

ete
le

upon building up
travelled a great

West); but that it

ie in

esses

something
r Dresses.
and let us
you values



Gloves

that your entire
We have a full
shades and styles

ular. In all shades,
fasteners... \$1.25
some fasteners; all
75c
ides and in every size
...25c, 40c and 50c

quisites in
rtment

the hot weather months.
blood-pounding fever,
nothing like a good
at normal.

commended: Lime Juice,
Montserrat Lime Juice,
Evescott Sodium Phos-
phate Fruit Salts, large
te, Effervescent, large
large tin, old country

er Poison. Special
Districts.

ains

Co.
LIMITED

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

The West.

We do Job Printing of all De-
scriptions.
The Saskatchewan Publishing Co.,
Limited.

Vol. 12, No. 16.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1910

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

LACK OF METHOD IN OUR IMPROVEMENTS

**Improvements Guided by Political Exigencies, Not by
Country's Needs—How the Government Fools the
Farmers—The Alliance with the Manufacturers—The
Printing Bureau Scandals—How the Game was Worked**

Day by day the United States govern-
ment is drawing ahead of the Cana-
dian administration as established
at Ottawa in honesty and efficiency.
The latest advance is that President
Taft has undertaken the reform of
the system of dealing with the United
States river and harbor improve-
ments. Improvements are to be sys-
tematically planned for years ahead
by government engineers, whose re-
commendations will form the basis of
Congressional action.

This is exactly what the Laurier
government, as personified by the
slippery Mr. Pugsley, will not do.
It forms no general plan; it decides
upon each expenditure for party pur-
poses; and in the general confusion
it manages to slip in all sorts of
wasteful pieces of business such as
the Sawdust Wharf deal. It shows
not a sign of pursuing any such busi-
ness-like method as that initiated by
the United States.

Again, the United States authori-
ties effected marked improvements in
Washington. What has the Laurier
government done at Ottawa? It
refused in 1908 and 1909 to grant an
investigation which would have ex-
posed the graft that was going on
in the Printing Bureau and it in 1910
has been forced to acknowledge that
such graft has been going on for
years.

Liberals are Protectionists
What the country should thor-
oughly understand is the close alliance
which has been effected between the
Laurier government and many of the
active leaders in the protectionist
movement. The Liberal party is to
make quiet bargains with manufac-
turers while its newspapers appeal to
western farmers and other advocates
of low tariff. Thus the people who
are really interested in securing pro-
tection have a doubly secure position,
and the low-tariff Liberal is doubly
deceived. The old alliance between
the Conservative leaders and the Can-
adian Manufacturers Association ceased
to exist long ago. Whatever alli-
ance now exists between organized
protectionists and politicians is be-
tween manufacturers and the Laurier
Government, not between manufac-
turers and the Borden administration.
There is no reason to believe that a
Conservative success at the polls
would mean an increase of protec-
tionist taxes.

Liberalism in Practice
Liberalism as a practice, in Canada
at least, stands for arrogant official-
dom, says "The Toronto News," after
noting the attitude of Liberalism.
Liberalism is openly exulting at the state
in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier travels and
sees at Mr. Borden because he
journeys in ordinary railway cars
with the populace. And this is the
Liberal party which made the heavens
ring because Conservative Ministers
used an occasional single private car.
Liberalism in practice is a gorgeous
spectacle.

By the way it will be noticed that
this must be a very expensive journey.
You cannot take a special train all
over Western Canada and back and
escape payment. On a careful esti-
mate the expense will run from \$12,
000 to \$15,000. That is a good deal.
Where does the money come from?
The belief which prevails in Otta-
wa is that certain agricultural im-
plement manufacturers have found
the money; that this is their part of
the contributions to the Liberal cam-
paign fund.

WESTMINSTER WINS.
First Game Easy for Minto Cup
Holders.
Westminster, B. C., July 17.—The
Royals easily defeated the Montreal
lacrosse team by ten to four in the
first game of the Minto cup series.
Premier McBride faced off the ball
after a brief speech. The Royals took
the ball at the face up and Gordon all
but scored within the first minute,
and the ball was then switched to
the other end. The Montreal homes
stopped dead when they came against
the heavier Royals' defence and the
ball again returned to the Easterns'
end, when Pat Fenery scored first for
Westminster. Montreal then got
busy. Hogan fooled Galbraith, pass-
ed to Roberts, who, however, missed
the net and the ball again went to
the Montreal end, but was again re-
turned, when Scott, skimming for
an opening, passed to Dade in front
of the goal. Gray rushed to check
Dade, who scored before Gray could
touch him. Hogan, Scott and Rob-
erts showed excellent combination,

one of the most curious developmen-
ts of democracy. Men who otherwise
are clear headed and sane follow a
party to all lengths, even against their
judgment and conviction, merely be-
cause it carries a certain name which
at one time meant something.

The Printing Bureau Scandals
The outstanding fact about the
Printing Bureau scandal is that steal-
ing seems to have been going on for
a long time at the Bureau, the method
adopted, so far as now known, being
to order supplies, (1) in unnecessary
quantities; (2) of quality inferior to
that for which payment was made;
and the person placing the order got
a rake-off. This game was worked
with United States firms, and the
person or persons who managed it
did it for their own pockets. Had it
been worked in the usual way nothing
would have been said about it; the
exorbitant prices would have been
paid to Liberal merchants, part of
the rake-off would have gone into the
campaign fund of the Liberal party,
and all would have been happy. In-
stead, Goldthrite's real offence was
that he stole wholly for his own pec-
uniary gain. He poached. Conse-
quently, the firms on the patronage
list complained. Mr. Charles Murphy
was thus informed that something
was wrong and investigations follow-
ed.

Laurier's Tour
Sir Wilfrid Laurier has started out
on his western tour. He is travelling
in state such as never before was af-
fected by a Canadian prime minister.
Here are some of the paraphernalia:
A special train.
Four special cars.
A round dozen of newspapers,
who are being taken along to chronicle
the Big Chief's progress.

And besides, there is the advance
car of properties, decorations to be
put up at each town to show its spon-
sionate welcome. All these things
are managed according to a system,
you see, and the decorations travel
with the Premier. One town used
them to show its irreplaceable affec-
tion; then they are taken down and
shipped ahead to enable the next
place to exhibit heartfelt attachment.
When that meeting is over they are
taken down and sent ahead yet an-
other move to enable town number
three to offer convincing proofs of
loyalty.

That is the way the Liberal leader
of today goes about the country. It
is made a sort of royal progress. At
least one of the Liberal newspapers
is openly exulting at the state in
which Sir Wilfrid Laurier travels and
sees at Mr. Borden because he
journeys in ordinary railway cars
with the populace. And this is the
Liberal party which made the heavens
ring because Conservative Ministers
used an occasional single private car.
Liberalism in practice is a gorgeous
spectacle.

By the way it will be noticed that
this must be a very expensive journey.
You cannot take a special train all
over Western Canada and back and
escape payment. On a careful esti-
mate the expense will run from \$12,
000 to \$15,000. That is a good deal.
Where does the money come from?
The belief which prevails in Otta-
wa is that certain agricultural im-
plement manufacturers have found
the money; that this is their part of
the contributions to the Liberal cam-
paign fund.

but Roberts' shooting was wild. The
Montreal attack was almost vigorous,
Scott going down when shooting af-
ter dodging three defences. Frank Ho-
gan scored after the quarter whistle
was blown, but the goal was not
allowed. Gifford drawing after five
minutes' rest, Spring took the two
next, and Turnbull scored the fourth
for Westminster. Meanwhile the score
nearly evened, Scott and Roberts
scoring in succession, but Spring re-
scored the eighth goal before half time.
The score at half time was Montreal
3; Royals 5.
The last half was perceptibly rough-
er, the Montreal boys being the prin-
cipal offenders. Dade scored for
Montreal and this was the last score for
the Easterners. The Royals asserted
their supremacy by scoring three
times in the third and two in the last
quarter, Reanis, Turnbull, Wintemute,
Reanis and Spring contributing.

Archbishop Langevin has arrived
in Montreal from a visit to Rome. He
announces that the new bishop of Re-
gina will soon be appointed.

MURDER NEAR WALSH

**Homesteader Found Dead in a
Culvert—Coroner's Jury Be-
lieve that Man was Mur-
dered—Police in Charge of
Case**

MEDICINE HAT, July 19.—The cor-
oner's jury in connection with the body
of a man found in a culvert two miles
south-east of Walsh yesterday, on the
meridian between Saskatchewan and
Alberta; after being on the case all
day, brought in a verdict of wilful
murder by person or persons unknown.
It was at first thought that the man
had become exhausted by the heat and
had crawled into the culvert out of the
sun. This theory was however, ex-
ploded by the evidence brought before
the jury.

The body was identified as that of
Jacob Jerke, a homesteader, living
about two miles north-east of Walsh.
He was last seen in that village on
Sunday, July 2nd. Evidently he met
his death very shortly after that for
the body was decomposed almost be-
yond recognition.

Jerke had about five dollars on his
person when he left Walsh. The money
was not in his pockets when his body
was found. The remains showed evi-
dence of being beaten with a heavy
instrument and the skull was fractur-
ed at the base and side.
It is thought that whoever commit-
ted the deed first intended to bury
the body. About two hundred yards
from the culvert an old shovel was
found four or five spadefuls of earth
had been turned over and then the
work had been left unfinished. Besides
the shovel a cuff link was found at
this point matching the one in the
dead man's shirt.

The mounted police have now, the
matter in charge and Inspector Park-
er and Detective Reed are in Walsh
on the case. The shovel with which
he was attempting to bury the body
affords a possible clue. It seems to
have been lying around for some time
as several persons identified it.

FOREIGN LABORERS

**Railroad Laborers Will Not be
Subject to Stringent Laws
Governing Immigration—
The Construction Work De-
mands Much Help**

OTTAWA, July 19.—Owing to the
great scarcity of railway laborers, it
has been decided to admit from all
countries, except Asia, railway con-
struction laborers, who are mentally,
morally and physically fit, willing to
work and who are guaranteed employ-
ment by the railway contractors or
railway companies irrespective of the
money qualifications or direct jour-
ney.

This means that for the time being
railway construction men are placed
in practically the same position in so
far as immigration regulations are con-
cerned as farm laborers have been in
the past. It also means that contrac-
tors in the prairie provinces and on
the Pacific coast will be able to se-
cure a large number of Scandinavians,
and other first-class construction men,
who under the strict interpretation of
the immigration regulations, might be
debarred either for lack of the required
\$25, or for not coming from the
country of birth or naturalization.

The alteration in the regulations is
of especial importance to railway con-
tractors in view of the fact that op-
erations have been considerably curtail-
ed across the border, and first class
men are therefore, easily available.

TAX ON LIQUOR

Earl Grey Advocates that Tax be on
Amount Sold.
LONDON, July 19.—It is stated
that before leaving for Canada Earl
Grey strongly urged on the Unionist
leaders the desirability of settling the
Irish question along Federal lines.

Questioned just before leaving as
to whether the public house trust
movement had not yet spread to Cana-
da he said it had not. Temperance
reformers on both sides of the At-
lantic had not yet discovered that a
high license makes it necessary for a
publican to push the sale of alcohol-
ic liquors. When the temperance re-
formers recognize this as the inevi-
table effect of high license based on
retainable values they will abandon
them and resort to the only rational
method of taxing public houses that
is by poundage on alcoholic sales.

Dr. McIntyre, a former governor of
Prince Edward Island, died last week.

THE CROP CONDITIONS

**Department of Agriculture Is-
sues Statement—Outlook is
Promising—Bad Farming
the Cause of Very Poor Crops
in Provinces**

The following bulletin has been is-
sued by the Department of Agricul-
ture on the recent condition of the
grain crops:

"The condition of grain crops at
the end of June, throughout the
provinces was causing considerable
anxiety in many quarters. The sit-
uation improved considerably during
the first two weeks of July, however.
The intense heat moderated consid-
erably after June 25, and welcome
rains visited many localities where
they were most needed. According
to the department's crop correspond-
ents in no part of the province were
conditions at the acute stage which
they reached (according to press re-
ports) in the neighboring provinces.

While in a few districts a small area
of crops was plowed down, in the dis-
trict was there anything approaching
a failure of crop. Through drought
or heat upon land that had been well
summerfallowed last year or upon
last year's breaking, well worked
down, and left fallow last summer.
On the other hand the outlook for
such crops is quite promising. Fail-
ures of crop, where they did occur,
were usually upon land that should
never have been sown, that should
have been summerfallowed this year,
and that would have been but for the
early spring, and for the encourage-
ment to till risks in the matter of
sowing prepared had afforded by
last season's bountiful crop.

"Opinion differed widely as to the
causes underlying disappointing crops
where they exist. Some thought ear-
ly seeding was to blame, others
thought early sown grain the more
promising. Some named the repeated
frosts and others the drought, and
latterly the heat as the causes. Such
judgments were, of course, dictated
by the correspondent's study of con-
ditions in his own township for which
alone he was reporting. Whether
early or late seeding appeared most
promising was very largely a ques-
tion of the stage of its growth the
crop was at when rains visited it. If
it was already headed or in the shot
blade the rains would be of less value
than if it was not so far advanced.

"There is such a wide diversity of
conditions in the different parts of
the province this season that it is dif-
ficult to do these facts justice in a
summary. A number of the officials
of the department of agriculture and
several other experts recently held
instituted meetings in many localities
and their impressions may be of in-
terest at this time. The consensus
of their opinion is that the determin-
ing factor in crop conditions this year
is not early or late sowing, frost, or
drought or heat, so much as whether
there was moisture stored in a well-
tilled soil before the seed was sown.

Where this condition existed the other
factors have had very much less
influence upon the condition of the
crop germination has been even, the
growth steady and in profitable localities
labor on each count for four years in
all) the judge reserving a question of
law for the consideration of the court
en banc. An habeas corpus applica-
tion was made before Judge New-
lands who gave it as his opinion that
he had no power to grant the issue of
the writ and that the prisoner's only
remedy was an appeal to the full court
by a reserved case. The judgment
of the full court was that the sentence
was bad and the case was remitted to
Judge McLaughlin for proper sentence to
be given with an order to the jailer at
Prince Albert to hand the convict over
at the district court at Saskatoon for
sentence. T. A. Colclough appeared
for the Crown, T. S. McMorran for
the accused.

BELL BROS. vs HUDSON BAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—This was an appeal from Chief Justice Wetmore who at the trial in the court below gave judgment in favor of the defendants. The action was brought on a policy of insurance issued by the company to Bell Bros. in September 1907, for \$2,000 on their stock of merchandise in their store at Sintuluta. These goods were destroyed by fire in November of the same year, and among other defences the company pleaded that no notice of loss was given them in writing forthwith after the fire as demanded by the policy. The Chief Justice held that this condition was not complied with by Bell Brothers, and that they could not recover. The judgment of the full court was read by Judge Newlands dismissing the appeal with costs. J. A. Allan appeared for Bell Brothers, W. Hare for the company.

BLOODLESS RIOT

Italians Start a Small Riot in Van-
couver.
VANCOUVER, July 19.—Two hun-
dred Italian city workmen pulled off
a bloodless revolution in Vancouver
today by mandate of the city coun-
cil. Contractors building new streets
and sewers were prohibited from
working their men more than eight
hours. The Italians refused to agree,
insisting that they be allowed to work
nine hours, thereby getting pay for
an extra hour.

Last night several Englishmen
working on city jobs were warned by
Italians to quit work. This morning
two hundred of the strikers marched
from one part of the city to another,
calling on the eight-hour gangs. Pol-
ice officers prevented bodily harm
being done but the Italians could not
be prevented from warning their
countrymen that they would be killed
if they did not quit. In all cases the
intimidated men quit and ran. Six
hundred men in different parts of the
city laid down their tools today.

DECISIONS ANNOUNCED

**Many Cases Before Court of
Appeal Have Been Decided—
Interesting Decisions Given
Out Last Week**

The supreme court on same assem-
bled on Thursday afternoon for the
purpose of delivering judgments. The
following is a summary of the judg-
ments delivered in the various cases:

ROMANOWSKI vs KRUSE.—Judge
Johnstone delivered the judgment of
the court. The facts of the case are
that while Romanowski was working
on his land, a horse belonging to
Kruse strayed onto his land, and af-
ter being driven off several times, re-
turned, and before Romanowski be-
came aware of it ate a portion of
some poisoned wheat contained in a
pail placed in Romanowski's wagon
and brought to his land for the pur-
pose exterminating gophers. The an-
imal died from the effects of the poi-
soned wheat, and the District Court
Judge, before whom the case was
tried, held that the common law rule
as to animals had been modified in
this province by the generally prevail-
ing custom as to fenced lands and
various legislations, mentioning the
Herd Ordinance, Stray Animals Ordi-
nances, and an act respecting open
wells. He stated that although by
none of these enactments was it de-
clared expressly or made lawful for
cattle and horses to range at large
over unfenced property, yet it did not
seem possible to explain such legisla-
tion except on the assumption that
the Legislature had recognized and
assumed as being lawful the general
custom of the country that cattle, etc.
should range at large. For these rea-
sons judgment was entered for the
plaintiff. In the judgment of the
appeal court Judge Johnstone pointed
out that by the common law the own-
er of the land was not obliged to fence
against the cattle of his neighbor or
cattle of the highway, and in none of
the ordinances nor in the act referred
to was the entry of an animal (a
stranger) upon the lands of one other
than the owner of such animal, made
lawful. The act respecting open wells
was intended to prohibit the use of
unprotected wells and excavations on
premises, whether fenced or not, and
to prevent farmers, as they were ac-
customed to do, from leaving large
quantities of threshed grain unpro-
tected upon their premises accessible
to stray animals. At the time the
horse in question consumed the poi-
soned wheat it had no right to be on
the lands of Romanowski, and in view
of English decisions (quoted) his
lordship and the court held that the
lawful should be allowed with costs.
W. O. Smith appeared for Romanowski
and the respondent Kruse was repre-
sented by H. H. Wadsworth.

THE KING vs CHRISTOPHERSON

This was an appeal from District
Court Judge McLorg before whom the
above named was charged in May of
1908 on two counts; first, of having
forged the signatures of John Schwager
as maker and Paul Schwager as en-
dorsers to a cheque for \$40 on the
Northern Bank of Dundas; and second,
that in the same month the ac-
cused uttered this cheque well know-
ing it was not genuine. The sen-
tence imposed was two years hard
labor on each count (or four years in
all) the judge reserving a question of
law for the consideration of the court
en banc. An habeas corpus applica-
tion was made before Judge New-
lands who gave it as his opinion that
he had no power to grant the issue of
the writ and that the prisoner's only
remedy was an appeal to the full court
by a reserved case. The judgment
of the full court was that the sentence
was bad and the case was remitted to
Judge McLorg for proper sentence to
be given with an order to the jailer at
Prince Albert to hand the convict over
at the district court at Saskatoon for
sentence. T. A. Colclough appeared
for the Crown, T. S. McMorran for
the accused.

WALTER COUPLAND vs. PARIS PLOW COMPANY.

This was an ac-
tion to set aside a mortgage given
in exchange for certain agricultural
implements. The trial judge in the
district court of Battleford gave judg-
ment for the company against which
the plaintiff appealed. Chief Jus-
tice Wetmore read the judgment of
the full court setting aside the appeal
of the plaintiff. Avery Casey and H.
V. Bigelow were the counsel engaged.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. vs. COLIN WELLS.

The appeal was
brought against the judgment of the
Chief Justice in an action on an
agreement for the purchase of an
engine to which the defendant set up
the defence among others that the
engine was sold by misrepresentation
in that it was not similar in design to
the one shown him in a catalogue. The
appeal was dismissed with costs, the
judgment of the court being read by
Judge Newlands. G. H. Barr appeared
for the appellant, and J. F. Frame for
the respondent.

NEWKIRK vs. STEES et al.

This was an appeal taken against the
judgment of Judge Lamont refusing
to extend the time for filing of appeal
books. The appeal was dismissed,
Judge Newlands reading the judg-
ment of the court. H. V. Bigelow
for the appellants, P. H. Gordon for
the respondents.—Leader.

Morris Second.

Bisley, July 16.—By brilliant shoot-
ing at the long distance ranges Corp
Radice, of Oxford University, won the
King's prize of 1910 with an aggre-
gate of 240. It was by hardly less im-
pressive work at the ranges that Lt.
Morris, of Bomaniy, Ont., the lead-
ing Canadian, was second with an ag-
gregate of 337. Sergt. Beyeridge of
the Sixth Scotch Rifles, was third with
236; Sergt. F. Omundsen, of the
Queen's Edinburgh, winner of the
King's prize in 1901, was fourth with
196. The same score as the third man,
336.

McAra Bros. & Wallace

**FINANCIAL, INSURANCE
AND ESTATE AGENTS**

FIRE INSURANCE effected in the Strongest Companies.
MONEY TO LOAN—Private and Company funds for City
and Farm loans at lowest current rates.

CITY AND FARM PROPERTY bought, sold and managed.

Phone 113. 2114-16 Eleventh Ave.
REGINA, SASK.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

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

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
Lloyds Bank, Ltd. 71 Lombard St. London
BRANCHES IN PROVINCES OF
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AL-
BERTA, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, BRITISH
COLUMBIA.
Savings and general business transacted.

Savings Bank Department
Interest allowed at current rates from
date of deposit.

REGINA BRANCH
J. A. WETMORE, Manager

WRIGHT BROS.

**Undertakers
and
Embalmers.**

Day Phone 53
Night and Sunday Phone 141

Regina, Sask.

TURRIF FOR GOVERNOR.

Ottawa Rumer Gives Position to Mem-
ber for Assiniboia.

Ottawa, July 18.—J. G. Turrif, Lib-
eral member for Assiniboia, is to suc-
ceed Lieut.-Governor Forget, whose
term will shortly expire. It has been
known for some time that Mr. Turrif
was in line for this promotion, though
there were two or three rival appli-
cants. Lieut.-Governor Forget has en-
joyed three terms of office. He was not
averse to accepting a fourth term, but
the sentiment of the party was so
strongly against such a course that it
will not be followed. The official
announcement of Mr. Turrif's appoint-
ment may be expected as soon as Sir
Wilfrid Laurier returns from his west-
ern trip.

John Gillanders Turrif, whose repre-
sents East Assiniboia in the House of
Commons, was born on December 14,
1855, at Little Melton, Quebec. He
was educated at Montreal, and came
west shortly after the completion of
his education. His first political ex-
perience was gained in the local legis-
lature, where he represented the
Moose Mountain district for three
terms from 1884 to 1891.

In 1891 he was an unsuccessful can-
didate to represent East Assiniboia in
the Dominion house, being defeated by
Hon. E. Dewdney, minister of interior.
He was commissioner of Dominion
lands at Ottawa from 1898 to 1904, and
was elected to the House of Commons
for East Assiniboia at the general elec-
tions in 1904 and again in 1908. He is
a Presbyterian.

New Boats.

Montreal, July 19.—Both the Em-
press of Britain and the Empress of
Ireland are showing such an extraor-
dinary increase in traffic, both pas-
senger and freight, that the officials
are said to be forging ahead negotia-
tions which were entered into a short
time ago for placing two new steam-
ers on the transatlantic service, which
will be larger and faster than the Em-
press boats. The latter are then, it is
said, to be transferred to the Pacific
service.

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

A Prince of Sinners
By E. Phillips Oppenheim
Author of "The Traitor," "The Sinner," "A Millionaire in Yesterday," Etc.

**PART III.
CHAPTER I.
An Aristocratic Recruit.**

An early spring came with a rush of warm west wind, sunshine, and the perfume of blossoming flowers. The chestnuts were out at the Park fully a week before their time, and already through the great wax buds the color of the coming rhododendrons was to be seen in sheltered corners of the Park. London put out its window boxes, and remembered that it had, after all, for two short months a place amongst the beautiful cities of the world. Bus conductors began to whistle, and hansom cab drivers to wear a bunch of primroses in their coats. Kingston Brooks, who had just left his doctor, turned into the Park and mingled idly with the throng of people.

For the first time for many months he suffered his thoughts to travel over a wider range than usual. The doctor's words had been sharp and to the point. He must have instant change—change, if not of scene, at least of occupation. Scarcely to be wondered at, Brooks thought to himself, with a faint smile, when he thought of the past twelve months, full of the brim of strenuous labor, of ceaseless striving with a burlesque task. Well, he was in smoother waters now. He might withdraw his hand for a while if necessary. He had done his way, and held his own so far against all manner of onslaught. Just then he heard himself called by name, and looking up, found himself face to face with Sybil Caroom.

"Mr. Brooks! Is it really you, then, at last?"
He set his teeth hard but he could not keep the unusual color from his cheeks.
"It is really I, Lady Sybil. How do you do?"
Sybil was charming in a lilac-colored dress and hat as fresh and dainty as her own complexion. She looked straight into his eyes and told him that he ought to be ashamed of himself.

"Oh, it's not the least use looking as though you were going to edge away every moment," she declared, laughing. "I am going to keep you for quite a long time, and make you tell me about everything."
"In which case, Lady Sybil," her escort remarked, good-humoredly, "you will perhaps find a better use for me at some future time."
"How sweet of you," she answered blandly. "Do you know, Mr. Brooks? Mr. Kingston Brooks, Lord Bertram Mr. Brooks is an old friend of mine, and I have so many questions I want to ask him."
"Well, you might have written yourself or come and seen us," Sybil declared, a little irreverently. "Why couldn't I be an occasional helper?"

"There is not the slightest reason why you should not," he answered. "We have seventeen hundred on the books, but we could always do with more, especially now we are opening so many more branches. But, you know, we should expect you to come sometimes, and how would Lady Caroom like that?"
"You know how much mother and I interfere with one another," she answered. "Besides, I have several friends who are on your list, and who are sent for now and then—Eddie Greaham and Mary Forbrooke."
"It is rough work," he said, "but, of course, if you like, my secretary shall put down your name, and you will get a card telling you what week to come. It will be every afternoon for a week, first of all, do you know that you look shockingly ill!"
"I have just come from my doctor," Brooks answered. "He agrees with you."
"I am glad that you had the sense to go to him," she said. "Tell me, are you just run down or is there anything serious the matter with you?"

"Nothing serious at all," he answered. "I have had a great deal to do, and no holiday during the past year, so I suppose I am a little tired."
"You look like a ghost," she said. "You have been overworking yourself ridiculously. Now, will you be so good as to tell me why you have never been to see us?"
"I have been nowhere," he answered. "My work has claimed my undivided attention."
"Nonsense," she answered. "You have been living for a year without a shilling cab ride of us and you have not even once called. I really wonder that I am sitting here with you as though prepared to forgive you. Do you know that I have written you

"Of course you must. When will you come and dine quietly with us in Berkeley Square and go to the theatre?"
He shook his head.
"It is very kind of you," he said, "but—"
"When will you come and have tea with me, then?"
He set his teeth. He had done his best.
"Whenever you choose to ask me," he answered with a sort of dogged resignation.
She looked at him half curiously half tenderly.
"You are so much changed," she murmured, "since those days at Eton. You were a boy then, although you were a thoughtful one—now you are a man, and when you speak you speak like an old man. Come I want the other Mr. Brooks."
He sat quite still. Perhaps at that moment of detachment, he realized more keenly than ever the withering nature of the battle through which he had passed. Indeed he felt older. Those days at Eton lay very far back, yet the girl by his side made him feel as though they had been but yesterday. He glanced at her covertly. Gracious, fresh, and as beautiful as the spring itself. What demon of mischief had possessed her that she should, with all her army of admirers, her gay life, her host of pleasures, still singe him out in this way and bring back to his memory days which he had told himself he had wholly forgotten? She was not of the world of his adoption, she belonged to the things which he had forsaken.

"The other Mr. Brooks," he murmured, "is dead. He has been burned in the furnace of this last wonderful year. That is why I think—I fear it is no use your looking for him—and you would wish to have a stranger to tea with you."
"That," she said, "is ingenious, but not convincing. So you will please come tomorrow at four o'clock I shall stay in for you."
"At four o'clock," he repeated helplessly.
Lady Caroom waved to them from the path.
"Sybil, come here at once," she exclaimed, "and bring Mr. Brooks with you. Dear me, what troublesome people you have been to find. I am very glad indeed to see you again."
She looked Brooks in the face as she held his hand, and with a little start he realized that she knew.

"You most quixotic young man," she exclaimed, "come home with us at once and explain how you dared to avoid us all this time. What ghost you look. I hope it is your conscience. Don't pretend you can sit with your back to the horse, but get in there, sir, and—James, the little scamp—make yourself as comfortable as you can. Here, James! Upon my word, Mr. Brooks, you look like one of those poor people you have been working for in the slums. If starvation was catching, I should think you had caught it. You must try my muffins."
Sybil caught his eye and laughed. "Mother hasn't altered much, has she?" she asked.

**CHAPTER II.
Mr. Lavlette interferes.**
"What is this Kingston Brooks affair that Lavlette has hold of now?" yawned a man over his evening papers. "That fellow will get into trouble if he doesn't mind."
"Some new sort of charity down in the East End," one of the little group of club members replied. "Fellow has a lot of branches, and tries to make 'em into a sort of family affair. He gets a pile of subscriptions and declines to publish a balance sheet. Lavlette seems to think that there is something wrong somewhere."
"Lavlette's such a suspicious beggar," another man remarked. "That fellow seems all right. I know people who are interested in it, who say it's the most comprehensive and common sense charity scheme of the day."
"Why doesn't he pitch into Lavlette, then? Lavlette's awfully insulting. Brooks the other day inserted an acknowledgement in the papers of the receipt of one thousand pounds anonymous. You saw what Lavlette said about it?"
"Oh, he had a little sarcastic paragraph—declined to believe that Brooks had ever received a thousand pounds anonymously—challenged him to give the number of the note, and said plainly that he considered it a fraud. There's been no reply from Brooks."
"How do you know?"
"This week's 'Verity.' Here it is!"

"We have received no reply from Mr. Kingston Brooks up to going to press with respect to our remark concerning the thousand pounds alleged to have been received by him from an anonymous giver. We may add that we scarcely expected it. Yet there is another long list of acknowledgements of sums received by Mr. Brooks this morning. We are either the most credulous nation in the world, or there are a good many people who don't know what to do with their money. We should like to direct their attention to half a dozen excellent and most deserving charities which we can personally recommend, and whose accounts will always stand the most vigorous examination."
"H'm! That's pretty strong," the first speaker remarked. "I should think that ought to stay the flow of subscriptions."
Brooks, who was the leaving guest, stepped quietly away, and Lord Ar-

ranmore calmly outstayed all the other callers.
"Your manners," Lady Caroom told him, as the last of her guests departed, "are simply horrid. Who told you that you might sit out all my visitors in this base-faced way?"
"You, dear lady, or rather your manner," he answered imperturbably. "It seemed to me that you were saying all the time 'Do not desert me! Do not desert me!' And so I sat tight."
"An imagination like yours," she declared, "is positively unhealthy. Arranmore, what an idiot you are."
"Well?"
"Oh, you know all about it—and zee hears! Are you tired of your life?"
"Very, very tired of it!" he answered. "I'm everybody!"
"Of course not. Neither are you really. It is only a mood. Some day you will succeed in what you seem trying so hard to do, and then you will be sorry—and perhaps some others!"
"If one could believe that," he murmured. "Two months ago," she continued, "every one was saying that you had made up your mind to end your days in the hunting field. All Melton was talking about reckless riding, all your hairbreadth escapes."
"Both shockingly exaggerated," he said, under his breath.
"Perhaps," but apart from the papers it amuses you to see people who were out and who have told me that you rode with absolute recklessness simply and purely for a fall, and that you deserved to break your neck a dozen times over. Then there was your week in Paris with Prince Comre, and now your super-parties are the talk of London."
"They are justly famed," he answered gravely, "for you know that I brought home the chef from Voltaire's—I am sorry that I cannot ask you to one."

"Don't be ridiculous, Arranmore. Why do you do these things? Does it amuse you or give you any satisfaction?"
"Upon my word, I don't know," he answered.
"Then, why do you do it?"
"Because," he said slowly, "there is a shadow which dogs me. I am trying to escape—and it is always hard on my heels. You are a woman, Catherine, and you don't know the suffering of the most intolerable form of ennui—loneliness!"
"And do you?" she asked, looking at him with softening eyes.
"Always. It rode with me in the turkey fall—and sometimes perhaps it lifted my spurs—why not? And at these suppers you speak of, well, they are all very gay—it is I only who have hidden them, who reap no profit. For whosoever may sit there the chair at my side it always empty."
"You speak sadly," she said, "and yet—"
"Yet what?"
"To hear you talk, Arranmore, with any real feeling about anything is always a relief," she said. "Some times you speak and act as though every emotion which had ever filled your life were dead, as though you were indeed but the shadow of your former self. Even to know that you feel pain is better than to believe you void of any feeling whatever."
"Then you may rest content," he told her quietly, "for I can assure you that pain and I are old friends and close companions."
"You have so much, too, which should make you happy—why should you keep your employment and amused," she said softly.

"Employed and amused," his eyes flashed upon her with a gleam of something very much like anger. "It pleases you to mock me."
"Indeed, no!" she protested. "You must not say such things to me."
"Then remember," he said, bitterly, "that sympathy from you comes always very near to mockery. It is you and you alone who can unlock the door for me. You show me the key—but you will not use it."
A belated caller straggled in and Arranmore took his leave. Lady Caroom for the rest of the afternoon, "victims" cold, and seriously imperilled her reputation as a charming and sympathetic hostess.

**CHAPTER III.
The Singular Behaviour of Mary Scott.**
The looking glass was, perhaps, a little merciless in that clear north light, but Mary's sigh as she looked away from it was certainly unwarranted. For as a matter of fact she had improved wonderfully since coming to London. A certain angularity of figure had vanished—the fashionable clothes which Mr. Bullsum had insisted upon ordering for her did ample justice to her graceful curves and little buoyant figure. The pallor of her cheeks, too, which she had eyed just now with so much dissatisfaction, was far removed from the pallor of ill-health; her mouth, which had lost its discontented droop, was full of pleasant suggestions of humor. She was distinctly a very charming and attractive young woman—and yet she turned away with a sigh. She was twenty-seven years old, and had been unconsciously comparing herself with a girl of eighteen.
She drew down one of the blinds and set the tea tray where she could sit in the shadow. She was conscious of having dressed with unusual care—she had pinned a great bunch of fragrant violets in her bosom. She acknowledged to herself frankly that she was anxious to appear at her best. For there had come to her

on the hearth smoking a cigarette, joined languidly in the conversation.
"You think Brooks ought to take some notice of Lavlette's impudence, then?"
"Well, I'm afraid his not doing so looks rather flimsy," the first speaker remarked. "That thousand pounds note must have been a sort of a myth."
"I think not," Lord Arranmore remarked quietly. "I ought to know, for I sent it myself."
Every man straightened himself in his easy chair. There was a thrill of interest.
"You're joking, Arranmore."
"Not I! I've sent him three amounts—anonymous."
"Well, I'd no idea that sort of thing was in your line," one of the men exclaimed.
"More it is," Arranmore answered. "Personally, I don't believe in charity—in any modern application of it at any rate. But this man Brooks is a decent sort."
"You know who Brooks is, then?"
"Certainly. He was my agent for a short time in Medchester."
"Mr. Hennibal, who was one of the men sitting round, doubled his copy of 'Verity' up and beat the air with it."
"I knew I'd heard the name," he exclaimed. "Why, I've met him down at Eton. Nice-looking young fellow."
Arranmore nodded.
"Yes, that's Brooks."
"Mr. Hennibal's face beamed. "Great Scott, what a haul!" he exclaimed. "Why, you've got old Lavlette on toast—you've got him for suing damages too. If this is why Brooks has been hanging back—just to let him go far enough—by Jove, he's a smart chap."
"I don't fancy Brooks has any idea of the sort," Lord Arranmore answered. "All the same I think that Lavlette must be stopped and made to climb down."
Curiously enough he met Brooks the same afternoon in Lady Caroom's drawing-room.

"This is fortunate," he remarked. "I wished for a few minutes conversation with you."
"I am at your service," Brooks answered quietly.
The room was fairly full so they moved a little on one side. Lord Arranmore for a moment or two studied his sign's face in silence.
"You show signs of the struggle," he remarked.
"I have been overworked," Brooks answered. "A week or two's holidays is all I require—and that I am having. As for the rest," he answered, looking Lord Arranmore in the face, "I am not discouraged. I am not even depressed."
"I congratulate you—upon your zeal."
"You are very good."
"I was going to speak to you," Lord Arranmore continued, "concerning the paragraph in this week's 'Verity,' and these other attacks which you seem to have provoked."
Brooks smiled.
"You too!" he exclaimed.
"I also!" Lord Arranmore admitted. "You scarcely see how it concerns me of course, but in a remote sense it does."
"I am afraid I am a little dense," Brooks remarked.
"I will not embarrass you with any explanation," Lord Arranmore remarked. "But all the same I know that I am very much interested in your experiment."
Brooks raised his eyebrows.
"Indeed?"
"Yes, I am very much interested," Lord Arranmore repeated. "I should like you to understand that my views as to charity and charitable matters remain absolutely unchanged. But at the same time I am anxious that you should test your schemes properly and unhampered by any pressure from outside. You are all the sooner likely to grow out of conceit with them. Therefore let me offer you a word of advice. Publish your accounts and see Lavvy for a thousand pounds."
Brooks was silent for a moment.
"My own idea," he said, slowly, "was to take no notice of these attacks. The offices where the financial part of our concern is managed are open to our subscribers at any time, and the books are there for their inspection. It is only at the branches where we do not admit visitors."
"You must remember," Lord Arranmore said, "that these attacks have been growing steadily during the last few months. It is of course no concern of mine, but if they are left unanswered surely your funds must suffer."
"There have been no signs of it up to the present," Brooks answered in every day.
"This worst attack," Lord Arranmore remarked, "only appeared in this week's 'Verity.' It is bound to have some effect."
Brooks shrugged his shoulders.
"I do not fear it," he answered calmly. "As a matter of fact, however, I am going to form a council to take over the management of the financial organization. It is getting too large a thing for me with all my other work. Is there anything else you wished to say to me?"
The eyes of the two men met for a moment—both unflinchingly. Perhaps they were each searching for something they could not find.
"There is nothing else. Don't let me detain you."
Brooks, who was the leaving guest, stepped quietly away, and Lord Ar-

BUSINESS CARDS
THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
J. KESLO HUNTER,
Barrister, Etc.
1818 Scarth Street Regina
Money to lend on Improved Farms and City Property.

HAULTAIN, CROSS & JONAH
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
Offices: Marsh Block, Scarth Street, Regina, Canada.
F. W. G. Haultain, K.C., J. A. Cross, E. B. Jonah.

PEVERETT & HUTCHINSON
General Agents.
Representing The London Assurance Corporation of England; The London Guarantee and Accident Co.; The Sun and Hastings Sailing and Loan Co.; The Royal Trust Company; The Sovereign Life Assurance Co.; Commercial Union; Hartford Fire and other first class companies.
SCARTH ST., over Imperial Bank, REGINA, SASK. Telephone 125.
P.O. Box 710.

JAMES McLEOD, M.D., G.M.
(M.Sc.D.)
Late of London and Vienna.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT EXCLUSIVELY.
Office: Northern Bank Building, Regina, Sask.
Office Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8. Telephone 274.

DRS. BALL & HARVIE
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Cor. South Railway and Scarth Sts. (Over Dominion Bank)
Hours—9:30 to 10 a.m., 2 to 6 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.
Telephone No. 665.
F. J. BALL, M.D., A.R.C.S. (Eng.)
W. A. HARVIE, M.B. (Toronto Univ.)

STOREY & VAN EGMOND
Architects
Office: Top Floor, Facing Elevator, NORTHERN BANK BUILDING, SCARTH STREET.
P.O. Box 1344. Telephone 498.

ASHTON D. CARROTHERS
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY.
Telephone No. 598
STRATHCONA BLK., 1721 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

BROWN & THOMSON
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.
Offices: Wheatley Bros. Block, Scarth St. Regina, Sask.

Money to Loan
We are representatives of the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Ltd., and are prepared to take large or small loans on farm property. Lowest rates of interest and terms made to suit.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
NAY & JAMES,
Financial Agents REGINA

In the midst of her busy life—a life of strenuous endeavor mingled with many small self-donations—a certain sense of loneliness—of insufficiency—a new thing to her and hard to cope with in this great city where friends were few. And last night, whilst she had been thinking of it, came the note from Brooks asking if he might come to tea. She had been ashamed of herself ever since. It was maddening that she should be sitting for his coming like a blushing school-girl—the color ready enough to stream into her face at the sound of his footsteps.

He came at last—a surprise in more ways than one. For he had abandoned the blue serge and low hat of his daily life and was attired in frock coat and silk hat—his tie and collar of a new fashion and even his bearing altered—at least so it seemed to her jealous observation. He was certainly looking better. There was color in his pale cheeks and his eyes were bright once more with the joy of life. Her dark eyes took mercenary note of these things and then found seeing at all a little difficult.

"My dear Mary," he exclaimed cheerfully—he had fallen into the way of calling her Mary lately—"this is delightful of you to be in. Do you know that I am really holiday making?"
"Well," she answered, smiling, "I imagined that you were not on your way eastwards."
"Where can I sit? Can I move these?" He swept aside a little pile of newspapers and books, and took possession of the seat which she had purposely appropriated. "The other chairs are so far off, and you seem to have chosen a dark corner. Eastwards, no. I have been at the office all the morning, and we have bought the property in Poplar Grove and the house in Bermondsey. Now I have finished for the day. Doctor's orders."
"If any one has earned a holiday," she said, quietly, "you have. There is some cake on the table there."
"Thanks. Well, it was hard work at first. How we stuck at it down at Stepmey, didn't we? Six in the morning till twelve at night. And then how we rushed ahead. It does seem to me that we have been doing nothing but opening branches lately."
(To be Continued.)

Phone 923. S. Fielding Mgr.
SASKATCHEWAN COAL
First-class for Stove and Furnace
\$4.25 a ton
at the sheds
Office and Sheds: Dewdney St., between Rose and Broad, and opposite Cameron & Heap's Warehouse.

The Utopia
Regina's
Up-to-Date Cafe
Is now open for business, serving the best of foods in the neatest style.
Visitors to Regina are asked to come here for their meals; satisfaction guaranteed.
A full line of Fruits and Confectionery always in stock. Winter Apples of highest grade, by the barrel.
Highest prices paid for Eggs, Butter and Fowl; only the best wanted.
GIVE US A TRIAL
The UTOPIA
1843 Scarth St. Phone 891

Geo. Speers & Co.
REGINA UNDERTAKERS
1761 Hamilton St., Phone 219
(Next door to C.P.R. Telegraph)
Ambulance in Connection.
Open day and night. Large stock to select from.

MONEY TO LOAN
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
No waiting to submit applications.
DEBENTURES
Municipal and School Debentures Bought and Sold
FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE
J. ADDISON REID & CO.
LIMITED
305 Darke Block Telephone 448

WINTER APPLES
5—Carloads—5
Spys, Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Tolmon Sweet, Kings, 20 oz. Pippin, Haas, Grimes' Golden, Bailey Red
Orab Apples, Pears, Grapes

Williamson's FRUIT EXCHANGE

GALT COAL
CLEANEST AND BEST
The Smith & Fergusson Co
Sole Agents
Phone 46, Smith Block Rose St.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS DESIGNS
Scientific American
Munn & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office: 26 P. St., Washington, D. C.

SKATCHEWAN COAL
 S. Fielding Mgr.
 Coal for Stove and Furnace
4.25 a ton
 at the sheds
 and Sheds: Dwayne St.,
 and Rose and Broad,
 and Cameron & Hep's Ware-

Utopia
 Regina's
 to-Date Cafe
 Now open for business,
 serving the best of foods
 in the neatest style.
 Visitors to Regina are
 glad to come here for
 meals; satisfaction
 guaranteed.
 Full line of Fruits
 Confectionery always
 on hand. Winter Apples
 highest grade by the
 bushel.
 Highest prices paid for
 Butter and Fowl;
 the best wanted.

The UTOPIA
 Scarth St. Phone 99

J. Speers & Co.

REGINA UNDERTAKERS
 Hamilton St., Phone 219
 (Door to C.P.R. Telegraph)
 Disposal in Connection.
 Day and night. Large
 stock to select from.

MONEY TO LOAN
 BEST CURRENT RATES
 Apply to submit applications.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES
 Municipal and School Debentures
 Bought and Sold

Life and ACCIDENT INSURANCE

ADDISON REID & CO.
 Limited
 17th Block Telephone 448

WINTER APPLES
 5-Carloads-5

Baldwins, Russets,
 Grimes, Tolman Sweet,
 20 oz. Pippin, Haas,
 Golden, Bailey Red

Apples, Pears, Grapes

ADDISON'S FRUIT EXCHANGE

GALT COAL
 CLEANEST AND BEST

Smith & Fergusson Co.
 Sole Agents
 45. Smith Block Rose St.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS

TRADE MARK
 DESIGNS
 COPYRIGHTED
 The Scientific American.
 We solicit the business of Manufacturers,
 Engineers and Inventors who wish to obtain
 rights of having their Patent business transacted
 by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charge
 moderate. Our Inventors' Address-Book upon re-
 quest. Marion & Marion, Reg'd. New York City
 112, Montross, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

BAD WRECK ON NORTH LINE

Saskatchewan Express Hits Light Engine Near Roddick—Engineer Seriously Injured—Others Slightly Injured

PRINCE ALBERT, July 13.—In a head-on collision which occurred near Roddick Station about 9 o'clock this morning, Engineer Shuttleworth was seriously injured, fireman Leonard also sustained injuries and numerous passengers were bruised and badly shaken up.

It was the Saskatchewan Express, bound for Prince Albert and an engine which had been detached from a southbound freight that came to rest in the crash. The story of the wreck as secured from the passengers who reached here late this afternoon is to the effect that those in charge of the freight found when they reached the siding that it was not long enough to permit the express to pass them at that point, they then detached their engine and started out southbound to stop the express and avert a collision at the siding.

When rounding a curve both engines saw that a collision was inevitable. Shuttleworth on the express put on the emergency brakes and then jumped backward from the cat after his fireman. The engineer and fireman of the detached engine also jumped but escaped injury.

They had first, however, thrown on the reverse and the detached engine after the crash ran back, but was not under control before it reached the freight from which it had been detached. Shuttleworth is in a serious condition here and is in a serious condition. He is having an unfortunate year as it was only a few days ago that he was released from the hospital after his recovery from injuries received in a former wreck.

No Dictator

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 13.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt announced today that he does not intend trying to dictate nominations for the fall election.

"I want it distinctly understood that I shall take no part in the nominations anywhere," was the way the ex-president put it with a click of his teeth. "You may quote me as saying that," added the Colonel.

This announcement of the ex-president goes to every state and national fight, even to the governorship of New York. In an interview last week he was quoted as saying that "I shall lick the governor of New York State." But today he laid stress on his intentions to let others do the nominating. He will continue to hold conferences with the state political leaders, and "sound sentiment," but as to picking out candidates—never—at least so he says.

When asked today if he had a candidate in mind for the governorship, the ex-president maintained a sphinx-like silence.

Jumped From Train

WATROUS, Sask., July 17.—William White was sentenced to two months for vagrancy at Prince Albert Wednesday, and on Thursday morning he was taken by Constable Joy of the R. N. W. M. P. on the train. On the way to Saskatoon the prisoner asked permission to go to the lavatory and was escorted there. The prisoner went in, side and closed the door gently. After waiting some time the constable tried the door only to find it locked. The train again unlocked the door, but an open window told the story that the man had risked his life in order to escape the penalty of the law. The train stopped at Bradwell and the officer returned upon horseback and searched the prairie. After a two days trip he located his man north of Elstow. "White" was at once made prisoner and taken to Prince Albert to serve the sentence that had been given him.

Badly Injured

SASKATOON, July 14.—Harry Robbins, an employee of the City Stone quarry met with a bad accident this afternoon, while blasting in the city stone yard, his right arm being badly injured. Robbins had placed ten pounds of powder in the stone and was in the act of lighting the fuse when suddenly the powder became ignited, the entire charge going off and striking him in the arm. The flesh was torn from the wrist him in the elbow. The blaze struck him in the face and his head and face were badly scorched. He was taken to Dr. Weaver's office where the injured arm was dressed. He was afterwards removed to the city hospital.

Niobe Delayed

OTTAWA, July 13.—Admiral Kingsmill has advised the Naval Department of a further delay in the transfer to the Canadian government of the cruiser Niobe. It is now stated that it will be the middle of September before she leaves for Canada.

It is officially stated that the Niobe is to remain in the fourth division of the home fleet pending further instructions from the Admiralty.

HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

A Move to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent

BEVERLY, Mass., July 16.—To commemorate in some fitting way the rounding out of one hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples, it is proposed to hold a conference at an early date between commissioners representing the United States, Great Britain and Canada, whose duty it shall be to devise a plan for this auspicious centenary.

President Taft was waited on by a delegation appointed by the recent Lake Mohonk conference and invited to become honorary president of the committee that shall represent the United States in the proposed conference.

One of the tentative plans is to erect in commemoration of the long peace an international bridge across Niagara Falls. It has also been suggested that an exhibition be held at the time in which the nations of the world shall be invited to participate.

Disaster on Monorail
 NEW YORK, July 17.—The first scheduled trip of the new monorail car plying between Barton-on-Sound and City Island came to a disastrous end on Saturday afternoon. Twenty persons were injured, some of them seriously, when the superstructure, which forms a track for the car, gave way. The car was whizzing at forty miles an hour at the time. That some of the passengers were not killed is considered a miracle.

DASTARDLY PLOT

Attempt to Wreck Special Train the Province of Quebec

OTTAWA, July 13.—The Orangermen who had been celebrating the 12th at Cantley, Quebec, just escaped a disaster at the hands of an unknown enemy. Five hundred of them and their friends were on the Garneau train, and had it not been that there was an hour's delay at Bibe Sea lake owing to a piston rod of the engine breaking, the train would probably have been wrecked at Kirkferry, a dangerous point.

Fortunately a hand car was thus enabled to precede the train by about five minutes. It struck an obstruction and was derailed and thrown in the ditch. An inspection of the track showed that horseshoes had been slung on the rails cleared to the ties, with the very evident intention of wrecking the train. The track had been doctored in the same manner for a distance of 30 feet and it took some time to remove the obstruction. The spot chosen by the wreckers was a rock cut into which not enough light penetrated to reveal the danger to the engineer. Had it not been for the accident to the train which allowed the hand car to precede it on its way it would have been badly wrecked.

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION

Prepared by T. K. Doherty of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Country	1909 Bushels	1908 Bushels
Russia	786,472,363	568,713,494
United States	713,398,923	648,510,328
France	361,050,500	317,602,964
British India	253,592,377	204,065,358
Canada	166,752,540	111,067,853
Italy	155,711,230	154,199,584
Spain	144,511,581	120,316,725
Germany	138,399,277	138,742,214
Argentina	133,581,000	156,515,669
Hungary	125,363,287	165,904,100
Australia	82,328,514	62,774,870
Great Britain & Ireland	64,535,212	54,963,503
Roumania	59,043,045	55,675,349
Austria	58,636,737	62,308,153
Assiatic Turkey	56,256,961	52,238,608
European		
Turkey	37,505,378	37,505,378
Algeria	32,145,835	28,981,966
Persia	26,119,302	26,789,025
Japan	23,842,327	22,503,784
Chile	23,584,000	18,489,018
Serbia	16,073,418	11,528,198
Belgium	15,550,700	14,003,090
Mexico	13,930,295	8,896,709
Egypt	10,715,512	8,376,158
Uruguay	9,517,350	9,351,000
N. Zealand	6,998,552	7,194,443
Sweden	6,529,828	4,685,000
Tunis	6,525,694	5,826,615
Greece	4,842,116	5,077,215
Holland	4,621,108	5,123,493
Portugal	4,018,336	4,263,947
Cape Colony	3,616,518	3,482,572
Switzerland	3,573,135	3,500,750
Peru	3,058,550	
Luxemburg	821,549	571,387
Norway	316,987	
World's Production	3,561,914,637	3,107,153,658

Sent up for Trial

SWAN LAKE, Man., July 13.—Fred Roskelly, who was so seriously injured in the shooting affray here on the night of the July 11, succumbed to his injuries at 11 o'clock last night. A postmortem was held on the remains this afternoon, after which a little new evidence was elicited from the various witnesses, and the jury rendered the following verdict: "That Frederick Roskelly, came to his death on or about 11 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, July 12, caused by bullet wounds from a revolver in the hands of Frederick Bowlerwell in his (Bowlerwell's) rooms above the printing office, Swan Lake, at about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 12."

Bowlerwell will give a preliminary hearing tomorrow, Crown Prosecutor Bowen of Morden, having arrested, Peters and Kilbourne, the other victims of the shooting are out of danger.

A Million Dollar Fund

Vice President Murdoch of the Trainmen's Brotherhood intimated tonight that all preparations for the strike had been made and that the international fund of \$1,000,000 had been raised. He said that the fund of \$1,000,000 had been raised by the International Brotherhood of the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the U. S. A. A letter was received by Mr. Murdoch from chairman Martin Knapp of the commission offering their services. A reply was sent by Mr. Murdoch stating that they were willing at any time to accept such mediation, but that considering the attitude of the company they did not think that it would be of any use.

Lost an Eye

BRANDON, July 15.—Hugh Ainsbury, of this city, was brought to the hospital a victim of a very peculiar accident on Saturday from which he may lose the sight of one of his eyes.

On Saturday Ainsbury had shot a bird with a gun, and coming in contact with the telephone wires, dropped to the ground. Ainsbury advanced to pick the bird up, thinking that it was dead. He had no sooner had it in his hand than the injured bird ran its bill right into and through the ball of his right eye. It is not known yet whether the eye can be saved.

Apple Crop Poor

OTTAWA, July 13.—A report at the Trades and Commerce department today says that the apple crop in the Annapolis Valley, of Nova Scotia, will not exceed 400,000 barrels as compared with 700,000 last year.

TRAINMEN ON STRIKE

Three Thousand Employees of Grand Trunk Quit Work—Both Sides Prepare for Bitter Fight—Grand Trunk to Close Shops

MONTREAL, July 13.—Negotiations were abruptly broken off this afternoon between the conductors and trainmen of the Grand Trunk and the company, and sharp at half past nine tonight a strike of the men started to enforce their demands for the standard rate of wages for the territory to Chicago. It is estimated by the men that this strike will involve 3500 conductors and trainmen on the Grand Trunk between Portland and Chicago and 350 men on the Central Vermont. This will have a very wide effect, as it will be able to tie up both passenger and freight traffic on both sides of the line. The declaration of what was expected by both sides and they have both been quietly preparing for it. The Grand Trunk for some time has been arranging to get up additional men to furnish crews and also to take all men available from the other parts of the service and put them on the trains as far as necessary. A further factor to the dispute, which will have a very wide effect, is the decision of the Grand Trunk Company to close all its shops at Montreal, Toronto, London, Stratford, Port Huron, Battle Creek, Portland, Chicago and all over the system pending the settlement of the dispute. This will mean that many thousands of men in these cities will be thrown out of work through no fault of their own, perhaps for an indefinite period. It is stated that this is not through any desire on the part of the Grand Trunk to hurt any of its employees, but because they have so tremendous an industrial dispute to fight it will take all the available funds they will have to concentrate their energies on this end of the matter, leaving the work in the shops as a matter of secondary consideration. It was intimated by a confidential source that the company had gone as far as they possibly could in justice to their shareholders and the men themselves in their offer to accept the award of the board of conciliation, and that further considerations were out of the question. Further Mr. Hays was willing to submit this to arbitration with a binding clause on each party, but this the men refused to do.

OPPOSE STANDARD OIL

A Big Company Formed to Compete With the Great Octopus

LONDON, July 16.—The largest organization that ever attempted to compete with the Standard Oil Company was formed here yesterday in London. It is a combination of American and English capitalists. The Americans are represented by Samuel Untermyer, who engineered the combination. Twenty million dollars has been subscribed to begin operations, \$5,000,000 of it being paid up in cash by English members. This was shipped to America yesterday to be used, it is said, to purchase or secure options on every available oil producing property in Oklahoma. But this will be only a part of the properties as the members of the syndicate own immense tracts of developed lands in California, which are already yielding a large revenue.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

CONDEMN MILITIA

Sir John French's Report is Unfavorable, Says London Times

LONDON, July 17.—A correspondent of The Times understands that when General French's report is published it will disclose a state of military inefficiency in the Dominion that will probably be a revelation to most Canadians. The correspondent adds:—"I believe it is to be found in the first place that French condemns the whole existing conception of strategical requirements of the Canadian militia. This coupled with non-existence of a sound peace organization and effective staff suggests from the very outset that the Dominion defence forces are in a bad way. If such a staff exists does not understand the first principles in the strategical distribution of its forces, then it is impossible for it to have a sound peace organization." The writer thinks, however, that although General French may ruthlessly condemn what Canadians thought good, yet he will furnish them with a model whereon it will be possible to build quickly and surely as General French was highly impressed by the material intelligence and robust earnestness of the Canadian forces.

ANOTHER MYSTERY

Little Girl Near St. Laurent has been Lost for Days—Many Neighbors Searching for Lost One

ST. LAURENT, Man., July 17.—A party of about one hundred experienced men of every kind of bush lore, thoroughly scoured the country east of here towards Shoal Lake and Harperville yesterday and last night, in hopes of finding the girl Maude three nights and two days. No trace of the girl was seen. The girl Maude is now in the bush at a loss to know where to search, as owing to the nature of the country there it would be impossible for any one to see a distance of half a mile and as the two boys claim they saw that distance on Thursday evening, their story is losing weight now, as the marks of a jumping deer have been found around where these boys say they saw the girl, and it is very possible the white markings of the deer were, at that distance, mistaken for the little girl's white hat. Owing to the fact that there are trails leading in every direction many of which are simple old hay trails and lead nowhere at all, the girl may have wandered along one of these, and found herself at the end of the trail amongst the undergrowth and absolutely unable then to go in any straight direction. The road on which she was positively seen on Wednesday evening, is a graded one leading south, similar to the one leading close past her own home, and she may have wandered miles along it, or may have attempted to strike through the bush alongside this side. In the latter case it is impossible to walk through it, and it is only just possible on a good strong horse, and although known of the bushcraft and ability to strike proper bearings is essential for the performance. As light showers fell this morning and if the child has still possession of her senses this would provide sufficient moisture to help her along for a time.

BOGUS STAMPS

Montreal Detectives Seize Immense Collection in that City

MONTREAL, July 13.—Postage stamps to the face value of \$40,000 were seized this morning by Federal Inspector Giroix with the assistance of detectives Leboeuf and Guerin, of the municipal forces. The stamps which are of the value of 25 and 50 cents, and \$1.00 were exhibited for sale at two second hand stores kept by T. Astorik, 195 Craig street east and M. Frank, 15. Craig street east. The dealers in explaining how they came into possession of these stamps told a treasure story which will be investigated. According to the dealers the stamps were in a valise which was bought at an auction sale, supposed to contain unclaimed goods, without knowing the contents. The stamps which bear the words U. S. A. post office, Labrador do not appear to be genuine, but appear as simple imitations put on the stamp market and bought by amateur collectors. They show part of the eastern map of Canada violet red, with Labrador territory light gray. A communication was sent out and the U. S. government will be notified of the seizure.

Barley Cutting

BRANDON, July 15.—Barley cutting commenced on the farms of Brandon and Thomas Clark of North Brandon. Mr. Thomas Clark for the past five years has been one of the first in the province to start cutting, and this year is earlier than ever. The crop is a fair one considering the dry season.

The Regina Cold Storage & Packing Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: REGINA, SASK.
 CAPITAL, \$100,000. Divided into One Thousand Shares of \$100.00 Each

First Issue of Stock will be sold at the par value (\$100.00 per Share). Terms: 25 per cent. with application, 25 per cent. on December 1st, 1910; balance, subject (if required) to future calls of not more than 10 per cent. at any one Call.
 The public are hereby given an opportunity of securing for themselves a GILT-EDGED investment with a very small amount of capital.
 Patronize a HOME COMPANY. Invest where you have a voice in the control of your own money.
 NO BETTER CHANCE TO GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF A REALLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
 FARMERS: ATTENTION—Build up your own local market for your Hogs, Butter, Eggs and Poultry. See the advantage a Cold Storage Plant in this City will be to you.
 For Prospectus and all further information, apply to—

A. J. GIBSON & CO.
 SUITE 2, BLACK BLOCK, HAMILTON STREET, REGINA, SASK.

Money To Loan

FARMERS: Time and expense are two great essentials in securing money. If you are in need of money see me before deciding.
 GENERAL AGENT FOR
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
J. A. WESTMAN, REGINA
 Phone 403 P. O. Box 615

Money to Loan

We are prepared to negotiate loans without delay, on improved and unimproved property at lowest rates of interest. Terms arranged to suit the borrower. Call for full particulars.
TRACKSELL, ANDERSON & CO.
 1718 HAMILTON ST. REGINA, SASK.

HUMAN HOOP SNAKE.

Little Willie Buckled His Heels to the Back of His Head, And Then—
 At Clinton, N. J., William Gordon, 40 years old, saw a picture of a "human hoopsnake" on a circus poster and he stole into the hayloft when his brother Sanford and his sister Belle went to the Sunday school of the Dutch Reformed Church in the village. There wasn't much hay in the loft and the boy, after a few preliminary stunts in the handspinning line, buckled his heels to the back of his neck with a strap and began to roll around in imitation of a hoopsnake.
 On the third lap William inadvertently rolled across a corner of the haystack and almost went through. He bumped his ribs on the edges of the opening in the loft. That scared him and made him tired. When he tried to unbuckle his legs from his neck he found he was too near exhaustion to loose the strap. He rolled out up near the window opening toward the far mounds and tried to shout for help, but his voice was all in and the hoarse squeak could not be heard ten yards away. In a panic the boy decided on a desperate measure. He rolled himself over to the head of the stairs and then, closing his eyes, let himself go bumpety-bump to the bottom. He had such momentum he rolled right on out through the door of the barn and over between the legs of Ketchup and Solferino, the team of horses the older Gordon was hitching up.

Don't Hope for the Best—GET IT!

The New Improved **DE LAVAL SEPARATOR**
 Every man who buys another cream separator HOPES it is as good as the De Laval. Eventually he learns it was a vain hope and that the imitation is inferior. Therefore it is well to buy a De Laval in the first place and be SURE. It actually costs less than the other kind, capacity, convenience and length of service considered.
 Write for catalogue and free trial of a New Improved De Laval.
W. J. M. WRIGHT
 1745 Rose St. Regina

Against Woman's Suffrage

LONDON, July 17.—The topsy-turvydom in parliament by the cross voting on the Woman's Suffrage Bill, and by the adoption of a blocking motion after the second reading of this fantastic conciliation measure, which had irritated many friends of the cause, has encouraged the opponents of suffrage to undertake a strenuous out-door campaign. The first big demonstration was held yesterday in Trafalgar Square, where preparations had been made for addresses from five platforms. Lack of organization was evident from the outset, and the crowd, while large, did not equal the immense uprisings of suffragettes in the previous week. The speakers were mainly women, among them Mrs. A. D. N. D. D., Mrs. W. P. P., Mrs. G. G. G., Mrs. H. H. H., Mrs. I. I. I., Mrs. J. J. J., Mrs. K. K. K., Mrs. L. L. L., Mrs. M. M. M., Mrs. N. N. N., Mrs. O. O. O., Mrs. P. P. P., Mrs. Q. Q. Q., Mrs. R. R. R., Mrs. S. S. S., Mrs. T. T. T., Mrs. U. U. U., Mrs. V. V. V., Mrs. W. W. W., Mrs. X. X. X., Mrs. Y. Y. Y., Mrs. Z. Z. Z.

The West

THE SASKATCHEWAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, 1772 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.

The West is published every Wednesday. Subscription price: One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum for all parts of Canada and the British Empire...



WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1910.

LIBERALS AND PROTECTION

Clifford Sifton has at last thrown off the mask and admits that there is no hope of tariff reduction from the Liberal party. In answer to the question submitted by the Grain Growers' Guide, he says:

"In my judgment it is very doubtful if any substantial reduction can be made in the tariff at the present time with any advantage to the public. My belief is that the tariff on the whole is fairly satisfactory, and an agitation for a further reduction is not likely to bring about beneficial results."

This must be pleasant reading to the western Liberals, who for fifteen years have waited for Sir Wilfrid's redemption of his low tariff or free trade pledges. Here is the young Napoleon of the party declaring against any such reduction and in favor of the continuation of protection.

The member for Moose Jaw, W. E. Knowles, is the one member, whose heart bleeds for the western farmer, when he considers the iniquities of the tariff. Some years ago Dr. Schaffner of Souris presented a resolution calling for a reduction in the duty on farm implements.

SIR WILFRID AND GRAIN GROWERS

Sir Wilfrid has met the grain growers' demands with the usual amount of self glorification and baldness. Here is the greater portion of his reply: "I am one of the common people myself. I said some years ago that I was a democrat up to the hilt and I have nothing to take back now. It is true that since that time it has pleased Her Majesty the late Queen, to confer a handle to my name, but I can assure you that I am just the same man I was. The trapping and badges of office are nothing to me but I pray you to believe that the same heart still beats in my bosom."

The Grain Growers acquired some useful information from the interview. How pleased they must be that Sir Wilfrid's heart still beats. He has assured them that it is still doing business at the old stand. Then, again, they were taken into his confidence and assured that Sir Wilfrid was still a democrat "up to the hilt." It must have caused a thrill of admiration to pass through their many bosoms when Sir Wilfrid thundered this mighty declaration. Roderick McKenzie might have clasped his bosom to Henderson and said "What care we for low tariff or reciprocity now that Sir Wilfrid is still 'a democrat up to the hilt,' and 'his heart still beats'?"

THIN MILK How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

SIR WILFRID ON TOUR

At Fort William Sir Wilfrid Laurier told his audience that he and his colleagues had come west to ascertain the wants and desires of the people. "This is our object—nothing more and nothing less." Of course the premier has no weather eye on the next general elections. Of course he did not embark upon this tour with any view of rallying the west to his standard. There is nothing disgraceful in appealing to the electorate for their votes, and the prime minister should do so frankly, instead of pretending to be bent upon a highly altruistic philanthropic expedition.

Sir Wilfrid declared that there is no graft in connection with the Transcontinental Railway, and that every dollar spent upon the project had been expended honestly. Why, then, did his Ministry block the inquiries instituted by the Opposition in Parliament and Parliamentary Committees? Moreover, how does the prime minister account for the fact that the railway is costing the nation between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000, instead of \$51,000,000 as Mr. Fielding at first estimated? The premier is not a business man, and in dealing, therefore, with great financial undertakings he, doubtless, is at the mercy of less scrupulous colleagues.

So ingenious is Sir Wilfrid Laurier that his least effective and his most suspected ministers are expected to join him in the West. It is understood that Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Brodeur will appear upon some platform with their leader. Surely the premier would be better advised not to flaunt in the faces of the electors the practical New Brunswick politician, and the head of the wasterful Marine Department.

THE SCHOOL LANDS' FUND

The enormous receipts from the recent sales of school lands in this province brings the question of the control of the fund prominently before the people of Saskatchewan. In the early seventies the Dominion parliament set aside for school purposes, two sections in each township in Manitoba and the Territories. It was stipulated that these lands were to be sold at auction and the proceeds invested in Dominion securities, the return from this investment goes into the school lands' fund and gives a net return to the provinces of about 3 1/2 per cent.

Mr. Haultain has always held that the school lands and school lands' fund should be transferred to the provinces believing that we are more capable of administering this business than the Dominion government and that the returns would be greatly increased under provincial administration. After four years of subversive political masters plucked up courage enough to demand that the school lands' fund be transferred to the provinces.

This first sight of Independence was promptly met by Sir Wilfrid, who through his Ottawa organ, promptly called his Saskatchewan hired men to time. The question was dropped. When Sir Wilfrid cracks the whip, the hired men subside. By the demands of the Leader we have a complete endorsement of the Haultain land policy. The only trouble is that greed of power forced the Leader and Laurier's hired men to place themselves in a position that they cannot nor dare not attempt to enforce the rights of the province.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sir Wilfrid allows Providence some credit for Canada's progress.

Sir Wilfrid and Providence is the way Canada's premier places them. Election year \$1,175,756, other years \$500,000 is Scott's good roads policy.

Sir Wilfrid's car of ready-to-wear decorations is doing service in the West.

Hearing the Grit office holder talking of Sir Wilfrid, the Douks immediately started another pilgrimage.

Premier Roblin denies the report that he is to enter Federal politics and represent an Ontario constituency.

Alberta had to put up \$185,000 interest on railway bonds. Our farmers are putting up millions every year through the neglect of Scott to secure control of rates.

Sure, Sir Wilfrid will promise the grain growers everything they ask. In 1894 he promised everything, but the people are still waiting for the redemption of the promises.

Clarence J. Blanchard, statistician of the United States reclamation service, claims that 15,000 Americans have returned to the United States from Canada. Some Americans have returned, but it is those who have "made their pile." Very few of the American settlers in Saskatchewan have any intention of returning. All are prosperous and contented.

Digby, N. S. Gentlemen.—Last August my horse was badly cut in eleven places by a barbed wire fence. Three of the cuts (small ones) healed soon, but the others became foul and rotten, and though I tried many kinds of medicine they had no beneficial result. At last a doctor advised me to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and in four weeks' time every sore was healed and he hair had grown over each one in fine condition. The Liniment is certainly wonderful in its working.

JOHN R. HOLDEN. Witness: Percy Baker.

SIR WILFRID

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

As Premier of Canada and, consequently, the first citizen of the Dominion, you will receive a welcome in the West which will express not only respect for your high office, but enthusiastic loyalty to the great national federation that office symbolizes. Your attractive personality and your rhetorical fluency will be accorded a full measure of admiration by both the thinking and the unthinking amongst our population.

It goes without saying that you will listen to pleas of abdication from the cohorts of the "faithful"—those pathetic "Liberals" whose devotion to the hank of "the party" is so intense that it seems a trivial thing to them that the party has repudiated every principal of Liberalism and has radically altered all its efforts to draw its attention to the specific items of its policy as embodied in its platform. The Obligations of the Liberal Party.

But there is a considerable and fast-increasing body of Liberals (real Liberals—without the quotation marks) in the West, whose enthusiasm at the advent in their midst of the leader of the so-called Liberal party, will be much chastened by the consideration that under his leadership the Liberal party has ceased to exist, or rather has been transferred into a Tory party. As a result, Canada has now two Tory parties, and of these two the grotesque "Liberal" party of which you are the leader, is the more unprogressive and reactionary.

You might urge, with justice, that it is easy to make general charges and assertions, but that these can have no weight with intelligent and honest men, unless supported by evidence. Then let us look at the record. The fairest test is a comparison of your performances with your promises.

Crass and Incoherent Railway Policy. The most important single economic problem before the Canadian people is transportation. Although it would be quite easy to demonstrate that you have no comprehensive grasp of this or any other economic problem, you were aware, many years ago, but this was a most important matter, for in a speech before the Montreal Board of Trade you said: "Transportation, that is the great question." But by now a vague realization that, in some way or other, the railway question was a very vital one, you never seem to have got. With the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway as an open book before you, it should have been clear to you that the subsidization of railways in Canada was a criminal folly. Indeed, in the campaign literature circulated by your party, occurs the declaration that "railway subsidies are a fruitful source of jobbery, speculation and corruption."

What has been the record of your government? There is good reason to believe that several members of it had been imposed on by the exploiting interests for the sole purpose of carrying out schemes conceived by and for their particular benefit. Within a few months of your accession the infamous Crow's Nest deal was perpetrated. It resulted in a wanton waste of \$3,500,000 of public money, and a loss of public property worth a hundred millions.

Then began the extraordinary series of Canadian Northern exploitations in the Dominion and provincial fields, by virtue of which a combination of very audacious financial adventurers have contrived to have built practically out of public donations and public credit, a great railway system of which they have the absolute control, although there is no evidence that they ever invested, or required to invest, a penny of their own in the enterprise. But they value that control at many millions of dollars.

National Transcontinental Blunder. The Canadian Northern schemes had hardly taken definite shape when the National Transcontinental project was launched. That it was the conception of another group of exploiters there was every reason to believe, and this belief was much strengthened by the nature of the debate in parliament, in which you showed that you had no grasp of the project at all, and in which some significant observations of your then Minister of Railways gave a strong clew to the sources of your inspiration in that unhappy enterprise. The execution of the project promises to be quite in keeping with its conception. Estimated to involve a public investment of fifty millions, it is now certain that over two hundred millions will have to be sunk in it before it is completed. Your conception of the requirements of a great work of administration such as is the construction of this railway, may be estimated by the failure of the commission appointed to manage it. The president was a gentleman whose only work of construction, insofar as the public was aware, was the "Liberal" political machine in the City of Quebec. His colleagues were a gentleman who made corpses in an Ontario provincial city, and a gentleman who dealt in grain in Manitoba. Admitting the efficiency of these gentlemen in their various callings, it is difficult to imagine the grounds on which you based your fantastic notion that they would be able to construct a great railway, this enterprise promises to be the supreme triumph of even your administration.

No "Robber" Tariff Now. Your fiscal policy was "tariff for revenue" with free trade as the goal—"free trade as they have it in England," to use your words. The "tariff" which you then denounced was alleged by you to be profligate of trusts and combines, which "oppressed the people." Today the "trusts and combines" are more numerous, more powerful, and more insolent than ever. There is not a staple consumption which is not more or less controlled by some monopolistic trust or "merger." The merging process is going forward continuously under your eyes and prices are advanced as a result of monopoly and of absurd "over capitalization," yet the tariff today is essentially the tariff of the Conservative party and you make no effort either by your control over it, or in any other way, to stop the orgy of "high finance" which is robbing the producing population of its earnings.

A Promising Conservator. You denounced the extravagance of the Conservative government. Yours spends more than double their most extravagant appropriation. Not only have the revenues taken from the people by the taxation been recklessly used, but the public domain—the great natural resources of country—have been squandered. The malodorous timber limit revelations, the notorious Saskatchewan Valley Land Company and the granting lease transactions—these are only samples of a policy of reckless waste (to put the most charitable construction on it) in the administration of the people's resources. It is true you have now adopted a Conservative policy and appointed a Commission to carry it out. But with an amusing and perverse irony you have appointed as the head of that commission a man under whose maladministration the public resources were alienated and wasted at a rate previously unheard of.

"trusts and combines" which "oppressed the people." Today the "trusts and combines" are more numerous, more powerful, and more insolent than ever. There is not a staple consumption which is not more or less controlled by some monopolistic trust or "merger."

Not a Fakir. It is far from the intention to suggest that there is anything of the charlatan about you. You do not ask us to believe you to be what you do not believe yourself to be. You naively and ingenuously and honestly think that you are the great man which your flatterers and parasites assure you that you are.

But there are many men in Canada who are not influenced by journalistic flattery or by the hyperbole of the newspaper "write-up." These persons test men and things on their actual merits and performances, and in the minds of such men, Sir Wilfrid, you are not great. They estimate you not as a bad man, merely a weak one. But oftentimes a weak man, in a place of great power and responsibility, is worse even than a bad one. In the minds of these observant men, Sir Wilfrid, you have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Their opinion now, will be the opinion of the multitude in the near future.

Canada's Next Census of Population. The next census of Canada will be taken under date of June 1st, 1911, and will embrace the subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fisheries and dairy products.

Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description; citizenship, nationality, and religion; profession, occupation, and trade or means of living; wage-earnings and insurance; education and language spoken, and infirmities. Every person living on 1st June will be entered on the schedule of population by name, as member of a family, institution or household, together with place of habitation, sex, relationship to head of the family or household, and whether single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated. The month of birth, year of birth and age at last birthday will also be recorded.

Entries will be made for each person to show the country, or place of birth, year of immigration to Canada if born elsewhere, year of naturalization if formerly an alien, and also racial or tribal origin, nationality and religion, nationality and religion. Every person of alien birth who has become a naturalized citizen is a Canadian by nationality; and every British subject with residence in Canada as well as every native of Canada who has acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization, is also a Canadian by nationality. But there is no Canadian by racial or tribal origin unless the Indians are so counted.

Every person having an occupation or trade will be entered for it, but if employed in the census year at some other occupation for part or whole time he will be so recorded also. If the person is working on his own account, the entry will be so made. An entry is also required to be made showing where the person is employed, as on farm, in woolen mill, at foundry, shop, in drug store, etc.

Wage earners are entered to show the number of weeks employed in 1910 at chief occupation or trade; at other than chief occupation, or any; the hours of working time per week at chief occupation, or at other occupation if any; the total earnings in 1910 at chief occupation; the total earnings at other than chief occupation; and the rate per hour when employed by the hour.

Entries are required to be made for each person showing the amount of insurance held at date of the census upon life, as well as against sickness or accident, together with the cost of such insurance in the census year. Under the heading of education and language records will be taken for every person of five years of age and over showing the number of months at school in 1910, and if the person can read and write, and the language commonly spoken by each person. The cost of education in 1910 for persons over 10 years of age at colleges, universities or normal schools is also called for.

The last question on the schedule of population relates to infirmities. It calls for a record of each person having an infirmity. If blind, deaf and dumb, crazy or lunatic, idiotic or silly, a record thereof, will be made in the proper column, and the age at which the infirmity appeared is required to be specified.

thought which it expresses, and in the vividness of the images which it produces before the mind of the listener. A perusal of your deliverances, political or non-political, fails to discover any original conception or even any evidence of the power of original thought.

Not a Fakir. It is far from the intention to suggest that there is anything of the charlatan about you. You do not ask us to believe you to be what you do not believe yourself to be. You naively and ingenuously and honestly think that you are the great man which your flatterers and parasites assure you that you are.

But there are many men in Canada who are not influenced by journalistic flattery or by the hyperbole of the newspaper "write-up." These persons test men and things on their actual merits and performances, and in the minds of such men, Sir Wilfrid, you are not great. They estimate you not as a bad man, merely a weak one. But oftentimes a weak man, in a place of great power and responsibility, is worse even than a bad one. In the minds of these observant men, Sir Wilfrid, you have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Their opinion now, will be the opinion of the multitude in the near future.

Canada's Next Census of Population. The next census of Canada will be taken under date of June 1st, 1911, and will embrace the subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fisheries and dairy products.

Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description; citizenship, nationality, and religion; profession, occupation, and trade or means of living; wage-earnings and insurance; education and language spoken, and infirmities. Every person living on 1st June will be entered on the schedule of population by name, as member of a family, institution or household, together with place of habitation, sex, relationship to head of the family or household, and whether single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated. The month of birth, year of birth and age at last birthday will also be recorded.

Entries will be made for each person to show the country, or place of birth, year of immigration to Canada if born elsewhere, year of naturalization if formerly an alien, and also racial or tribal origin, nationality and religion, nationality and religion. Every person of alien birth who has become a naturalized citizen is a Canadian by nationality; and every British subject with residence in Canada as well as every native of Canada who has acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization, is also a Canadian by nationality. But there is no Canadian by racial or tribal origin unless the Indians are so counted.

Every person having an occupation or trade will be entered for it, but if employed in the census year at some other occupation for part or whole time he will be so recorded also. If the person is working on his own account, the entry will be so made. An entry is also required to be made showing where the person is employed, as on farm, in woolen mill, at foundry, shop, in drug store, etc.

Wage earners are entered to show the number of weeks employed in 1910 at chief occupation or trade; at other than chief occupation, or any; the hours of working time per week at chief occupation, or at other occupation if any; the total earnings in 1910 at chief occupation; the total earnings at other than chief occupation; and the rate per hour when employed by the hour.

Entries are required to be made for each person showing the amount of insurance held at date of the census upon life, as well as against sickness or accident, together with the cost of such insurance in the census year. Under the heading of education and language records will be taken for every person of five years of age and over showing the number of months at school in 1910, and if the person can read and write, and the language commonly spoken by each person. The cost of education in 1910 for persons over 10 years of age at colleges, universities or normal schools is also called for.

The last question on the schedule of population relates to infirmities. It calls for a record of each person having an infirmity. If blind, deaf and dumb, crazy or lunatic, idiotic or silly, a record thereof, will be made in the proper column, and the age at which the infirmity appeared is required to be specified.

MEN-WE CAN CURE YOU FINEST MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY DRs. K. & K. YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MEN who need the services of expert specialists...

DRs. KENNEDY & KENNEDY Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich. NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor office...

Blackstock, Flood & Co. Farm Lands and City Property 1701 Scarth St. Regina, Sask. SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan. 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this. 960 ACRES near Kindersley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre. 960 ACRES near Rosetown at \$16.00 per acre. 640 ACRES near Milestone at \$8,000.00. THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tyvan 3 and 4 miles. Cheap. 640 ACRES 4 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying. WANTED—A list of your Regina City property. WANTED—A farm to rent. WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell. WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing red hot 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. WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan In Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

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

average is 88.94. Pasture has a condition of 89.2 this year, compared with 99 in 1908, and 87.74 last year. The conditions of all field crops are good in Ontario, the highest being 84.29 for fall wheat and the lowest 84.79 for spring wheat. Quebec crops range from 74.45 for mixed grains to 102.58 for hay and clover. Peas is 84.42 and its condition is the best above mixed grains. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia all field crops are reported for a condition above 90 except alfalfa, which is 83.33 in the Island. Hay and clover are 104.31 in the Island and 105.79 in Nova Scotia. Wheat, oats, mixed grains and alfalfa are reported in a condition above 90 in New Brunswick, and all other crops between 83 and 89 except alfalfa, which is 97. Hay and clover are reported at 109.68. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have low average throughout owing to a light rainfall in June. The general condition of crops in Manitoba is much below the average. Correspondents in nearly every district report no rains—only a few light showers, and hot dry winds that absorbed the moisture and withered the crops. The lowest average condition is reported from around Brandon and Morden, and the highest from Marquette, where it is placed at a standard. In Saskatchewan the crops do not appear to have suffered from climatic conditions to the same extent as either in Manitoba or Alberta, as there have been many local showers. The reports from Lloydminster, Battleford, Indian Head and Qu'Appelle are very favorable, the conditions of wheat being placed at 100 and over. The prevailing condition of crops in that part of Alberta south of townships No. 20 is below the average in consequence of drought and hot winds. In the Edmonton district, the grains, although suffering to some extent from the same causes, are in much better condition. The best crops come from the Strathcona district, and those from Athabasca Landing and Saddle Lake districts are also particularly favorable. The field crops of British Columbia are all good. The areas of late cereals—buckwheat, flax, corn for husking, beans, potatoes, turnips and other roots, sugar beets, and corn for fodder—have increased this year to 2,150,382 acres, which is 279,526 acres more than last year and 247,869 acres more than in 1908. But this increase is altogether in flax, which owing to the high price offered for seed has come into favor with the farmers of the Northwest.

The only farm animals which show a noticeable increase since 1907 are horses, while sheep and swine have declined. The condition of all these animals over the Dominion exceeds 99. Nelson the Terminus OTTAWA, July 12.—The later surveys of engineers on the Hudson Bay Railway have resulted in the location of a line where the maximum grade will be four-tenths. This is considerably better than was at first proposed. The new line is to the south of Nelson River and will obviate the crossing of it. This it is stated, will cause a saving of three quarters of a million dollars. While certain interests are strongly opposing the proposed line, there is little doubt here that Nelson will be the outlet chosen. It is understood that it is strongly favored in the reports of the engineers.

A WORTHY MONUMENT

The Immense Industry Developed by the Dunsmuir Family—What Vancouver Island Owe to their Mines and Work

VICTORIA, B. C. July 9.—The transaction by which the entire coal holdings of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, on Vancouver Island, have just been handed over into the possession of Mr. William Mackenzie, the president of the Canadian Northern Railway, is remarkable in more ways than one. The sum of money involved amounted to something like eleven millions of dollars; and the deal marks the retirement from the coal mining of the Dunsmuir family after a period of nearly sixty years in which they, father and son, have dominated it—a period which practically is synonymous with the settlement on the island, the oldest settlement on the Pacific seaboard of Canada.

The Dunsmuirs and the Island In the industrial development of the island the name of Dunsmuir bulks larger by far than any other. To the founder of the family, the late Robert Dunsmuir, the debt of the province as a whole is great indeed. The traditions of service in this connection have been loyally observed by the son. Year after year the output of the mines has increased as the fast developing Pacific slope has called for the coal.

But the burden of responsibilities attaching to the titular head of the undertaking are heavy, and the relief which the Hon. James Dunsmuir experienced when he felt the load shifted to other shoulders was freely expressed by him when the transfer was completed.

In his fifty-ninth year he is retiring from his connection with this industry. He intends to devote his time to enjoying life without business care. "I have done my part, and have helped to build up British Columbia, especially Vancouver Island," he remarked to an interviewer the other day. "Now, I am going to enjoy myself."

Locating the Coal Measures

The late Robert Dunsmuir located the first coal measures of importance in British Columbia, and built the E. & N. Railway. His son, the Hon. James Dunsmuir, in relating his early experiences a day or two ago, said: "My father came to this country with my uncle, Boyd Gilmore, to prospect for coal for the Hudson's Bay Company. They left Scotland in the ship Pekin bound for Port Rupert, on the east coast of Vancouver Island. Coal had been discovered as early as '39, but the measures lay undeveloped and were not taken seriously, though belief prevailed amongst officials of the Hudson's Bay Company that they might ultimately prove of value. For that reason it was resolved to bring experienced men from Scotland to prospect the island. My father, then a young married man, came in the company of his uncle.

"The trip was an eventful one. The voyage on the North Pacific was made fairly speedily, and leaving Scotland in December, 1850, June saw them off the Columbia river. Here the ship ran aground on a sandbar, and fearing lest she break up the sailors refused to stay by her and ran away. The passengers were taken off and conveyed in the ship May Dare to Fort Vancouver in the state of Washington, some miles up the river where there was then a United States army post.

First White Baby

"It was here that I was born on July 8th, 1851. Six weeks later we left that post. It is commentary upon changes of the last sixty years to tell you that that journey which now takes but a day then took longer than the voyage out from Scotland. Father with his wife and uncle and the first white baby the Indians had ever seen arrived at his destination, Fort Rupert, on December 10, 1851.

"Fort Rupert was then a stockaded post of the Hudson's Bay Company. The settlers lived in constant fear of the Indians and all night long the walls were patrolled by armed guards who cried the hours to reassure any of the little company within who might be awake.

"We moved to Nanaimo when I was 19 months old and it was here I had my first adventure. Father came home one evening and when mother and he were about to have supper they looked around for me. I was nowhere to be seen, and thinking that I had wandered off into the woods, and had been lost, soon had the entire neighborhood looking for me. Presently some of the searchers remembered an Indian encampment nearby and went there. A strange sight was presented. The Indian women were seated in a circle and they were passing from hand to hand the first white baby they had ever seen. They did not want to part with me and begged my father to let me remain. They would make me a chief, they said. Then they piled sea otter skins and all manner of valuable upon the ground until it was as high as a man and offered him these in exchange for me. But he refused and took me home, and so I lost my chance of an empire among the Indians.

He Had his Coal

"All this time father was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He opened out the Douglas, the Dunsmuir and the Park Head mines at Nanaimo, and he remained with them until they sold out their holdings to the Vancouver Coal Company. Then he went on the Harewood measures. These did not prove successful, and Captain Lascelles for whom he was acting, sold them at a loss, and Buckley, an Englishman, who later acquired them, ultimately went broke over them. The Bank of British Columbia had to take them over and they were acquired by the Vancouver Coal Company, and they did much prospecting, but they proved a failure.

"But after this attempt with Captain Lascelles, father went on his own account. He was prospecting the country generally around Nanaimo, with indifferent success. One evening he was sitting in Harvey's store at Nanaimo where people used to congregate and smoke and talk, when a man named Jimmie Hamilton said to him: "Come over to Diver Lake with me tomorrow and have a fish?"

"Father consented, and next day drove out to the lake. Hamilton sat down to fish, but when father had tied his horse he went prospecting around on his seemingly endless search.

"When he came home that evening, he said to mother: 'I've found coal. Tomorrow I'll take old Isbester and I'll have it certain before I come back.'"

"Next day with Isbester he drove out to the spot he marked the day previous. On the side of a little cliff he had noticed favorable indications. They traced it down, first the conglomerate, then the sandstone then the shales and finally the "crop."

He Had the Coal

"He had the coal.

"After that he took two miners in with him, John Rodenfel and a man named Birmingham. They ran in a top seam about two feet and a half, and it proved of little account. The other two got discouraged and went away but father remained.

"The coal took well on the market. It was at first hauled by ox-team or a 'little wharf' which had been built at the bay and here lightered out to vessels which conveyed it to the Esquimaux, for their first customer, was the navy. They marketed all the coal they could mine.

"But people could not be convinced that the mines would ever prove of lasting value. Father's partner to a degree seemed to share this opinion.

"First of all the three partners bought out Admiral Farquhar; then the remaining two brought out Egerton, the firm remaining for a long time Dunsmuir, Diggle & Co. After the lapse of some years father bought out Lieut. Diggle.

"It was after this that we branched out into San Francisco and increased our output. When we started first father said he was satisfied with 30 tons of coal per day. He would remonstrate when we increased the output to forty tons, fifty tons, sixty tons and so on until we got up to five hundred tons per day. After that we could not mine it fast enough for him. He had feared for the market, but with the years going on the market rapidly broadened and the coal was in great demand.

The Mines Today

Mr. Dunsmuir described how his father built the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway and said he himself, often worked fourteen or fifteen hours a day in the mines.

"Since father's death," he said, "I have opened out the Comox mines, built coke ovens, opened the Unions mine, started before his death, opened the Extension mines, and developed them to what they are today. I also opened the Alexandra mine.

"The shipping mine at Wellington was putting out 1000 tons a day at the death of my father. The mines today are putting out 3500 tons of coal a day. There has been more development since 1889 than there was prior to it.

Will Quadruple Output

Extensions and improvements costing between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 which will quadruple the present capacity and when complete give employment to 6000 additional men are to be carried out at the Comox and Extension coal mines, recently acquired by the Hon. J. Dunsmuir by Mr. W. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, and a syndicate of British capitalists. The present output of the mines is about 600,000 tons a year. When the improvements and additions are effected costs upon 2,500,000 tons will be produced yearly.

According to the present determination of the company four new mines will be opened, two at Comox, and two at Extension. The locations of these have not yet been decided being dependent on the developments arising out of the prospecting work now in progress. The new mines will be opened and the other various improvements effected in probably 12 months time. The shipping facilities will be increased as the business demands their growth. New wharves will be constructed to ship the products.

"Since the death of my brother in 1901 I have had charge of the entire interests.

SAD DEATH OF MINISTER

Found Dead in Basement of Hotel—Was an Able Missionary in North and West—Addicted to Drink Habit

TORONTO, July 14.—Twice turned away from the Grand Union Hotel last night, Rev. John Cochran, a minister of the Presbyterian church, who gave up his home in Scotland to enter the missionary field in western Canada, found his way back into the basement of the hotel. This morning his body was found lying at the entrance to the freight elevator shaft, where he had succumbed to heart failure.

The circumstances are most pathetic. From letters and papers that were found in the pockets of the deceased the story of his struggle in this country can easily be traced.

These consist of a packet of letters from his wife in Edinburgh, Scotland, and a few receipts from merchants in the West.

It would appear that he came to this country not more than one or two years ago. He was of enormous build, rugged and with fine features, clean shaven and evidently a man who liked a struggle. This is borne out in the letters that followed him to this country from his wife in Edinburgh. They are of a very intimate nature, and throughout speak in terms of greatest admiration for his fine courage in giving up so much to do what he believed to have been his duty.

Some of the later letters speak of his illhealth and in them his wife begs him to give up his work and go to a hospital, saying that she will get some money somewhere to send him to pay his hospital expenses should he lack it.

The other letters, worn, as if often read, were from the Presbyterian Church in Western Canada. One of them commends him in the warmest manner for the way in which he pulled the church together in Webbwood, Ont. It wished him success in the new field in the West. The correspondence in connection with the mission 65 miles northeast of Calgary showed that he reached there on May 24 last and was given charge of the mission at a salary of \$800 a year.

The letters from his wife at this point, repeatedly mention his illness and are deep in sympathy and in love.

Just why he gave up his charge in the West cannot be ascertained. A ticket was found in his pocket which is still good for the return trip. It is known that he had been in Toronto for several weeks and had been boarding in a house on Richmond St. His mail was sent to the Daly house on the corner of Front and Simcoe streets, and he had been spending a good deal of his time there since his arrival in Toronto. Much of that time, it is claimed, he has been under the influence of liquor.

This morning Ernest Hoare, the bartender, had occasion to go down into the cellar and found him lying down on the floor near the freight elevator shaft. On his face were unmistakable signs of heart failure. The police took the remains to the City Morgue in the patrol wagon. He was a gold watch and chain. On the lock was well supplied with money and had etched on the letter was inscribed: Presented to Rev. John Cochran by the Markinch Young Men's Guild. On a page of his notebook was found a memo saying that he had \$240 to his credit in the Traders Bank at Calgary.

THE CITY REBUILDING

New Brunswick Town will be Greater than Before—Supplies being Hushed In from All Quarters

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., July 15.—With astonishing rapidity, under the circumstances the fire swept and desolate town of Campbellton is rising from its ruins. Order is being established out of chaos and almost everybody is lending a helping hand. The cases of suffering and desolation are gradually disappearing though they are still only too painfully in evidence. Busy scenes of activity in various forms are presented on all sides and as a result of the industrious effort of the homeless people and particularly of a few of the prominent citizens, a great many shacks have been erected, the poor people can find ample provisions, and so far as possible, considering their unfortunate situation, they are comfortable and apparently contented with their lot.

In the mist of a heavy downpour of rain several safes were dug out of the ruins today, and in most cases valuables they contained were not even scorched. It is a difficult matter to secure workmen as labor is very scarce and high wages are demanded. Some of them refused to work in the relief stations or to assist in the pitching of tents unless they were paid. In cases where this occurred strict measures were taken. When possible their names were secured, and they were deprived of free provisions. The same was the case with some other citizens who commented on the quality of the food and clothing. One woman who refused some clothing because it was second handed, apologized profusely later and was glad to accept it. They are now for the most part contented.

Tents arrived from St. John under the supervision of the soldiers in camp were pitched. The occupants were given plenty of blankets from a lot of 1,000 which accompanied the tents. The militia, under Major McKenzie, have also transferred their quarters from a box car to the tented village.

So far there has been but little sickness, one man was in the hospital suffering from what was believed at first to be smallpox, but Dr. Murray said tonight that he considered it only a case of chickenpox. The patient is a Russian. The only other case of infectious disease is that of a little girl named Graham, who is ill with a mild attack of typhoid fever. Unless proper preventive measures are taken at once however, this aspect may change considerably, as the sanitary conditions leave a wide scope for improvement.

With the establishment of more sanitary improvements things will look more promising. In the lower portion of the town action will have to be taken at once or else it is feared that an outbreak of typhoid or diphtheria will occur. Quantities of chloride lime were secured. The relief stations were strengthened again today and it is estimated that about 700 people were fed at one, while at the other supplies were brought to the station, and it fed almost the same number. Several people from outside attempted to benefit from the supplies. Pilfering and looting is still being practiced. Tonight a large amount of provisions and other articles on the platform are being guarded.

STEAL A MILLION

Transfer Stamps in New York Yield Grea Sum for Boys

NEW YORK, July 14.—Clark Williams, state controller, said yesterday that the illegal traffic by boys in stock transfer stamps had cost the state \$1,000,000 a year. More than 2,000 boys have been debauched by the practice, according to Mr. Williams, and some have made so much money that they have been able to buy valuable real estate. One boy has succeeded, he said, in amassing \$7,000 in two years by means of trade in the 2 cent tax imposed on every share of stock.

"I think I am placing cost in revenue low when I say these stamp thieves have taken \$1,000,000 a year from the state," declared the controller. "The law is faulty. It would be possible to stamp out the theft, but the legislature at the recent session had its attention on other things and failed to realize the importance of doing away with the traffic."

"Still, if it had not been for two men I would have succeeded in obtaining the passage of an amendment to the present stock transfer tax law. One of these men had a personal reason for seeing that the present traffic continued. The other had a personal reason for blocking me in any effort I might make to better the conditions."

The method of operation was simple. Dealers in stamps would place the boys 40 cents for a cancelled \$2 stamp or sell them a cancelled one for \$1.60. By soaking the stamps off stock issues and selling them, or by affixing cancelled ones instead of unused new ones, and then cancelling them they could clear about 20 per cent of the state stamp tax.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED CREDIT AUCTION SALE

HORSES, HARNESS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Acting under the instructions from W. O. Keefer, Esq., I will sell at my mart, 1790 Broad Street, Regina, —ON—

Saturday, July 30th, 1910

1 Horse, 8 years old; weight 1,500 lbs.
1 Mare, 6 years old; weight 1,500 lbs. (This is a matched team.)
1 Grey Horse, 3 years old; weight 1,400 lbs.
1 Black Horse, 7 years old; weight 1,350 lbs.
1 Extra Fine Ladies' Driver, 9 years old.
1 Fresh Milch Cow, 4 years old. 1 Heifer Calv, 6 weeks old.
1 John Deer Sulkey Plow; 1 McCormick 16-Disc Harrow; 1 Lumber Wagon; 1 Truck Wagon with box; 3 sets Brass Mounted Work Harness; 1 set Single Harness; 1 New Top Buggy, and a quantity of small goods.

Sale at 3 p.m. sharp. TERMS—All amounts of \$20.00 or under, cash. Over that amount 3 months credit will be given on furnishing joint approved lien notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. A discount of 8 per cent. will be given on all cash payments over \$20.00.

This sale is positively without reserve, and all the implements new this spring. The horses are first class animals and will be sold under guarantee.

Office and Mart: GEO. ROSS, Auctioneer
1790, Broad St. Regina Phone 498

REDUCED FARES TO BRANDON EXHIBITION

JULY 25th-29th, 1910

VIA CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

From Stations: Winnipeg to Emerson and West in Manitoba Maryfield to Saskatoon Inclusive (via Regina) in Saskatchewan

FARE: \$5.90 FROM REGINA AND RETURN

Tickets on Sale July 22nd to 29th

Return Limit August 1st, 1910

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

DENTISTRY IN SCHOOLS

An Important Movement in Canada and United States—Teeth of School Children will be Carefully Preserved

One of the most important movements of the times is that prompted by dentists and philanthropists in different parts of Canada and the United States to educate the public to the necessity for preserving the teeth, says The Mail and Empire. Free dentistry for children was given a tremendous uplift in Boston not long ago when Thomas A. Forsyth announced a gift of \$2,000,000 to be used in caring for the teeth of school children of that. The money is to become a perpetual foundation by which every child in the Massachusetts capital, from birth to the age of 16, may receive the most expert dental service free of charge.

Aim of the Donor

The feature of this benefaction which should be emphasized is that the gift is not designed to aid the profession of dentistry. The patients are not to serve, as is the case in most free hospital clinics, as objects for apprentices to practice on. The finest apparatus and the best experts will be at the service of the school children of Boston, so that when they reach the age of 16 their teeth will be in perfect condition. After that the children will be supposed to know how to preserve them, and to realize the importance of having them regularly examined. Not only will they have realized these facts, but experience will have taught them that skillful dentistry is practically painless, if the work is done in time. It is only as payment for years of neglect that the patient suffers in the dentist's chair.

The Teeth of School Children

Not long ago the national campaign on oral hygiene was begun at Cleveland by the dentists of Ohio, who aim to awaken the people of that state to the importance of sound, healthy teeth. This year they purpose to examine the teeth of every child in the schools. They expect the taxpayers to foot the bills hereafter, since it is the taxpayer, rather than the dentist who is benefited by it. For ten years they have been preaching to the boards of education throughout the state, but oral hygiene was put down as a sort of a fad, or as a simple graft. So far have they succeeded in removing these misapprehensions that the Mayor of Cleveland and Myrpn T. Herrick, an ex-governor of the state, got on the platform and enthusiastically cheered the work alone.

Medicine and Dentistry

The fact is that dentistry has been discovered as a branch of medicine. The intimate relation between the conditions of a man's teeth and his general health have been noted. Hospitals are beginning to provide on the consultation staff a skilled dentist, and commenting on the fact the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says: "As our knowledge of the mouth cavity has grown, and of the relation of the teeth to the important fifth nerve in neuralgia and allied conditions, as well as the significance of the mouth as a port of entry of various pathogenic bacteria, it has become evident that to ignore the teeth is to leave a definite gap in diagnosis. There is evidence on every hand of the closer approach of dentistry to medicine in general and of the recognition grudgingly given in certain quarters that dentistry is a special branch of medicine."

Health and the Teeth

The theory is growing that the teeth have a relation to rheumatism, and that the poisons generated by ulcerated teeth permeates the system, and produce the "winges and kinks. The relationship of dentistry to medicine is insisted on by the legislature of Virginia, which has decreed that all dentists entering the state to practice after 1913 shall have a medical education. The next step should be to insist that all physicians shall make a study of dentistry, for it is more often the neglect of the doctor than the ignorance of the dentist that is the cause of trouble. Dentists only get their opportunity when pain or deformity drives a patient to them to correct conditions that the family physician should long ago have noted.

Look after the Children

This whole oral hygiene movement is to be highly commended, and the sooner it begins in the schools of this city and this province the better for the health of the next generation. If the taxpayers feel that they have gone about the limit in the matter of school rates it should be possible by cutting out some of the present educational frills to leave time and money for the good solid work of teeth inspection and care. To add a thoroughly competent dentist to the medical health staff proposed for the public schools would not be expensive; and his work would be of the utmost value even could he do no more than report to the parents and place upon them the responsibility of having their children's teeth attended to.

In Alaska

EDMONTON, July 17.—A private despatch from Circle, Alaska, from the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, states that he and his party arrived there safely yesterday. The minister expects to be in Dawson on Tuesday. Mr. Oliver left Edmonton on Thursday, June 2, and proceeded down the Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers to Fort McPherson, where he was met by a R. N. W. M. F. escort which accompanied him across the divide into Alaska.

Natural Causes

TORONTO, July 17.—A sensation was exploded last night when an analysis of the stomach of 3-year-old Walter Brown failed to show traces of poisoning by strychnine as had been suspected. The police are unable to find Charles Burns and his wife, who were said to have received \$200 for the care of the child.

Mason & Risch Pianos

SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME

ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT

Factory Branch SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.

AUCTION SALE

EMENTS, ETC.

Esq., I will sell at

1910

This is a matched team.)
lbs.
lbs.

er-Calf, 6 weeks old.

16-Disc Harrow; 1 Lum-
Brass Mounted Work
Buggy, and a quantity of

ounts of \$20.00 or under,
to be given on furnishing
8 per cent. A discount
ents over \$20.00.

and all the implements
animals and will be sold

D. ROSS,
Auctioneer

FARES

ION

1910

Maryfield to Saskatoon
Inclusive (via Regina)
in Saskatchewan

AND RETURN

nd to 29th

1910

Asst. Gen. Passenger Agt.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ical and Surgical Journal
as our knowledge of the mouth
as grown, and of the relation
teeth to the important fifth
neuralgia and allied condi-
as well as the significance of
th as a port of entry of var-
thogenic bacteria, it has be-
ident that to ignore the teeth
ve a definite gap in diagnosis
s evidence on every hand of
er approach of dentistry to
e in general and of the recog-
grudgingly given in certain
that dentistry is a special
of medicine."

Health and the Teeth

theory is growing that the
ve a relation to rheumatism,
the poisons generated by ul-
teeth permeates the system,
duce the swings and kinks.
relationship of dentistry to medi-
insisted on by the legislature
ns, which has decreed that
ats entering the state to prac-
er 1913 shall have a medical
n. The next step should be
that all physicians shall make
of dentistry, for it is more
e neglect of the doctor than
ractice of the dentist that is
se of trouble. Dentists only
ir opportunity when pain or
y drives a patient to them to
conditions that the family phy-
ould long ago, have not-

Look after the Children

whole oral hygiene movement
highly commended, and the
t begins in the schools of
and this province the better
health of the next generation.
xpayers feel that they have
ut the limit in the matter of
ates it should be possible by
but some of the present edu-
rtils to leave time and money
good solid work of teeth in-
and care. To add a thorough-
dentist to the medical
staff proposed for the public
would not be expensive; and
would be of the utmost value
ld he do no more than report
parents and place upon them
responsibility of having their
s teeth attended to.

In Alaska

NTON, July 17—A private de-
om Circle, Alaska, from the
nk Oliver, minister of the
states that he and his party
here safely yesterday. The
expects to be in Dawson on
Mr. Oliver left Edmonton
sday, June 2, and proceeded
to Fort McPherson, where he
by a R. N. W. M. P. escort
accompanied him across the di-
Alaska.

Natural Causes

NTO, July 17—A sensation
ded last night when an an-
of the stomach of 3-year-old
Brown failed to show traces
ing by strychnine as had
pected. The police are un-
find Charles Dumas and his
were said to have receiv-
for the care of the child.



THE GLASGOW HOUSE

DEPARTMENT STORES



**Are You Interested
In Savings
On House Furnishings?**



Here are Prices on Piece Carpets that would not be possible even during this Sale, but for the fact that we are overstocked in this line.

Tapestry Carpets

A good serviceable weave. In browns, fawns and green, 27 inches wide. Regular \$1.00 per yard. Made up for, per yard 69c

Brussels Carpets

Handsome range of patterns with 2 1/2 inch borders to match. Brussels carpets give the best of service. Regular \$1.35 and \$1.50 a yard. Made up, per yard \$1.15

Wilton Carpets

Of great beauty and splendid wearing quality. Borders to match all body carpet. Regular \$2.00 per yard. Made up for \$1.59

Wool Carpets

Excellent hard wearing carpets for bedrooms, etc., 36 inches wide and reversible. Regular \$1.25 per yard. Made up for .79c

Tapestry Squares

Size 3x3 yards. Regular \$12.00, for \$7.75
Size 3x3 1/2 yards. Regular \$13.00, for \$8.75
Size 3x4 yards. Regular \$14.00, for \$9.75
Size 3 1/2 x4 yards. Regular \$15.00, for \$10.75

Wilton & Axminster Rugs

These are the handsomest and most popular floor coverings on the market.
Size 3x3 yards. Regular \$25 and \$27.50, for \$19.75
Size 3x3 1/2 yards. Regular \$30 and \$35, for \$22.75
Size 3x4 yards. Regular \$35 and \$37.50, for \$27.75

A Bargain in Linoleums

Printed Linoleums, 2 yards wide, in floral and tile designs. Good heavy quality. Regular 60c per sq. yard. 42 1/2 c

Nottingham Curtains

69 pairs only of very handsome Curtains, 3 and 3 1/2 yards long. A dozen or more patterns. Regular \$3 and \$3.50 per pair \$1.95

Window Shades

Of best quality cloth on best rollers in dark green color with insertion to match. Size 36x70 inches, or cut to fit. Regular \$1.25 each, for 72 1/2 c

Jap Matting Rugs

These are splendid for piazzas, dens, bedrooms, etc. We have other sizes besides those advertised.
Size 9x9 feet. Regular \$3.85, for \$2.85
Size 9x10 feet. Regular \$4.25, for \$3.25
Size 9x12 feet. Regular \$5.25, for \$3.75

Curtain Velours

For archways, heavy curtains, etc. doubled-faced velours; green and rose. Special, per yard \$2.60
Single faced velour. Special, per yard \$1.19

To Mail Order Customers

Mail orders for bargains will be filled as far as possible. Please say whether we may substitute something better, if what you order, is sold.

We're Going to Move!

WE Move to, our New Store about September 1st. It's a big undertaking to move a stock like ours. We would much sooner move only half of it or less. We'll pay you to take the rest.

You've seen many Sales advertised, but never one of a magnitude like this. There's a two hundred thousand dollar stock to select bargains from, and the values we are giving during our pre-removal sale have never been duplicated in this city. You can easily prove this. You'll meet crowds of people here who are satisfied and eager buyers these days.

Sale Prices Mean Cash Only. No Sale Goods on Approval

A Wonderful Dress Goods Sale



While every yard of Dress Goods in this Store has been cut in price, here are some extra specials. You've never seen such goods at the prices.

Hundreds of yards of Voiles, Chiffons, Eoliennes, Silk and Wool Suiting, Fancy Suiting, Princess Cloths, &c. &c. In the lot are all the correct Evening Shades; correct shades for street wear and plenty of Blacks. Regular prices were 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50 per yard. Sale price per yard **50c**

30 only Costume lengths, 6 1/2 and 7 yards each, in new weaves. These are all in dark shades and will make up beautifully for fall wear. Regular prices were \$8.50, \$7.50, \$9 to \$12 each. Sale price **\$3.95**

25 only exclusive Suit Lengths of the very newest suitings. Each one is different from any other. Nothing newer will be shown for fall. Regular \$16 to \$15. Sale price **\$7.50**

Beautiful Muslins for Half Price

1,000 yards of Beautiful Muslins in stripes, spots, floral designs, &c. There are many pretty shades and colors. Every yard of these muslins is worth **12 1/2 c** 25 cents. Sale price per yard



Items To Interest Men

Soft front shirts in light and dark colors. All sizes, 14 1/2 to 17 1/2. Regular \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sale price **75c**

Balbriggan Underwear
All sizes, in tan, natural, white, flesh, blue, etc. Our extra special dollar-a-suit line. Sale price **75c**

Fancy Half Hose, in lisle thread. Tans, greys, black, etc. All sizes. Regular 50c and 60c each. Sale price **35c**

Groceries Are Needed Every Day

We'll help you cut down living expenses for awhile. You know the quality of the Groceries we sell. The best only.

CANNED VEGETABLES —
Finest Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, Wax Beans and Green Beans. Per can **10c**
CANNED FRUITS — 2 lb. cans Raspberries, Peaches, Strawberries, Cherries and Lawton berries. Per can **20c**
PICKLES — Macoshe's English mixed Pickles, Chow Chow, Gherkins, Onions and Walnuts. Regular 35c a bottle **25c**
E. D. SMITH'S JAMS — in 1 lb. glass jars. All kinds. Regular 25 cents **20c**
BREAKFAST FOODS — Kel-

log's Corn Flakes, Malta Vita, Puffed Rice, Puffed Wheat. .10c
Shredded Wheat Biscuit. .12 1/2 c
Orange Maize and Orange Meat in large packages. .25c
TEA, SUGAR, ETC. —
Our best Ceylon Tea. Regular 50c per lb. **35c**
Our special Ceylon Tea. Regular 35c per lb. **25c**
20-pound sacks Granulated Sugar **\$1.25**
Best Japan Rice, 5 lbs. **25c**
Best Valencia Raisins, 3 lbs. **25c**
Gallon tins Apples, each **27 1/2 c**
3-lb. tins Molasses. Reg. 25c. **15c**

A Splendid Clothing Stock Sacrificed

CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING



Every Man's Suit, Man's Overcoat, Raincoat, Boys' Suits, and pair of Trousers in our immense and well-assorted stock at 25 per cent. discount. Beside that we have some specials.

Men's Suits at \$6.25

Fifty Men's Tweed and Serge Suits. Mostly the well known C. N. & R. make. Tweeds are browns, greys, greens, etc. Regular value \$10 and \$12. All sizes, 35 to 44. On sale **\$6.25**

Men's High Grade Suits \$13.75

One hundred Men's high grade worsted Suits. Strictly tailor made in every respect. Browns, greens, greys, etc. These are "Campbell" made Suits. Regular \$18 and \$20. On sale **\$13.75**

Smallwares

A List of Every Day Needs at Half

Large boxes hairpins, per box 2 1/2 c	Collar pins, cards 2 1/2 c
Safety pins, cards 2 1/2 c	Hair Nets, each 5c
Best brass pins, sheet. .2 1/2 c	Mending Wool, large cards. . 2 1/2 c
Hooks and Eyes, cards. .2 1/2 c	Collar supports, cards. .2 1/2 c
Collar supports, cards. .2 1/2 c	Shoe Laces, 3 pair 5c

Ladies' Wear Department

There are more bargains here than can be mentioned. There is no thought of profit in this section.

Ladies' Wash Suits

White Indian Head Suits. Coats are 34 inches long with self cuffs and collar. Skirts are gored with side plaits. Regular \$7.50, for **\$5.00**
Kepp Suits in white and navy blue with facings of contrasting color. These are the newest style and our value for \$13 to \$15. On sale **\$8.50**

A Special in Blouses

White Muslin Blouses in either tailored style with stiff collars and cuffs or in half a dozen pretty embroidered styles. All sizes, 32 to 42. Our regular special \$1.00 and \$1.25 value, for **75c**
Regular \$5.00 Coats **\$3.75**
Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 Blouses **\$1.00**
Regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 Blouses **\$1.50**
Regular \$3.00 and \$3.25 Blouses **\$2.00**
Regular \$4.00 and \$4.50 Blouses **\$3.00**

Ladies' Waterproofs at a Stiff Cut

We have a very large assortment of Waterproof and Showerproof Coats to clear at about the makers' price. Your special attention is drawn to the Showerproof Coat advertised at \$6.25, which is a heavy plain grey cravenette. **\$4.25**
Regular \$6.00 Coats **\$4.25**
Regular \$3.50 Coats **\$3.00**
Regular \$11.50 and \$12.00 Coats **\$8.00**
Regular \$13.50 Coats **\$9.25**
Regular \$17.00 Coats **\$12.00**
Regular \$20.00 Coats **\$14.50**

An Interesting Shoe Special



500 pairs of ladies' high grade Boots in all sizes, 2 1/2 to 7. There are patent leathers, vicci kid, tan calf, chocolate kid, etc. All lines that are broken by the season's selling. These shoes are all new and correct. Regular \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 per pair. On sale **\$2.50**

Until Saturday night next we will give 20 per cent discount on all Boots and Shoes, except Slater.

Local and General

Ald. McConnel and family are enjoying a trip to the coast.

George Tinning, Lethbridge, is visiting at his home in the city.

T. H. Miller, Sintaluta, has been appointed assistant principal of Victoria school.

Judge Hannon and Mrs. Hannon left on Sunday to spend the legal vacation in the East.

The Department of Public Health has approved of the Isolation Hospital plans.

Premier Scott has gone to Yorkton to join Sir Wilfrid's party in its tour through the province.

J. F. Frame has been appointed acting city solicitor until a permanent appointment is made.

The Excelsior Band left last night for Winnipeg, where they will fill an engagement at the Exhibition.

Colonel Geo. T. Dennison, police magistrate of Toronto, will address the Regina Canadian Club on Monday next.

Dr. Harry Morrell has received notification of his appointment as lieutenant in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Medicine Hat has withdrawn from the Western Canada baseball league and Saskatoon will likely take their franchise.

The C. N. R. Railway are advertising a \$5.90 rate from Regina to the Brandon Exhibition. This is less than single fare.

A horse and rig has been purchased for the sum of \$295 for the use of the engineer in making inspection of trunk sewer work.

Hon. William Pugsley spent Monday in the city. While here he met many old friends. His visit had no political significance.

Cook & Vanstone of the Capital Flour Mills have completed the erection of a large bake house near their mills. It is their intention to erect a biscuit factory in the near future.

Arthur Johnstone, a well known former Regina boy, and son of Judge Johnstone has been appointed chief clerk to General Superintendent Arundel of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg.

The Regina Foundry Co. have let the contract for the erection of their new building on the north side. The building will be of brick and concrete and will have 80 feet frontage by 142 feet in depth.

A Regina tent for advertising purposes has been placed on the Exhibition grounds at Winnipeg. R. J. Burdette secretary of the Board of Trade, and T. W. Sheffield are in charge.

For the Brandon Industrial Exhibition, July 25 to 29, 1910, the Canadian Pacific Railway will have in effect special fares. For full particulars as to fares, limits, etc., apply to nearest C. P. R. ticket agent.

A most enjoyable feature of the musical service in Knox church Sunday night was a duet by Mr. W. Hays and his brother, Mr. J. Scott Hays, of Humboldt, who has an exceptionally fine, mellow, baritone voice.

In this issue the Glasgow House are offering bargains that are seldom given. To move their big stock to the new store is a big undertaking and they prefer to dispose of it at prices much below those generally asked. Their page advt. is teeming with bargains.

The G. T. P. plans for entrance into the city were submitted to the council on Monday night but were so indefinite that a resolution was adopted asking that plans with sufficient detail be filed so that the city could give an intelligent answer to the request for approval.

A call has been extended by Knox Presbyterian church to the Rev. M. A. McKinnon of Halifax. J. A. Allan and Robert Martin have been appointed to represent the congregation at the Regina Presbytery and Reva. Principal McKinnon and J. A. McNullan will be asked to represent the church at the meeting of the Halifax Presbytery.

Mayor Williams, Ald. Brown and Commissioner McPherson have been appointed a committee to interview the provincial government with a view to securing permission to borrow money on the security of what unsold lots they deem advisable for the purpose of constructing a street railway. The committee have been asked to report to the city council at an early date.

Railway earnings from statistics compiled by the Board of Trade for the month of June show a marked increase on the same month last year. The amount is \$250,000 as against \$150,000, an increase of \$100,000. Over 16,000 shipments in and out of Regina were handled by the railways in June, comparing with 9000 for the same month in 1909. The C. P. R. pay roll was \$4000 as against \$3500 for June last year.

Commencing on Saturday next the general delivery wicket at the post office will remain open on Saturdays up to midnight, and on Mondays will open at 5 a.m. On other days the hours of business at the general delivery will remain as at present, viz.: from 8 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. This change will greatly reduce any inconvenience which has hitherto been experienced by the closing of the post office throughout the whole of Sunday.

Tennis Tournament. The annual Saskatchewan Lawn Tennis Tournament will be held in Regina August 1st to 5th, during fair week. The usual competitions have been arranged. The events are open to all bona fide residents of the province.

Expensive Faro Game. Eight Germans were before the police magistrate on Monday, having been caught in a faro game in the Palace Livery stable on Sunday night. Philip Monck, charged with running a gambling game, was given two months with hard labor. J. Schaefer, P. White, T. Webber, M. Mantis, E. Pascal, W. Ferenzand and F. Gaschler, frequenters, were fined \$20 and costs each.

Greater Regina Club. Friday evening saw the first big public meeting of the Greater Regina Club since the advertising campaign was inaugurated. W. M. Martin, M. P., occupied the chair, and Commissioner Sheffield dealt with the advertising campaign. P. McAra, president of the Board of Trade, spoke of the position Regina occupied in the province. Mayor Williams also addressed the meeting. The advertising designs used by the Industrial Commission were shown by means of lantern slides.

Crop Report. Many injurious statements have been issued regarding the condition of the crop in the Regina district. To inform the public of the true condition, Mr. Anderson of Tracksell, Anderson & Co., has issued the following statement which has been mailed to hundreds of interested parties: "In view of the fact that it has been reported broadcast that the crops are a failure in Saskatchewan we desire to contradict this report as far as the Regina district is concerned. This district has been carefully covered by us for a radius of about sixty miles, during the last three days, and we are in a position to say definitely that the crops were never better or looked more favorable at this time of the year, than they do this season. We expect a tremendous yield and do not hesitate to state that this will be what is called a 'bumper crop.'"

Union Picnic. The union picnic of St. Paul's, Knox, and St. Andrew's church on Friday to McLean was a great success. A number of Indians at the grounds took part in the events, but were not successful.

The events were competed for in the following order: Boys 25 yards, 6 and under, Harvey Stephens, first; T. J. Adams, second. Girls, 25 yards, 6 and under, Harriet Kelly, first; Margaret Osborne, second. Boys, 50 yards, 9 and under, Clarke Jaborne, first; Jim Johnson, second.

Girls, 50 yards, 9 and under, Irene Adams, first; Lily Creamer, second. Open 100 yards, M. L. Woods, first; R. Hunt, second. Shoe and stocking race, Geo. Bocz, first.

Girls 75 yards, 14 and under, Elinor Whillan, first; N. McMurchie, second. Boys, 75 yards, 14 and under, Clarence Tanner, first; R. H. Smith, second. Wheelbarrow race, Turner and Dugan, first; Smith and Godkin, second.

Open half-mile: M. L. Woods, first; Walker, Indian, second. Girls open potato race, Freda Grant, first; M. McIntyre, second. Boys, 100 yards, 17 and under, Clarence Tanner, first; Wm. Goldthorpe, second.

Open, running long jump, V. H. Longworthy, 15 ft. 8 in.; Wm. Tutte, 14 ft. Open three legged race, Longworthy and Peacock, first; Baker and Weightman, second. Squaw wrestle, Morris Godkin, Jim McClellan.

Hop step and jump: M. L. Woods, 33 feet, 10 inches; Longworthy, 23 feet, 5 inches. Thread and needle race, Longworthy; T. H. Rhodes. Boys half-mile, under 17: E. Harris first; M. Godkin, second.

Tot's mixed race: Martha Armour. The prizes for the races were good useful presents, consisting in part of fountain pens, scissors and brooches for the girls' events, and baseball bats, balls, footballs and medals for the open and boys' races.

At the conclusion of the races a football match was played between a picked Regina team and the Indians, which resulted in a win for the Indians, with a score of one to nil.

Given Medal. London, Eng., July 19.—The chapter of the General Order of St. John of Jerusalem awarded to Thomas Reynolds a silver medal for bravery in the Spanish River smash. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Alterations Almost Complete Watch for the Big Moving Sale

A gentleman who had been shown through the store summed up his opinion in these few words: "The Trading Co. deserve to be complimented upon building up such a business in such a few years without lowering the quality of the goods." Note that point, please. The man who made this statement has travelled a great deal, and is familiar with trade conditions in the whole of the Dominion of Canada and in the greater cities of the United States. That the business had grown rapidly did not seem unusual to him (and you are all aware of other cases of rapid growth, especially in the West); but that it had kept up the standard of quality, which has always been a notable feature in this big store, was what he considered unusual.

OVERALLS

OUR \$1.00 Special.—Union made of 8 oz. duck, strongly stitched and cut large and roomy. Buttons are hand sewed. Every pair guaranteed. Sold everywhere at \$1.25. Our price.....\$1.00 The Celebrate Carhartt Overalls. You know the make. Every pair guaranteed. Ripless seams; hand sewn buttons. The finest at any price for...\$1.25



Men's Working Shirts

Work Shirts, nicely made of good quality colored cotton, light and dark shades, including some black with white stripes. Extra strong stayed seams, specially priced at.....75c The Sweater Shirt, something different in work shirts—neat and dressy. Made of good quality cotton in green and khaki, with red, green and reseda trimmings. Gusset; reinforced seams, double stitched, full yoke and full fashioned sleeves. Extra strong and comfortable. Specially priced at.....75c The H. E. K. Work Shirt—the standard of its class. Well made in every particular. A satisfaction giver. Hand sewn buttons and button holes. Special in duck in fancy colors at.....\$1.00 Heavy Black Twill H. E. K. Shirts at.....\$1.25 and \$1.50 The Railroad Shirt.—An indigo blue shirt; strongly made, with two detachable lay down collars. For sale everywhere at \$1.50. Our price.....\$1.25

Men's Work Gloves

Men's Canvas Work Gloves, 3 pairs for .25c Men's Unlined Work Gloves; made of soft pliable leather; special value. Per pair. 60c Men's Genuine Horsehide Gloves, unlined, out seams, soft and pliable, heat and water proof. Special value at per pair.....\$1.00 Men's Special Gauntlet Gloves, pliable horsehide; deep full cuff. Extra value at.....\$1.00 Other lines of Work Gloves and Gauntlets up to per pair.....\$3.00

Here you will also find a full line of Painters' and Plasterers' White Overalls and Smocks, Bar Vests, White Duck Coats, Waiters' Aprons, etc., at lowest prices.



Exceptional Prices Rule in Women's Misses' and Girls'

Ready-to-Wear Suits and Dresses

IN a few weeks the Women's Ready-to-Wear Department will be removed to larger and more commodious quarters. Between now and then we must clear all our Summer Stock. The Quality is High, but the Prices are Real Economies.

Three Great Savings

\$3.95

Women's Summer Dresses

\$3.95

Women's Summer Suits & Dresses at

\$3.95

Girls' White Dresses

SALE PRICE, \$3.95.

25 only magnificently made girls' dresses (New York samples); no two made in the same style; materials are fine quality lawn, organdie and muslin. Regular prices were up to \$10. Sale price.....\$3.95

Women's Summer Suits

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

20 only Women's Wash Suits of fine quality linen; all new and up-to-date styles; coats made in new, up-to-date, 30-inch, semi-fitting style. Regular price from \$9.00 to \$10.00. Sale price.....\$3.95

SPECIAL CORSET CLEARANCE.—We have made a group of Broken Lines of Corsets, regular prices ranging up to \$3.75 and \$4.25, not all sizes in every line but all sizes in the lot. Clearing Price.....\$1.25



The Mid-Summer Offerings of HIGH-GRADE HOME FURNISHINGS

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

10 full pieces of Inlaid Linoleum, regular \$2.20 quality, 2 yards wide, on sale, per running yard.....\$1.90

Slaughter in high-grade Wallpapers. Worth up to 40c a roll. On sale for.....25c

Outside Door Mats, Cocoa Fibre, Brush or Rope Mats. Just what you need at the door. Regular \$1.75, for.....\$1.35 Regular \$1.25, for.....\$1.00 Regular \$1.00, for.....75c

2,000 yards Dyed Burlap, in Red, Green or Brown color. Regular 50c. Special.....40c

Three dozen Table Covers, Special purchase. Art Loom Tapestry; 2 yards square; reversible; and good value at \$7.00 each. On sale.....\$5.50

Great Specials in Wilton Squares

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

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

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

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

WOMEN, Do You Need Shoes?

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

Woman's choc. kid Blucher cut boots at.....\$3.00 Woman's choc. kid Blucher cut Oxford at.....\$2.00 and \$2.50

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

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

Woman's White Canvas Oxfords at.....\$1.50, \$4.75 and \$2.00

Children's White Canvas Oxfords at \$1.00 and \$1.25 Barefoot Sandals at \$75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Women's Patent 4-strap slippers at.....\$2.00 Women's Patent Ankle Strap Pumps at.....\$2.50

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

Hot Weather Requisites in the Drug Department

Your health is important during the hot weather months. The hot, debilitating air sends your blood pounding feverishly through your veins and there's nothing like a good cooling drink to keep your temperature at normal. Any of the following are recommended: Lime Juice, Lime Juice Cordial, the old reliable Montserrat Lime Juice, Effervescent Salts, Wampole's Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, large bottle, 50c; Wedd's English Fruit Salts, large size bottle, 50c; Mangnes'a Citrate, Effervescent, large bottle, 25c; English Health Salts, large tin, old country style, 25c.

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

REMEMBER! The Early Shopper Gets the Bargains

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