Gibraltar, a... Portugal is m... tion. The P... Amelle, havin... Queen Mocha... and the Duke... harbor this... wards the R... came ashore... residence of... Forester Wa... London, Oct... Portugal is c... capital, whic... at least in... the revoluc... been restored... lation are pe... Premier this... reigns of gov... at president... associates... the few... ceasar has p... capital and... vessels in th... Of the ev... little has be... cent centres... Manuel. His... ported at Cir... bound for Pa... yacht with O... the shores o... certain that... the King's gr... Empress Mar... The Stor... Libson, Oct... tionists and... claimed with... sident, and c... cons constitu... are still many... the capital w... archy.

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FIGHT

Templemen, of India's Happy Free Fight—on Points

at 5.—The unique political of a Dominion Liberal member legislature has the participants Templeton and P. for Esquimaux took place over federal patronage agency, was enacted department of Jardine objected

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A TOWN.

Hands of the Sheriff 10,000 Debt. Oct. 7.—The town of been seized by the Instance City of Cape Breton, by the value of \$16,000 by Sheriff G. D. In- t to sue the county for of joint expenditure. the county court judge against the town for which has been long Douglas asked that until the finance meet, but the county that the town had had which to meet its side no move to do so, as served on the may- iff made a memoran- town's personal prop-

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edged he had been 27, but stated he had to the service to con- such a nature.

PORTUGAL THROWS OFF THE RULE OF THE BRAGANZAS

Third Republic in Europe is Now Established—King Manuel Seeks Refuge Under British Flag—An Aggressive Programme Announced By The Republican President, Braga

Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 5.—The long- awaited revolution in Portugal has broken out. Lisbon is in the hands of the Republicans, the Royal Standard has been torn from the palace and the revolutionary flag raised in its place. Some reports say that King Manuel is a prisoner. The army and navy have denied their support to trans- forming the monarchy into a republic and the movement which has begun Tuesday in the capital is likely to spread quickly throughout the coun- try. The warships began bombarding the palace at 2 o'clock in the after- noon with small show of resistance and soon the supporters of the mon- archy were forced to capitulate.

Direct Cause of Revolt. It is believed that the Pro- fessor Bombarras, the republican de- puty and minister, was the direct cause of the uprising, although ever since King Manuel ascended the throne there have been plots for the overthrow of the monarchy and against his life.

Telegraphic communication with Lisbon has been cut off but wireless despatches from vessels lying off Lisbon have amply confirmed the fact that the revolution is a serious one.

Gibraltar, Oct. 6.—King Manuel of Portugal is now under British protec- tion. The Portuguese royal yacht, Amello, having on board the King, the Queen Mother, the Dowager Queen and the Duke of Oporto entered the harbor this evening. Shortly after- wards the King and Queen Mother came ashore and drove to the summer residence of Governor Sir Frederick Forestier Walker at Europa Point.

Conflicting Reports London, Oct. 6.—King Manuel of Portugal is today an exile from his capital, which remains for the moment at least in the undisputed control of the revolutionists. Public order has been restored at Lisbon and the popu- lation are peacefully celebrating. The Premier this afternoon presented the reigns of government to the provision- al president, Naphie Broga, and his associates. This much is known from the few cables despatches that the censor has permitted to go out of the capital and from wireless sent from vessels in the harbor.

Of the events throughout Portugal little has been learned. Intense inter- est centres in the whereabouts of King Manuel. His Majesty is variously re- ported at Cintra, at Caxias, on a train bound for Paris, and on board the royal yacht with Queen Amelia bound for the shores of England. It is quite certain that the Queen Mother and the King's grandmother, the Dowager Empress Maria, are on this vessel.

The Story of the Revolution. Lisbon, Oct. 6.—While the city of Lisbon is in the hands of the revolu- tionists and a republic has been pro- claimed, and other prominent republi- cans constituting the ministry, there are still many thousands in and around the capital who are loyal to the mon- archy.

The Monarchists include a portion of the Lisbon troops and the troops massed in an entrenched camp about the city. Thus far these have refused to ally themselves with the revolution- ists, and the provisional government is taking steps to enforce their alle- giance. The people of Lisbon are ignorant of the events in the provinces and therefore it is not known whether the movement is broad enough to sweep the country. Nevertheless the Republicans are proceeding as though the transformation was an accomplish- ed fact.

For months past preparations have been going on for the overthrow of the King. It happened that the king was about to take up his residence at Sas- caos and the warships were ordered to proceed there. The navy, which is the chief support of the revolutionists thereupon decided to act immediately, as otherwise that defensive arm would be able to offer no assistance in carry- ing out the plan.

On Monday at midnight the Repub- lican chiefs, accompanied by nume- rous partisans, went to the barracks of the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry and the doors were immediately thrown open to the populace and arms were distributed. The barracks of the First regiment were next visited and the guns dragged forth. The revolu- tionists marched to the highest point in Lisbon, a fine strategic position, where the artillery was mounted, threatening the town.

The government troops immediately took up a position in the centre of the town, about two miles distant from the revolutionists, where heavy guns and Maxim's were placed. Meanwhile the insurgents' cruiser Adamaster, steamed up in front of Lisbon ready for a bombardment while the cruiser

Raffell proceeded down the river, tak- ing her station opposite the seamen's barracks. The cannonading commen- ced and the whole town trembled to its foundations.

Loyal Cavalry Annihilated. A regiment of Municipal cavalry made a brilliant charge in an endeavor to take the insurgents' encampment near the railway, but were met a terri- ble fire from the artillery. This regi- ment was almost completely annihi- lated, only three men escaping.

The revolutionists showed extraordinary courage and sustained at the attack on all sides by superior forces for two days and nights. On Tuesday the Ad- amaster shelled the Necessidades Palace and King Manuel and the Queen Mother, Amelia, were forced to escape to Cascaos, from which place they went to Mafra.

The same night the Adamaster and Raffell shelled the centre of the town doing much execution to the Monar- chist forces and finally the latter, tired and discouraged, surrendered.

The Republic was proclaimed in the afternoon and the Republican flag hoisted on the public edifices. The provisional government has issued a communication to the foreign powers notifying them of the proclamation of the Portuguese Republic. No serious obstructions are expected to be of- fered by the provinces to the new re- gime. The Government has already appointed governors of the different provinces. The Brazilian president- elect, Marshal Kerems Fonseca, passed through the streets today with the provisional president. Both were enthusiastically greeted by the people. Order has been restored throughout the greater part of the city.

The chief points in the government's programme are: 1. The development of public instruc- tion and national defences on land and sea. 2. Administration decentralization. 3. Colonial autonomy. 4. To guarantee fundamental lib- erties through growing into importance throughout the western provinces of the Dominion, the inhabitants for the most part speak English as their mother tongue, and that the children of the colonists who come from coun- tries where English is not spoken will not the less speak English in their turn.

And this reflection takes us to the very root of the problem, and shows forth all its complexity. For, alas, whereas the French tongue was in the old days synonymous with unity in religious belief, for more than 300 years the English language has been the or- gan of contention, disunion, and dis- tinction wherever the truths of Chris- tianity are concerned. And all the while, if the mighty nation that Can- ada is destined to become in the fu- ture is to be won for and held by the Catholic church, this can only be done by making known to a great part of the Canadian people in succeeding generations, the mysteries of our faith through the medium of our English speech. In other words, the future of the church in this country, and its consequent reaction upon the older countries in Europe, will depend to an enormous degree upon the extent to which the power, influence, and pres- tige of the English language and lit- erature can be definitely placed upon the side of the Catholic church.

The various non-Catholic religious organizations are fully alive to these new conditions. Not a new settlee comes to this country from England but he is met at his place of landing and every effort is made to keep him in touch with the religious influences that he has shown at home. In every growing or township, places of worship are set up at once, as I have seen with my own eyes, to perpetuate the divid- ed teaching which is being uttered all over the world. Large sums of money are being contributed and strenuous personal efforts are being made, all with the same object. Years to come will show if once again, to our shame and sorrow, our English speech is to be the organ of religious division. It is by a great mercy of God in this nation of Canada, with its long and glorious Catholic traditions, and its church is able to give to the Canadian people, set forth in the English tongue, that unity of religious belief which she alone has power to impart.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Is Paramount in the West—Eloquent English Divine Urges the Catholic Church to Use English Language

Archbishop Bourne's address at the Eucharistic conference in Montreal, declaring that the English language was of paramount importance in west- ern Canada, and must be made the medium of teaching and preaching if the Roman Catholic church was to prosper, created a decided sensation, and moved Henri Bourassa to an excited reply. The essential portions of Archbishop Bourne's speech are here- with reproduced.

The early history of Canada is part of the history of the Catholic church. The first settlers came speaking one language and having but one voice in matters of religious belief, and the growth of the commonwealth was concurrent with that of the Christian faith enshrined in the Catholic church. Canada owes a debt to the Catholic church which even those who are most opposed to her teachings, can hardly venture to contest.

The French tongue was in the old days synonymous with unity in religious belief, for more than 300 years the English language has been the or- gan of contention, disunion, and dis- tinction wherever the truths of Chris- tianity are concerned. And all the while, if the mighty nation that Can- ada is destined to become in the fu- ture is to be won for and held by the Catholic church, this can only be done by making known to a great part of the Canadian people in succeeding generations, the mysteries of our faith through the medium of our English speech. In other words, the future of the church in this country, and its consequent reaction upon the older countries in Europe, will depend to an enormous degree upon the extent to which the power, influence, and pres- tige of the English language and lit- erature can be definitely placed upon the side of the Catholic church.

The various non-Catholic religious organizations are fully alive to these new conditions. Not a new settlee comes to this country from England but he is met at his place of landing and every effort is made to keep him in touch with the religious influences that he has shown at home. In every growing or township, places of worship are set up at once, as I have seen with my own eyes, to perpetuate the divid- ed teaching which is being uttered all over the world. Large sums of money are being contributed and strenuous personal efforts are being made, all with the same object. Years to come will show if once again, to our shame and sorrow, our English speech is to be the organ of religious division. It is by a great mercy of God in this nation of Canada, with its long and glorious Catholic traditions, and its church is able to give to the Canadian people, set forth in the English tongue, that unity of religious belief which she alone has power to impart.

"My venerated brethren, the arch- bishops and bishops of Canada, will forgive me for touching upon topics which they know better far than I can do, and for alluding to problems to which they are keenly alive. I do so only that those who like myself, are privileged to be the guests of this great Dominion may realize something of the importance of these issues which, I firmly believe, will affect for- ward or for-ward not only the Catholic dwellers in British North America, but the whole church of God through- out the world, and that they may be the object of our sympathy and of our thoughts and prayers.

"Let us sum up what I mean. God has allowed the English tongue to be widely spread over the civilized world and it has acquired an influence which is ever growing. Until the English language, English habits of thought, English literature—in a word the en- tire English mentality is brought into the service of the Catholic church, the saving work of the church is im-

peded and hampered. Each English speaking nation can help in this great work: England, Ireland, Scotland, the mighty United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the British possessions in India. But the Dominion of Canada can at the present moment, owing to her long and deeply rooted traditions and to the magnificent opportunities now presented to her, render the greatest service of them all. And in accom- plishing her part of the work the Catholic church in Canada will not only advance her own sacred cause, but at the same time she will bring renewed courage to English-speaking Catholics all the world over, and be- come a source of ever increasing and un- fadling strength to the universal church. It is an opportunity now given which may never be again. Humanly speaking, if it be lost, the loss will be immeasurable and irre- leasable.

Federal Surplus. Ottawa, Oct. 7.—The statement of the Dominion revenue and expenditure for the month of September and for the first half of the present fiscal year shows that for the six months the revenue has totalled \$56,148,193, or \$8,794,373 more than for the corre- sponding period last year. For Sep- tember the increase was \$1,464,164. In- creases point to a similar increase for the second half year, bringing the year's revenue up to about \$118,000, 000. Expenditure, on the other hand shows a comparatively small increase on the consolidated fund account. The expenditure for the six months totalled \$85,108,672, an increase of \$3,545, 297 as compared with the correspond- ing period of last year. The surplus revenue over all ordinary expenditure for the six months has been no less than twenty-one millions. Expenditure on capital account for the six months has been \$12,300,196, a decrease of \$752,227. The total net debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$328,318,455, an increase of only seven and three-quarter millions, as compared with September 30, 1909, notwithstanding an expenditure of three times that amount on construc- tion of national transcontinental rail- ways.

FARMING CONGRESS

Alberta Wins Prizes at Congress—Canada Plays An Important Part in This Conference

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 6.—With the prize for the general display of dry farm products awarded to Alberta, and Lethbridge pulling for the congress in 1912, Canada and particu- larly Alberta, has played a prominent part in the fifth Dry Farming Con- gress.

Although the 1911 meeting was early conceded to Colorado Springs, which sent the first delegation to ar- rive in Spokane, Lethbridge put in a formal invitation and urged the ad- vantages of the district north of the Canadian boundary to strengthen its chances next year.

Alberta and Saskatchewan are well represented, both in number of dele- gates and in the speakers. Among the speakers have been W. R. Mother- well, of Regina, on "Saskatchewan as a field for dry farming"; Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture at Edmonton, Alberta, and several others.

A prize was given M. N. Rose, of Regina, for the most complete and practical display of monthly reports of a farming company; the Macleod district won second prize for the district's display of products, and third for the best display of agricul- tural products by any commerca- body. In the latter event, second was taken by the Cardston board of trade. Macleod also took the award for the most artistically arranged dis- play of apples. Arthur Perry, of Cardston, had the best exhibit of potatoes raised under dry farming methods.

The Canadian representative on the Dry Farming Extension Committee was J. H. Fraser, of Saskatchewan; Thomas Woodford, of Alberta, and John Miller, of Saskatchewan; on the Committee of Nominations, were D. W. Warner, of Alberta, and E. J. Mel- licle, of Saskatchewan; on Resolu- tions were W. W. Fairfield, of Alberta, and J. H. Fraser, of Saskatchewan; W. R. Motherwell, of Saskatchewan, was elected vice-president for that province, and Duncan Marshall for Alberta.

Other distinguished guests were: Hewitt Bostock, of Ducks, B.C., rep- resenting the English government; Prof. John Bracken, of Saskatchewan; Hugh McKenzie, land commissioner of Australia; E. J. Wood, Weed Commissioner for Victoria, Australia, and Attorney-General C. R. Mitchell, of Alberta.

The quarrel between National and State conservation, a dominant issue in the United States, was vigorously avoided, as was the alleged domina- tion of the Dry Farming Congress by James J. Hill.

A well received suggestion was that the organization be known as the Scientific Farming Congress as better designative of its purpose.

DISCOVERS ORIGINAL

Parent Kind of Wheat May Revolutionize Wheat Growing—Father of Wheat Discovered in Asia Minor

What seems to be the most im- portant and valuable plant discovery that has been made within the last century is about to be announced by the United States Government Plant Bureau. It is nothing less than the original wild wheat—the primitive stock from which the cultivated wheat of the present day are derived.

The discovery was made in Pales- tine—that is to say, in the Holy Land in upper Galilee. There is apparently no question of the fact that this was the scene of the first cultivation of wheat, all other varieties of the grain we now know having been developed in the course of many thousands of years, from the Galilean plant.

The most important point in con- nection with the matter, however, is not historical nor botanical, but economic. There is excellent reason to believe that this primitive wheat, by reason of its extraordinary hardiness and ability to get along with a minimum of water, can be grown profitably over wide areas in those vast areas of land which, for lack of sufficient rain, fall, cannot at present be utilized for the production of any cereal with which we have been acquainted hith- erto.

The wild wheat bears larger and heavier grains than any cultivated wheat. It flourishes in poor and rocky soil, with a minimum of water. It does not seem to be affected by diseases or attack by insect pests. Dr. Aron Aaronsohn, a botanist of high reputa- tion, who made the discovery, states that he found the precious plant at an altitude all the way from 500 feet be- low the level of the Mediterranean (near the Dead Sea) up to 6,300 feet above sea level on Mount Hermon, in the zone of Alpine temperatures.

This means that the wheat is not only drought-proof, but heat-proof and cold-proof. Dr. Aaronsohn expresses his conviction that "by selection and crossing we shall obtain races of wheat from this source especially adapted to arid regions, and other races valuable for cold and elevated areas."

Discovery in Galilee. Dr. Aaronsohn, while making a trip through Upper Galilee, not long ago noticed by mere chance in a crevice of limestone rock a single plant which at first sight looked like barley, but which no closer inspection proved to be wheat. The development of the head and grain was so perfect—so nearly like the forms produced under cultivation at the present day—that the botanist could not at first realize that this was merely a wild wheat. It had a very vigorous growth and bore heads with awns (beards) six inches in length.

Later on he came across other plants of the same kind in great abun- dance. Descending from the summit of Mount Hermon (9,498 feet high) to the Jordan, a little valley on its eastern slope, he found quantities of them growing at an altitude of one mile and downward from that level. But the most astonishing thing about them was the number of varieties they exhibited. They differed greatly in details of structure and appearance. In some cases the whole ear was black; in others the awns were black.

Further investigation showed that the plant was unquestionably a native to the region about Mount Hermon and the northern part of the Trans- Jordan. The notion that it was a wheat escaped from cultivation could not be entertained for a moment. It was the first place, this wild species of wheat is not cultivated anywhere in Syria and Palestine; and, secondly, it rarely appears on soils that have been cultivated for any purpose. It grows only on the slopes of the drier and most rocky hills, and in places exposed to the hottest rays of the Oriental sun.

Always Found With Barley. Oddly enough, the wild wheat is al- ways found in company with wild barley, and usually mixed with it. Now it has always been difficult to say whether barley or wheat is the older crop. The oldest writers always speak of the two together and in excavations in Egypt and elsewhere they are in- variably found together. Why (sug- gests Dr. Aaronsohn) may we not as- sume that our prehistoric ancestor knew the cultivation, and that they grew barley and wheat together, just as they occur today when wild?

INDIAN LANDS.

B. C. Indians Protest Against the In-vasion of Their Property. Ottawa, Oct. 6.—Asking the govern- ment to make an issue of the dispute as to the title of lands occupied by Indians in British Columbia, in order to avert a possible rebellion, a deputa- tion from the Moral and Social Re- form Association, consisting of Rev. Mr. Deerpore, of Montreal; Rev. C. B. Tucker, Rev. Mr. O'Hara and Mr. H. Cassels, of Toronto, saw Sir Wil- frid Laurier and Hon. Frank Oliver today. The Indians claim that their lands are being invaded by whites and being given to railroads, and the association asserts the matter should be determined by the government here, whose wards the Indians are. The Provincial Government denies the Indians' title.

The Premier said he was willing to submit the question to the privy coun- cil, but the British Columbia govern- ment should be consulted. The Premier said he was willing to submit the question to the privy coun- cil, but the British Columbia govern- ment should be consulted. The Premier said he was willing to submit the question to the privy coun- cil, but the British Columbia govern- ment should be consulted. The Premier said he was willing to submit the question to the privy coun- cil, but the British Columbia govern- ment should be consulted.

Consideration was promised. The minister of the Interior promised to look into it further, the representa- tions of the deputaion asking for a definite marriage law among the In- dians, who now join together without ceremony. The moral consequences are described as bad.

MAY COMMUTE SENTENCES.

The Crown Will Not Carry Out Death Sentences of Barrie Murderers. Toronto, Oct. 6.—It is understood that it is not the intention of the Crown to press for the carrying out of the death penalty in the cases of Mary Dolan and Thomas McNulty, sentenced at Barrie to be hanged on December 14 for the murder of their illegitimate child.

George Tate Blackstock, K. C., crown counsel at the trial, was at the parliament buildings this afternoon in conference with Sir James Whitney and Hon. J. J. Foy, attorney-general. While Mr. Blackstock declined to dis- cuss the character or object of his mission, he intimated in response to a query that the death penalty on the two prisoners would probably be com- mitted.

"The matter," he said, "is now solely in the hands of the minister of justice, who recommends executive clemency or otherwise. It is not like- ly, however, that the crown will urge the carrying out of the death penalty in either case. In that of the unfor- tunate girl his lordship, in passing sentence, expressed his intention of joining in the jury's recommendation of mercy.

"In the case of the man, while the conviction was to be decided in the interests of justice, and however much we may believe evidence which con- victed, it is perhaps a dangerous precedent to impose capital punish- ment in a case where conviction was obtained on the unsupported evidence of an accomplice. The man was con- victed on the girl's absolute statement, though he had written her a letter, unfortunately destroyed, urging her to do the murder."

AVIATION MEET.

Hearst Offers Big Prize for Coast to Coast Flight. New York, Oct. 9.—W. R. Hearst of- fers \$50,000 for a flight in a heavier than air machine from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This announcement ap- peared in the New York American to- day.

"Mr. Hearst offers a special prize of \$50,000 to any aviator who, within one year, flies from the Atlantic seaboard at Boston or New York to the Pacific coast at Los Angeles or San Francisco or, reversely, the direction, from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, starting and finishing at either of cities named.

"The contestant may be American or foreign, and may use any type or make of self-propelled aeroplane which is heavier than air, not a dirigible balloon. He may choose his own time, season and route, but including Chi- cago on the way; he may stop where he pleases, and when and as often as he wishes, and make any necessary repairs and replacements of parts of his machine, but the flight must be accomplished within 90 days from the start. It is not necessary that there shall be a race. If only one contestant for the prize appears, and achieves the flight, the prize will be paid, if more than two contestants start, the one that accomplishes the feat first will be awarded the prize. There are no other conditions."

HOLD-UP MEN AT THE COAST

Branch of Royal Bank at Van- couver is Visited by Hold- Up Gang—Get Away With Five Hundred in Cash

Vancouver, Oct. 10.—Police officers have been all day scouring the east- end of the city in hopes of finding some clue to the perpetrators of a bold hold-up of a branch of the Royal Bank late last night. The bank was situated on Park Drive in Grandview, an east-end suburb.

Assistant Manager Huggett was just closing the front doors at ten o'clock when he was confronted by two masked men armed with rifles. Huggett and R. Joudine, manager of the bank, were forced to march back into the vault, the door of which the robbers closed. The robbers then ransacked the various cash drawers taking five hundred dollars. Then having re-opened the vault doors and, having freed the officials, sauntered out on the street and disappeared.

Many people watched the robbery from a safe distance but none at- tempted to stop the armed robbers when they left the building and disap- peared in an alley. The neighborhood is thickly settled and there appears to be little chance of catching the robbers.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Diets, Wife and Son Are All Charged With Murder. Hayward, Wis., Oct. 10.—John Diets, his wife and eldest son Leslie, are all to be charged with murder in the first degree, in connection with the killing of Deputy Oscar Hard. News of the verdict of the coroner's jury at Winter reached here shortly after noon.

Diets' wound is slight. The physician who dressed it today says it is only a flesh wound under the left thumb. Clarence did not appear to be in sympathy with his father and did not want to see him. Leslie is de- fiant. Mrs. Diets is in good health though bitter.

It is said by the authorities that if the charge of murder against Diets falls, he will be tried on the other charges including that of assault with intent to murder Bert Horel. It is thought that Harp's death may be placed on Diets by a consideration of the attendant circumstances.

GUILTY OF KILLING.

Automobile Driver to be Sentenced for Death of Woman. Montreal, Oct. 9.—J. A. Dionno and J. P. Kieffer were found guilty of killing Bessie Smith in the court of King's bench here on Saturday, after seven minutes' deliberation of the jury. Miss Smith was run down and killed by an automobile driven by Dionno and Kieffer on the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence on the night of Sunday, April 24. Sen- tence will be passed later.

Big Laurier Meeting. Montreal, Oct. 7.—Preparations are now practically complete for the big Laurier demonstration at the Monu- ment National on Monday evening, and it is expected that the Liberals of the city will turn out in force to wel- come the Premier and furnish an ef- fective counter-blast to the recent ac- tivities of Henri Bourassa. The pre- stitutes of Henri Bourassa. The pre- stitutes of Henri Bourassa. The pre- stitutes of Henri Bourassa.

Tippling Record Canadians usually associate the cus- tom of lavish tippling with American millionaires, believing that the latter hold the record for the munificence of their gratuities. But, as a writer in October Busy Man's points out, the record does not belong to an American but to a Canadian. An ex-cabinet minister of the Dominion, recently return- ing from a tour of the European contin- ent, left behind him astonished and gasping procession of servants. He had presented tips to an amount that amazed these people, accustomed as they were to huge tips. And he was seconded, it seems, by a fellow-country- man, a young multi-millionaire. Much more interesting information about tip- pling is to be found in the same article.

Advertisement for NOS (Nostrum) featuring a logo and the word 'NOFIT'.

Local and General

The journeymen tailors of this city have formed a union.

It is reported the legislature will meet on December 18th.

G. W. Brown will be sworn in as lieutenant governor on Saturday.

The Dominion Fisheries Commission will return to Regina for a further sitting here on Monday, Oct. 31.

Thomas Hinds, editor of the Stoughton Times, died of typhoid in the Regina General Hospital on Saturday.

The death took place at Tregarva yesterday of Violet May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gore.

On Monday the Town of Rouleau carried bylaws or the installation of waterworks and electric light, the first by 75 to 11 and the last by 73 to 13.

The merchants of Scarth street held a meeting last week to consider the lighting of that street. Arrangements will be made to place standard lamps every hundred feet.

On Wednesday the directors of the Dominion Fair Board finally decided to hold the fair. Arrangements have been made whereby the necessary finances may be secured.

Owing to their removal to their new store on that day, the Glasgow House—R. H. Williams & Sons—will do no business next Monday, October 17th. The new store will be open for business Tuesday morning.

A tentative agreement has been made between Mr. Angus Smith, city engineer, of Victoria, B.C., and the council of that city, whereby Mr. Smith will discharge the duties of his office for another six months.

The Regina Theatre was packed Monday night to hear the Queen of Song, Madame Melba. The noted singer appeared several times. Her final selection, Tosti's "Good-bye" was a marvellous rendering of this noted song.

Permits for eighteen dwellings to the value of \$37,800 were taken out during the first week of this month. Four of these will be erected on Retallick street by D. J. Ruttan, and six on Halifax by G. & W. Lockwood.

For Thanksgiving Day, October 31, 1910, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are authorizing a rate of fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale October 25 to 31 inclusive, final return limit November 2, 1910.

The sum of \$1,200 has been raised by general subscription for the furnishing of the Children's Home. The committee who undertook the collecting is to be congratulated upon the satisfactory result. The recent dance netted profits to the amount of \$604.60.

No less than three new insurance companies have established their head offices in the city recently. They are the Crown Life, Anglo-American and the Montreal. It is understood that the Saskatchewan Trust Company, with headquarters at Lanigan, will shortly move to the city.

An insane man was brought into the city on Saturday evening from Craik and is now confined in the hospital at the R. N. W. M. P. barracks. The city hospitals were full up and, upon the suggestion of the city authorities, arrangements were made to take him to the mounted police hospital.

The school board have received a further communication from Rev. J. Hall re the presentation of Nelson shields to the public schools, in which the end of October is suggested as the date of holding the Trafalgar Day celebrations. The matter will be taken up at a future meeting of the board.

A visitor to the city last week was Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., of Lindsay, Ont. While here the colonel was a guest of Geo. Houston, of the Federal Business College, and delivered an excellent address to the students of that institution. He also addressed the Conservative organization meeting.

The vote on the two bylaws, the one for \$100,000 for the Street Railway and the other for the granting of \$15,000 to the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to assist in paying the expenditure of the Dominion Fair, will be taken at the various ward polling booths on Friday. The vote will also be taken for the Separate School trusteeship.

Lieut. Governor Brown will have a new team of horses for the Government House coach. He has purchased from R. S. Edwards of Indian Head, a spanking pair of hackneys for \$1,500, and these will be installed in Government House stables probably in time to drive His Honor to the swearing in on Saturday. The hackney roadsters make one of the finest teams ever brought into the West.

To meet the requirements of transient travellers in the town of Abernethy, the only hotel in which was burned to the ground some time ago, Mr. Gillespie, the mayor of the town, has fitted up a house to accommodate transient guests only. Mr. Gillespie has spared no expense, the house being furnished in a thoroughly up-to-date manner with parlor, writing room and other necessary conveniences, even providing tennis courts for visitors' use during the summer months.

P. C. Medlicott has resigned.

The trade unionists have decided to oppose Mayor Williams if he offers himself for re-election.

The Fred Evans Co. of Lemars, Ia., will locate a branch office here. The firm handles opticians' supplies for the retail trade. They grind their own lenses from the raw material. A picture of the main plant of the company has been posted in the Greater Regina Club Visitors' Book and a notification that they will locate here has been written beneath it. Mr. Sheffield has been in communication with the firm for some time.

Joseph Felmer, a farmer living some 80 miles from the city, laid information and complaint against his mother-in-law at the R.N.W.M.P. barracks Monday charging her with immoral practices with his eldest son. The facts of the case were of an extremely sordid nature, some two hours being occupied by the taking of evidence. B. Protich, office interpreter, attended the hearing and acted as interpreter. It is learned that the matter will be taken up by the Mounted Police.

Dr. Hendricks, assistant to Dr. M. M. Seymour, Commissioner of Public Health, has resigned that position in order to take up private practice, and Dr. Arthur Wilson, of Edmonton, has been appointed as his successor. Dr. Wilson is a graduate of McGill (1903) and has made a specialty of public health work, taking a special post-graduate course at McGill in that branch of his profession. Dr. Wilson has already arrived in the city and taken up the work connected with his new position.

The sale of sheep at Saskatoon and Regina on October 18 and 21 are now an assured fact. Arrangements have been made for certificate rates over all railroads, and busses will be run from the cities of Saskatoon and Regina respectively, to the Exhibition Grounds of these places, at the usual rates. This service will be in vogue on the day of the sale as well, so that intending purchasers will have every facility for viewing the stock. As will be noticed in the rules, the secretary of this Association, whose address is care of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, is willing to purchase sheep for those who are unable to attend the sales personally. Any such commissions will receive every attention and no charge for the service will be made. The variety of the stock for sale will be worth seeing, and it will be interesting to follow the fortunes of these sheep in the future and note as to what success or failure attend their introduction into the different districts of Eastern Saskatchewan.

Normal School Literary.

The weekly meeting of the Normal School Literary Society was held in the Assembly Hall of the Normal School on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The president, Mr. Griffin, occupied the chair.

After the meeting had been called to order the minutes of the last meeting were read, and the usual business was finished the following programme was rendered:

Chorus—The Club.
Recitation—Miss Reid.
Vocal Duet—Messrs. Seguin and Paradise.
Educational Review—Mr. T. Haman.
German Solo, "Loyalist"—Miss Freiser.

Political Meetings.

Dr. Elliott, the popular member for Moose Mountain district, is holding a series of meetings among his constituents this week. On Monday he addressed a meeting at Hazelwood school; on Tuesday at Handsworth school; tonight he speaks at Grey Plains. Dr. Elliott has invited a representative of the government to be present and speak at the meetings.

Barbers Strike.

Saskatoon, Sask., Oct. 1.—A number of barbers in the city shops went out on strike this morning. A union was formed here about two weeks ago and four of the shops refused to go in because of the fact that the union wished to close the shops two nights a week. Al. Oran and R. J. Jeffs have refused to join and their men all walked out today. Oran states that he will continue an open shop and will cut his prices, give shaves for ten cents and hair-cuts for fifteen. The regular prices are fifteen and thirty-five cents respectively.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—Col. Roosevelt went up with aviator Hoxsey at p.m. today, and made three laps of the field. He was in the air three minutes and twenty seconds and landed easily.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that is helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain,
Yours truly,
W. C. McCUEAN.

14 St. Paul street.
Care Oliver Typewriter Co.
P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

Plan For Your Winter Clothes Now!

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

Fur Garments and Small Sets in Readiness

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

Long Muskrat Coat \$135.00.—Made of finest quality natural Canadian rat, lined throughout with Skinner's satin; has deep collar and revers, double breasted style; new style sleeves with turn back cuffs; trimmed with large fancy buttons, 50 inches long. Extra special.....\$135.00

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

Ponyette Coat \$32.50.—Made of fine quality Ponyette Cloth in new 3/8 semi-fitting military style; lined with fine quality figured silk, trimmed with satin strapping. Very special at.....\$32.50

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two-tone worsteds make very



pretty suits for autumn and winter wear and wear excellently, being in shadow stripes, self patterns of all the newest colors. A favorite at per yard.....\$2.00
Then comes Velvetene, a favorite above all others with fashion this season and for style and wear they have no equal. They drape well and make a very warm costume. Per yard.....50c to \$2.00

Women's & Children's Flannelette Night Robes

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

Flannelette Night Gowns, pink or white, sailor collar, frill cuffs, all sizes, trimmed with silk stitching and featherstitch braid. Very special at.....\$1.25
English Flannelette Night Gown in white, trimmed with silk stitch embroidery and rows of tucks; Val. lace collar and cuffs. In all sizes. Our special at.....\$1.50
Mother Hubbard style with tuckled poke and fancy silk embroidery, lace and ribbon trimming. Special at.....\$2.00

Bearskin Coats for Children.—Medium Priced and Warm

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

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

Men's Fur and Fur Trimmed Garments at Little Cost

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

Special Fur Trimmed Coat, \$22.00

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



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

Black Galloway Calf Coat, Astrachan collar, heavy Italian cloth, quilted lining. Extra special at.....\$30.00
Cub Bear Coat, with heavy storm collar, Italian cloth lining. Special at.....\$25.00

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

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

Underwear for Men's Autumn and Winter Wear

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

Medium Weight For Autumn Wear

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

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

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

Heavy Weight For Winter Wear

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

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

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

Men's Heavy Boots for Autumn & Winter Wear

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

Men's high cut, 12 inch top boot, oil grain leather, blucher style, black or tan, good solid soles, bellows tongue, double toe caps, combines wear and waterproof. Special price.....\$6.00

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

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

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

Men's high cut blucher style boot, half bellows tongue, waterproof, good-year welt, easy fitting. Ask for the Albert shoe. Special.....\$6.00
Men's Chrome Grain Blucher style boot, riveted sole, plain toe. Special.....\$3.00

Purity in Drugs

Purity is a necessity in the drugs one uses, whether it be in a good box of salve or the most expensive prescription your doctor hands out. But greater than purity—more far-reaching in its effect if not strictly attended to—is the skill and the faithfulness with which a prescription is compounded. Our dispensing chemist never takes chances—never neglects the details and for this reason alone you are recommended to the

TRADING CO. DRUG DEPARTMENT FOR PRESCRIPTIONS
Now in its new quarters at the Main Entrance, South Railway Street

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store

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