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REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1910

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## SIR WILFRID'S SHIFTING ON TARIFF QUESTION

### Free Trader in the West and Protectionist in the East—Famous Letter to Bertram in 1896—Hon. Mr. Murphy Turns Down Civil Service Commission—Makes the Appointments Himself

Laurier's Free Trade Record.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been telling the farmers of the west how firm a free trader he is. That is the sort of talk which he used in great profusion before 1896, when the Liberal party was out of power. The line which he took was to talk free trade in public and seek to convict all the low tariff elements that he was a convinced free trader; then, just before the election, to assure the manufacturers that they had nothing to fear should the Liberal party come into power. The word could fly about through a small number of manufacturers almost at once, while the change of front would not be grasped by the great masses of persons to whom he had vowed his free trade ideals. The election took place on June 23rd. On June 2nd just three weeks before it, Mr. Laurier, as he then was addressed a letter to Mr. G. H. Bertram of Toronto, designed to placate the manufacturers. Here are some sentences from it:

"The intention of the Liberal party is not and never has been to establish absolute free trade in this country." "The question was discussed at Ottawa, but after anxious consideration, while fully recognizing the superiority of the British system of freedom of trade as an abstract principle, the convention came to the conclusion that under the existing conditions of our country, the fiscal policy best adapted to its requirements, its economic situation, its enormous financial obligations, is a revenue tariff."

"I submit also that, apart from the community as a whole, the manufacturers have not only nothing to suffer but much to gain from the substitution of a revenue tariff for the present system." "Moreover I think I can confidently appeal to the experience of the business community that, with exception of monopolies and combines, all the manufacturers' interests would welcome a change of policy on the lines I have indicated."

When, then, was Sir Wilfrid's policy when in opposition and looking for power. A loud preaching of "free trade as it is in England," to catch the quiet lip to the manufacturers just attention of the general community; before election day that he would be even more favorable to them than the Conservatives had been. By that method he conciliated a good many of the manufacturers. He got in. What happened?

In brief—he kept the National Policy. As the time went on, did he seal down the duties in his gradual march towards free trade? His first tariff was made in 1897. In 1907, the tariff then being ten years old, he revised it. Did he revise it downwards? Again—let us see. Here are a few general classes of manufacturers:

	Old	New	Increase
Iron and steel manufacturers	24	24.6	2.2
Earthware and chinaware	30	30	...
Woolen goods	34.5	34.5	...
Flax, hemp and jute manufactures	27.4	29.1	6.2
Silk man.	30.3	30.5	0.5
Paper man.	21.3	21.6	1.8
Leather man.	23.3	23.8	...

### ELEVEN KILLED

Several Train Wrecks Takes Place in California.  
IGNACIO, Cal., Aug. 9.—Disobedience of orders, according to the conductor, was responsible for a head-on collision between a passenger and a freight train late last night that took a known toll of 11 lives and resulted in the injury of about 20. The unidentified bodies of three others were reported to be under the wreckage. The smoking car of the passenger train was telescoped by the engine of the freight. With the exception of E. A. Banks of Rockford, Ill., who was killed outright, all of the dead and injured, whose names have been obtained, were Californians. Geo. Flaherty, conductor of the freight train, was accused by General Superintendent W. S. Palmer and other officials of violating telegraph instructions to remain in the Ignacio yards until the passenger had passed,

## DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

### List of Successful Candidates in Grade VIII Examination—Other Results Announced Later

The following is a list of the names of successful candidates at the recent Grade VIII examinations. It is expected that the results of the examination for teachers' diplomas and the University examinations will be published at an early date. The diplomas of the successful candidates and the marks of unsuccessful candidates will be forwarded at the earliest possible date by the Department.

#### Grade VIII

Kate Ballantyne, Terence Cook, Patrick Davidson, Gordon Davis, Kathleen Dewdney, Revel Kitchen, Kate Laidlaw, Bertha Milligan, Florence McDonald, Hugh Parks, Margaret Ure.

Schuler Black, Walter Collingwood, Melville Henrich, Fern Edwards, McKay Elliot, Beryl Kingsbury, Laura McMillan, Clifford Sanders, Ross Sanders, Neil Walker, Ethel Webb. Joyce Anable, Edith Anthony, Robert Armstrong, Edith Balderston, Vernon Bouchard, Kenneth Bowyer, Mildred Burke, Winifred Carter, Pearl Cline, Walter Cooke, Belle Coons, Agnes Davis, St. Clair Douglas, Clarence Emerson, Phyllis Fraser, Vaughan Grayson, Mary Green, Wilbert Green, Jerry Larkin, Mary McCurdy, Gertrude McKellar, Ada McNair, Agnes Martin, Clifford Martin, Irene Martin, Phyllis Mason, Adrian Moore, Mabel Moss, Florence Betty, Ralph Roudau, Blanche Sammers, Luella Smith, Elsie West, Florence Whitehead, Charles Wellington Wilson. Jane Belle, Dora Coleman, Douglas Fyfe, Carle Hart, Walter Henderson, Jean McKenzie, Kenneth McKenzie, Teddy Rowell, Gertrude Rittenger, Nellie Rowell, Leason Cott, Queenie Tate, Mamie Tate, William Vibert, William Waite, Piedad Waite, Eleanor Wyatt, Dorothy Wyatt.

## THE GLASGOW HOUSE

Removal Sale Bargains Better Each Week

The imperative need of getting rid of a large quantity of goods in a short time makes prices very interesting for shoppers. It pays to visit this store. There are many items cut to cost or less that have never been advertised. Here are three specials for Saturday that should induce you to come early.

### Men's Trousers at \$2.50

50 pairs of Men's Tailored Trousers in all sizes. These are in excellent patterns and of the latest cut. Regular prices were \$3.00, \$3.50 and up to \$4.50 for \$2.50.

### Fancy Parasols at Half

About forty handsome Sunshades in plain Linens, Embroidered White Linens, Dresden Silks, Fancy Stripe Silks, and Plain Colored Silks. Most of these have the long, plain, vine handles, and all have the non-rusting brass parasol frames. Regular prices were from \$2.50 to \$7.50—HALF PRICE.

### Women's High-Grade Boots and Oxfords at \$3.50

All our high grade Women's Laced and Button Boots and Smart Oxfords in Tan Calf, Tan Kid, Vici Kid, and Patent Leather. These are shoes by Burt, Bell, Smarton and McPherson, and were priced at \$4.50, \$5.00, and \$5.50 per pair. ALL AT \$3.50.

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Capital subscribed ..... 5,575,000  
Capital paid up ..... 5,330,000  
Reserve fund ..... 5,330,000

## WRIGHT BROS. Undertakers and Embalmers.

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Regina, Sask.

To Build Bridge. OTTAWA, Ont. Aug. 9.—It is announced that the subcontract contract of the Saskatchewan River bridge has been let to Mackenzie and Mann for \$100,000. The contract for superstructure was let several weeks ago to the Canada Foundry Co., Toronto.

Norman R. Smith, Edward Sunstrom, Nina W. Thorn, Iva Shaver, Leila Smith, Margaret A. Mulvihill, Grace Steele, Harry Hay, Agnes I. Grace, Gertrude W. Gavanagh, Ernest R. MacDonald, Herman McLean, Alex. Strath, Sarah F. Garvin, Ruby M. Walton, Margaret C. W. Lindsay, Walter D. Rutherford, Edna B. Taylor, Florence McKay Wren, Myrtle H. Zeigler, W. Selby Hemsworth, Wm. Russell, Vida Campbell, Edith M. Cummings, Fraser A. Duncan, Marion E. Almond, Wm. H. Bell, Minnie Hewitt, Elsie Hewitt, Myrtle Markle, Marjorie A. McKenzie, Zella Elliff, Helens T. G. Henry, A. Clifford Anderson, Laetitia Schultheis, Keith Blow, Flora Day, Muriel Rimmer, Maggie Crosby, Mary Blitner, Ellen Beasley, Agnes Kopp, Mary Malbott, Edna Usher,

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**A Prince of Sinners**  
 By E. Phillips Oppenheim  
 Author of "The Treasure," "The Servant," "A Millionaire Yesterday," Etc.

(Chapter 7, continued.)

"I shall not detain you many minutes," Lord Arranmore answered. "Inside is a comfortable strangers' room where we can chat. Will you have anything?"

"Nothing to drink," Brooks answered. "A cigarette, if you are going to smoke."

Lord Arranmore pushed his cigarette case across the small round table which stood between their easy chairs. The room was empty.

"You will find these tolerable. I promised to be brief, did I not? I wish to speak for a moment upon a subject which it seems to me might require a readjustment of our financial relations."

Brooks looked up puzzled, but made no remark.

"I refer to the possibility of your desiring to marry. Be so good as not to interrupt me. I have seen you once or twice with Sybil Caroom—and there has been a whisper—but after all that is of no consequence. The name of the young lady would be of no concern of mine. But in case you should be contemplating anything of the sort, I thought it as well that you should know what the usual family arrangements are."

"I am sorry," Brooks said, "but I really don't understand what you mean by family arrangements."

"No," Lord Arranmore remarked. "Perhaps if you would allow me to explain—it is your own time which is limited, you know. The eldest son of our family comes in, as you have been told, on his twenty-first birthday, to two thousand pounds a year, which income you are now in possession of. On his marriage this is increased to ten thousand a year, with the possession of either Eaton or Mangohffren. In the present case you can take your choice, as I am perfectly indifferent which I retain. That in all I wished to say. I thought it best for you to understand the situation. Mr. Asouh will, at any time, put it into legal shape for you."

"You speak of this arrangement," Brooks said, slowly, "as though it were a corroboration of the settlement upon the eldest son. This scarcely seems possible. There can be no such provision legally."

"I scarcely see," Lord Arranmore said, wearily, "that that has to do with it. The ten thousand pounds a year is, of course, not a legal charge upon the estates. But from time immemorial it has been the amount which has been the admitted portion of the eldest son upon marriage. It is no gift from me. It is the income due to Lord Kingston of Ross. If you wish for any future explanation I must really refer you to Mr. Asouh. The discussion of business details is by no means a favorite occupation of mine."

Brooks rose to his feet. His eyes were fixed steadily, almost longingly upon Lord Arranmore's. His manner was not wholly free from nervousness.

"I am very much obliged to you, Lord Arranmore," he said. "I quite understand that you are making me the offer of a princely settlement from the Arranmore estates and to which I have no manner of claim. It is not possible for me to accept it."

"There was a moment's silence. A great clock in the corner ticked noisily. A faint unusual color stole into Lord Arranmore's cheeks.

"Accept it! I accord you no favor. I offer you no gift. The allowance is, I repeat, once which every Lord Kingston has drawn upon his marriage. Perhaps I have spoken before it was necessary. You may not have ever thought of anything of the sort?"

Brooks did not answer.

"I have noticed," Lord Arranmore continued in measured tones, "an intimacy between you and Lady Sybil Caroom, which suggested the idea to me. I look upon Lady Sybil as one of the most charming young gentlewomen of our time, and admirably suited in all respects to the position of the future Marchioness of Arranmore. I presume that as head of the family, I am within my rights in so far expressing my opinion?"

"Marriage," said Brooks, huskily, "is not possible for me at the present time."

"Why not?"

"I cannot accept money from you. The terms on which we are do not allow it."

"There was an ominous glitter in Lord Arranmore's eyes. He, too, rose to his feet, and remained feeling Brooks, his hand upon the back of his chair.

"Are you serious? Do you mean that?"

"I do!" Brooks answered.

they have been incorporated in the British Empire?"

"Hope they'll like it," his neighbor remarked,ardonally. "Plenty of glory and a good price to pay for it. What ticks me is that every one seems to imagine that this Tarriff Bill is going to give the working classes a leg-up. To my mind it's the capitalist's charter."

"The capitalist manufacturer," answered Brooks. "But after all you can't run present conditions disassociate capital and labor. The benefit of one will be the benefit of the other. No food stuffs are taxed, you know. His neighbor grunted.

"Pity Cobden's ghost can't come and listen to the rot those fellows are talking," he remarked. "We shall see in a dozen years how the thing works out."

The dinner ended with a firework of speeches, and an oration which left Mr. Bullson very red in the face and a little watery about the eyes. Brooks and he drove off together afterwards, and Mr. Bullson occupied the first five minutes or so of the journey with a very vigorous mopping of his cheeks and forehead.

"A great night, Brooks," he said, faintly. "A night to remember, although I don't mind admitting that I am more than a bit exhausted though. Phew!"

"Brooks laughed and leaning forward, looked out of the windows of the carriage.

"Are we going in the right direction?" he asked. "This isn't the way to 'Homelands'."

"Mr. Bullson smiled.

"Little surprise for you, Brooks!" he remarked. "We found the sort of place the girls were hankering after for a year. We moved in a fortnight ago."

"Do I know the place?" Brooks inquired.

"Yes, Woton Hall," Mr. Bullson remarked, impressively. "Nice old place. Dare say that you remember it."

"Remember it! Of course I do," answered Brooks. "How do the young ladies like it?"

Mr. Bullson laid hold of the strap of the carriage. The road was rough. The horses were fresh and Mr. Bullson's head had felt steadier.

"Well," Mr. Bullson said, "you'd think to hear 'em we'd stepped right into heaven. We're close to the barracks, you know, and I'm blessed if half the officers have not called at my house. They drop in to luncheon or dinner or whatever goes on, in the most friendly way, just as they used to, you know, when Sir Henry lived there, him as took wine with you, you remember. Lord, you should hear Selina on the military. Can't say I take much to them myself. I'll bet there will be one or two of them hanging around the place tonight—phew!"

Mr. Bullson mopped his forehead again. The carriage had turned in to the drive, and he glanced towards Brooks a little uneasily.

"Do I look—?" though I had been going to it a bit?" he asked. "Since Selina's got these young band-box men hanging around she's so mighty particular."

Brooks leaned forward and rescued Mr. Bullson's necktie from under his ear.

"You're all right," he said, reassuringly. "You must not let the girls bully you, you know."

"Mr. Bullson sat bolt upright.

"You are quite right, Brooks," he declared. "I will not. But we took on the servants here as well, and they are a bit strange to me. After all though, I am the boss and I'll let 'em know it, too."

A footman threw open the door, and took Brooks' dressing case. A butler, hurrying up from the back ground, ushered them into the drawing room. Mr. Bullson pulled down his waistcoat and marched in, whistling softly a popular tune. Selina and Louise, in elaborate evening gowns were playing bridge with two young men.

Selina rose and held out her hand to Brooks a little languidly.

"So glad to see you, Mr. Brooks," she declared. "Let me introduce Mr. Sippeton, Captain Meyton."

The two young men were good enough to acknowledge the introduction and Brooks shook hands with Louise. Selina was surveying her father with uplifted eyebrows.

"Why, father, where on earth have you been?" she exclaimed. "I never saw anybody such a sight. Your shirt is like a rag and your collar too."

"Never, you mind me, Selina," Mr. Bullson answered firmly. "As to where I've been, you know quite well. Political dinners may be bad for the linen, and there may be more health drunk than is altogether wise, but a Member of Parliament has to take things as he finds 'em. Don't let us interrupt your game. Brooks and I are going to have a game of billiards."

One of the young men laid down his cards.

"Can't we join you?" he suggested. "We might have a game of pool if it's not too late?"

"You are soon tired of bridge," Selina remarked, reproachfully. "Very well, we will all go into the billiard room."

The men played a four handed game. Between the shots Selina talked to Brooks.

"Were you surprised?" she said. "Had you heard?"

"Not a word. I was astonished," he declared.

"You hadn't seen it in the papers, either? Most of them mentioned it in the county notes."

"I so seldom read the newspapers," he said. "You like it, of course."

Selina was bereft of words.

"How we've existed in that hateful suburb," she whispered under her breath. "And the people around here are so sociable. Page being a member makes it different, of course. Then the barracks— isn't it delightful having them so close! There is always something going on. A cricket match tomorrow, I believe. Louise and I are going to play. Mrs. Malevey— she's the Colonel's wife, you know— persuaded us into it."

"And your mother?" Brooks asked a minute or two later.

Selina tossed her head.

"Mother is so foolish," she declared. "She misses the sound of the drums, and she actually calls the place dead alive, because she can't sit at the windows and see the tradesmen's carts and her neighbors go by— isn't it ridiculous?"

Brooks hesitated.

"I suppose so," he answered. "Your mother can have her friends here. It really is only a short drive to Medchester."

"She won't have them often than I can help," Selina declared, doggedly. "Old Mrs. Mason called the other day when Captain Meyton and Mrs. Malevey were here. It was most awkward. But I don't know why I tell you all these things, because I tell you for your good. Somehow I always feel that you are quite an old friend."

Selina's languishing glance was intercepted by one of her admirers from the barracks, as she had intended it to be. Brooks went off to play his shot and returned smiling.

"I'm only too happy that you should feel so," he declared. "Your father was very kind to me."

"Isn't it almost a pity that you did not stay in Medchester, Mr. Brooks?" Selina remarked, with a faint tone of patronage in her tone. "Papa is so much more influential now and he always was so fond of you."

"It is rather a pity," Brooks remarked with twinkling eyes. "One cannot force all these things, you know."

Selina felt it time to bestow her attention elsewhere, and the game was soon at an end. The girls glanced at the clock and then reluctantly withdrew.

"Remember, Miss Bullson, that we are relying on you tomorrow," the younger of the two officers was saying as he opened the door. "Two o'clock sharp—but you lunch with Mrs. Malevey first?"

"We shan't forget," Selina assured him, graciously. "Good-night."

The two young men left soon afterwards. Mr. Bullson mixed himself a whiskey and soda and stood for a few minutes on the hearthrug before retiring.

"You're not up to the mark, Brooks, my boy," he said kindly.

Brooks shrugged his shoulders.

"I am about as usual," he answered.

Mr. Bullson set down his glass.

"Look here Brooks," he said, "you have given me many a useful piece of advice even when you used to charge me six and eightpence for it. I am going to turn the tables. One doesn't need to look at you twice to see that things are not going altogether as they should do with you. See here! Are you sure that you are not cutting off your nose to spite your face, eh?"

"Perhaps I am," Brooks answered.

"But it is too late to draw back from it now."

"It is never too late," Mr. Bullson declared, vigorously. "I've no fancy for weathercocks, but I haven't a hat of respect for a man who ain't smart enough to own up when he's made a mistake and who isn't willing to start again on a fresh page. You take my advice Brooks. Be reconciled with your father, and let 'em all know you are. I've seen a bit of Lord Arranmore and I'll stake my last shilling that he's not as bad 'un at heart. You make it up with him Brooks. Come, that's a straight tip and a good one."

Brooks threw away his cigarette and held out his hand.

"It is very good advice, Mr. Bullson," he said, "under any ordinary circumstances. I wish I could take it. Good-night."

Mr. Bullson grasped his hand.

"You're not offended, my boy?" he asked, anxiously.

"Not I," Brooks answered, heartily. "I'm not such an idiot."

"I don't want to take any liberties," Bullson said, "and I'm afraid I forgot, sometimes who you are, but that's your fault, seeing that you will call yourself only Mr. Kingston Brooks when you're by rights a lord. But if you were the Prince of Wales I still would say that my advice was good. Forgive your father anything that you have against him and start out fresh."

"Well, I'll think about it," Brooks promised.

CHAPTER IX.  
 A Question and an Answer.

Brooks returned to London to find the annual exodus already commenced. Lady Caroom and Sybil had left for Homburg. Lord Arranmore was yachting on the Channel. Brooks settled down to work and found it a little wearisome.

He saw nothing of Mary Scott, whose duties now brought her seldom to the head office. He began to think that she was avoiding him, and there came upon him about this time a sense of loneliness to which he was sometimes subject. He fought it with hard work—early and late, till the color left his cheeks and black lines bordered his eyes. They pressed him to take a holiday but he declined. Mr. Bullson wrote begging him to spend a weekend at least at Woton Hall. He refused this and all other invitations.

One day he took up a newspaper, which was chiefly concerned with the doings of fashionable people, and the name of Lady Caroom caught his eye. He read that her beautiful daughter, Lady Sybil was quite the belle of Homburg, that the Duke of Atherton was in constant attendance, and that an interesting announcement might be made at any moment. He threw aside the paper and looked into the stuffy little street, where even at night the air seemed stifling and unwholesome. After all, he had making the best of his life? He had started a great work. Hundreds and thousands of his fellow creatures would be better for it. So far all was well enough. But personally—was this entire self abnegation necessary?—was he fulfilling his duty to himself? He was not rather sacrificing his future to a prejudice—an idea? In any case he knew that it was too late to retract. He had renounced his proper position in life and it was too late to claim it. And there had gone with it—Sybil! After all why should he arrogate to himself judgment? The sins of his father were not his concern. It was chiefly he who suffered by his present attitude, yet he had chosen it deliberately. He could not draw back. He had cut himself off from her world—he saw now the folly of his ever for a moment having been drawn into it. It must be a chapter closed.

The weeks passed on, and his loneliness grew. One day the opening of still another branch brought him for a moment into contact with Mary Scott. She too, was looking pale, and yet she was bright, even animated. She seemed to feel none of the dejection which had stolen away from him the whole flavor of life. Her light easy laugh and cheerful conversation were like a tonic to him. He remembered those days at Medchester. After all she was the first woman he had ever looked upon as a comrade, though he had taken out of her sex and considered singly.

She spoke of his ill-looks and with some apprehension.

"I am all right," he assured her, "but a little dull. Take pity on me and come out to dinner one night this week."

They dined in the annex of a fashionable restaurant practically out of doors—a cool green lawn for a carpet and a fountain playing close at hand. Mary wore a white dinner-gown, gossamer like and airy. Her rich brown hair was tastefully arranged, her voice had never seemed to him so soft and pleasant. All around was the hum of cheerful conversation. A little world of people seemed to be there whose philosophy of life after all was surely the only true one, where hearts were light with the joy of the moment. The dinner was carefully served, the wine, which in his solitude he had neglected, stole through his veins with a pleasant warmth. Brooks felt his nerves relax, the light came back to his eyes and the color to his cheeks. Their conversation grew brighter—almost gay. They both carefully avoided all mention of their work—it was a holiday. The burden of his too carefully thought out life seemed to pass away. Brooks felt that his youth was coming to him a little later, but with delicious freshness.

He smoked a cigarette and slipped his coffee, glancing every now and then at his companion with approving eyes. For Mary, whose dress was so seldom a matter of moment to her, had chanced to look her best that night. The delicate pallor of her cheeks under the rich tone of her hair, seemed quite apart from any suggestion of ill-health, her eyes were wonderfully full and soft, a quaint pearl ornament hung by a little gold chain from her elegant forehead. A sort of dreamy content came over Brooks. After all why should he throw himself in despair against the gates of that other world, outside which he himself had elected to dwell? It was only madness for him to think of Sybil. While Lord Arranmore lived he must remain Kingston Brooks—and for Kingston Brooks it seemed that even mere friendship with her was forbidden. He could live down those memories. They were far better crushed. He thought of that moment in Mary's sitting room, that one moment of her self-betrayal and his heart beat with unaccomplished force. Why not rob her of the bitterness of that memory? He looked at the white hand resting for a moment on the table so close to his and a sudden impulse came over him to snatch it up and to feel his loneliness fade away forever in the new light in her face.

"Let us go and sit on the other side of the lawn," he said, leaning over to whisper. "We can hear the music better."

They found a quiet seat where the music from the main restaurant reached them, curiously mingled with the tinkling of the cab bells from Piccadilly. Brooks leaned over and took her hand.

"Mary," he said, "will you marry me?"

She looked at him as though she expected to find in his face some faint sign of madness, some clue to words which seemed to her wholly incomprehensible. But he had all the appearance of being in earnest. His eyes were serious, his fingers had tightened over hers. She drew a little away and every vestige of color had vanished from her cheeks.

"Marry you?" she exclaimed.

He bent over her and he laughed noisily in the darkness. A mad impulse seized him to take a holiday but he declined.

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(To be Continued.)

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Wednesday

PRE

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Sir Wil had a be near Pen Sir Wilf going from their wa meeting. The en trains jus escaped t

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A messe the nearest with despa other mem their friend of farmers that they si ng, and it was there certainty of smash and road track

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### PREMIER IN COLLISION

#### Sir Wilfred's Special Wrecked near Pense—Conductor Cook Injured—Official Party Escaped Injury

Sir Wilfred Laurier's special train had a bad collision on Friday night near Pense with a westbound freight. Sir Wilfred Laurier and party were going from Moose Jaw to Regina on their way to attend the Battleford meeting.

The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped before the collision and escaped unhurt. Conductor E. H. Cooke, of the special train, received the worst injuries. It is not known how serious these are but he seems to be injured internally.

Brakeman James McDermid was slightly injured about the head, and Ralph Campbell, a porter on the press car, was slightly hurt in the back.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and all the rest of the party and train hands on both trains escaped unhurt.

The engineers on both trains put on the emergency brakes when each saw the other train, and the gripping of the brakes could be plainly felt on the special train. The impact was, therefore, not very severe, though sufficient to badly smash the engine of the special. The engine of the special telescoped the baggage car, the trucks going under and the upper part of the tender going through the end of the car in which Conductor Cooke and Brakeman McDermid were.

#### Scene of Accident

The accident took place about exactly midway between Regina and Moose Jaw, between the stations of Pense and Belle Plaine. The freight train left Regina at 7.40 p.m., and the Laurier special left Moose Jaw almost precisely at 8 p.m. The special was running as the second section of No. 96, Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, says the train was running about forty miles per hour before the brakes were put on. It had just climbed a grade, and was putting on speed.

The newspaper men, who were sitting in their car, some in the smoking room, and the rest listening to the gramophone in the main part of the car, were thrown head over heels sprawling on the floor. Campbell and the porter seemed badly hurt and while the others rushed to the door, some of the men looked after him, where they met Engineer Burgess, who, after picking himself up after the jump, ran to find a lantern to send a man back to protect the rear of the train. He said there had been a head-on collision, and the hissing of escaping steam could be plainly heard.

#### A Physician Was Near

Fortunately Dr. Ramsay of Pense was driving nearby, and, on being told by some farmers of the wreck, he hurried to the scene about twenty minutes after the crash, and at once took charge of Conductor Cooke, who was suffering much pain, and may be injured internally. Meantime one of the crew climbed a telegraph pole and sent the wreck signal over the wires. The wrecking train, reached Belle Plaine about 11.30 from Moose Jaw with two engines and the special train was brought back to Moose Jaw at 10 a.m.

#### Premier in His Car

When the accident happened Sir Wilfred Laurier was sitting in the rear Wilfred Laurier was sitting in the rear end of his car, which was the last car on the train. Beside him were Senator Gibson and E. M. McDonald, M.P. Sir Wilfred was reading the eastern papers, Mr. McDonald having just shown him a despatch giving Cook's speech on Imperial trade relations in the British Commons. When the collision happened Sir Wilfred and Mr. McDonald were thrown together on the floor. Mr. McDonald at once helped the Premier up and asked if he were hurt. "No, I'm not hurt at all, replied Sir Wilfred, who was perfectly cool and not the least upset as far as any nervous shock is concerned. Mr. E. J. Lemaire, secretary to Sir Wilfred, who was resting on his bed, was thrown out and was struck by a type writer and other falling articles. He received a slight injury on his right leg.

#### Minister of Railways

Hon. G. P. Graham was in his car and in the same were Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan; F. P. Pardee, Mr. Robinson, secretary to Hon. Mr. Graham; C. Walsh, of the Montreal Herald, who was talking to Premier Scott at the time and was pitched over the table. Hon. Mr. Graham heard the gripping of the brakes. "There's something wrong," he said and looked out of the window just as the smash came. Mr. Pardee was lying down and was thrown heavily against the wall, but got only a slight bruise on the arm. Mr. Robinson received slight injury on the ankle. It was first feared that the brakeman and fireman of the freight train were buried beneath the wreck, as the others of the crew could not find them but they later turned up, having gone around to another part of the train.

A messenger was at once sent to the nearest station, three miles away and members of the party to inform other members of their safety. A couple of farmers came to the wreck and said that they saw the two trains approaching, and as they drew near together they were horrified at the apparent certainty of a collision. They saw the smash and hurried over to the railroad track. The two engines were

### GOLD RUSH AT THE PAS

#### Gold Found on a Ridge of Black Sand in a Dense Swamp—Many Claims Are Staked by Prospectors

THE PAS, Keewatin, Aug. 5.—There is considerable excitement here and at Ettonnami, or Hudson Bay Junction as it is now called, over the new gold find near here. Comparing it with other discoveries it is very easy to see that it is situated only thirteen miles north of the junction of the Pas Mission line and six miles east.

It is on a small ridge practically in the middle of a muskeg. After leaving the track one has to walk up to one's waist almost in water and grass to reach it. The find was discovered in rather an odd way, as these things usually are. Two hunters who happened to be out after game stopped and camped at an old fashioned shack.

The put up a small stove which had no legs and not wishing to burn the floor, one of them went out and got a pile of sand and spread it under the stove. The hunter, being somewhat of a prospector, noticed at once that it was different to the usual sand and was eager to know if there was any quantity of it. He prospected around and found a long ridge of it.

#### Had Samples Assayed

He then began to send samples off to be assayed, the result of the first being thirty dollars to the ton, the second forty and the third fifty. Other samples have been forwarded but the results are not yet known. It was after the result of the third sample was known that the rush commenced, and people from Prince Albert and all other points along the line began to arrive.

Almost every body here has the gold fever more or less and many have left for the scene by handcar as there is only one train a week on the Pas Mission line and the fact that people not accustomed to the bush are liable to get lost does not seem to act in a deterrent in any way. The result of the latest assay is awaited with the greatest eagerness, and though it is possible that the find will prove to be another Lac la Ronge many people expect bigger things. The rush has only just commenced and is likely to continue for some time.

#### Getting Used to It

People at The Pas are getting used to these supposed gold finds. There have been numerous prospectors in this part of the country for the last two years. They take out bags of quartz samples and are always going to return, but the great drawback is lack of transportation. Some valuable land has been staked north of here, but being in such inaccessible places it would take untold wealth to work the claims.

The last find here is coal which has been found in the Pas. This is about 90 miles southwest of The Pas along the Carrot river. A large number of people have been out and staked the claims, but it is not certain yet that they have the right thing. Anyway the people who know something about the coal showings say that they have it there. It is rather a difficult place to get into, so that the deposit will have to be well worth it to pay for working. But those who have staked, including Prince Albert people, expect great things.

#### The Pas people, however, are not looking forward to these finds to boom the place, but to the Hudson Bay railroad, the bridge of which is to be started at once to take the line to Fingar's lumber mills, which are to be erected shortly. The mill site is a fine one. It has already been cleared and the approaches to it have been done.

#### Burned at Stake

MUNICH, Ind. Aug. 5.—To a moving picture film in a local five cent theatre depicting the burning at the stake of a white man by a party of Indians, is attributed the probable fatal injury of William Johnstone, six years old. As the child with some companions, children of his own age, were "playing Indian," it was decided to burn one of the number at the stake as depicted in the picture film which some of the children had seen. The choice fell on the Johnstone lad and he willingly consented.

Newspapers were placed under him and twined around his body and they then set them on fire. It was the intention of his companions to put out the fire before the boy was harmed, and they rushed valiantly to the rescue, when they saw him writhing in pain. But they were too late.

#### A Canadian Veteran

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Lord Strathcona today received innumerable congratulations on his 80th birthday. In connection with the celebration of the anniversary, a book entitled "Canada's Coeur-de-Lion," was issued today, containing many appreciations from many eminent persons, including Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne. Many press appreciations appear in the papers bearing tribute to Lord Strathcona. Interviewed, Canada's high commissioner replied that he would not celebrate the day, but would be at his office as usual. "It is seventy years since I first went to Canada," said Lord Strathcona, "so that at any rate I am an old Canadian, if not an old man, and that is what I like to remember."

#### Winnipeg After Convention

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—"With a little persistence and work, Winnipeg, I am certain, can have the 1914 Pythian convention," although we could not land the 1912 gathering," could not land the statement made today this was the statement made today of a member A. Wilson, of that city, who proposed Winnipeg for the next gathering of the national body. "All of Canada will assist us, and we will begin immediately upon our return from this convention to prepare a campaign to present to the 1912 convention at Fort Worth the advantages of our city. We feel sure that Canada can get the convention to be held during the World's Fair."

### SAFE CRACKERS

#### At Work in A Saskatchewan Town. METCHEN, Sask., Aug. 5.—Safe crackers entered the store of Wm. Shields, general merchant here, and secured a sum slightly over \$500 in bank notes, and though detectives are hot on the trail of the thieves tonight no arrests have been made. Shields left the store at about eight o'clock and upon returning at about eight o'clock in the morning found the door of the safe swinging wide open.

Every compartment had been rifled. Of the amount stolen, \$200 belonged to the Ogilvie Milling Co. The office in the store has been used as a pay station for the Ogilvie Milling and also the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, and frequently thousands of dollars belongs to the two companies was left in Mr. Shields's safe over night.

It is believed that the robbers were local men in touch with conditions about the place. The store had been entered by means of a window which had been pried open with a crow bar, it is thought. The job was a neat one. The combination of the safe had evidently been worked, as the door bears no marks and there is no evidence of any explosives being used.

The yegmen, probably escaped to town, using one of the night freights as means of conveyance. The provincial detective force has been advised of the case and are at work on a clue which will probably result in an early arrest.

#### CONTROL FISHERIES

#### Mackenzie and Mann After Big Trade Interests

VICTORIA, B. C. Aug. 7.—The establishment of a deep sea fisheries trust on the coast is the aim of Mackenzie and Mann and associates at the present time, according to reliable information. They are trying to buy out the New England Fish company, which handles practically all the halibut caught on the coast. They have already bought out the interests of the Pacific Whaling Company, and also will take over the Pacific Coast Fishery plant at Pacifico, Queen Charlotte, and all the other fishing interests in British Columbia.

#### NOVEL SUICIDE

#### Sailor at the Sea Jumps from High Tower

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich. Aug. 8.—Riley Johnston, a sailor, committed suicide in a most sensational manner last night. With hundreds of onlookers powerless to interfere he jumped to death from the 375 foot tower of the Great Lakes Radio Telegraph Co. on Hill Heights.

Johnston went to Hill Heights early in the evening and gave evidence to residents that he was demented. When he started to climb the tower he was notified, and when they arrived he was up 130 feet. Officers endeavored to persuade him to come to the ground but as this was unavailing one of them started up after him. "If you take another step I'll jump down on you," shouted Johnston. "I am here to kill myself and you cannot stop me."

The officers below threatened to shoot and were met with the reply to "Shoot and be damned." Persuasion failed to bring him down so the officers saw the crowd set down for all night watch.

"You know why I am up here," he shrieked down, "and now I'm going to jump."

He then went to the very peak of the tower, and in a tone of voice that appeared to express satisfaction, he screamed "It's all off now" and with that he dropped.

#### For Long Life

SPOKANE, Wash. Aug. 5.—"I have been working on the theory for two years, and if I live two years more and am in good condition I am going to live to be 102 years of age," said Judge E. H. Sullivan of the Spokane county superior court. "Moreover," he said, "I believe that members of the human race will live to be 400 or 500 years old in time."

#### J. P. Downey Resigns

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—Joseph P. Downey, member of the Ontario Legislature, has sent in his resignation to the speaker, Hon. Thomas Crawford, who had informed the Premier. Dr. Downey had been given the appointment of the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia by Hon. W. J. Hanna, subject to the approval of the cabinet. All are willing that Mr. Downey should have the berth with the exception of Sir James Whitney, who is opposed to the principle of appointing members of the House to positions and opening up constituencies.

#### C. P. R. Earnings.

The earnings of the C. P. R. for the past year amounted to the enormous sum of \$95,000,000 and gave a surplus of \$27,000,000.

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### ANOTHER RAILROAD

#### From Yellow Head to Moose Jaw—Sir Wilfred Will be Asked to Drive the First Spike

CALGARY, Aug. 7.—"The first spike of the Alberta Central will be driven by Sir Wilfred Laurier on Aug. 10, and the work will be put through as early as possible."

So said J. Carlyle Moore of Red Deer, director of the Alberta Central Railway, which has a charter for a road from Moose Jaw to the Yellow Head Pass, and which is beginning on construction work at once.

The company has the best grade of any heading for the Yellow Head Pass. Mr. Moore is on his way to Ottawa to look after the interests of this road in the controversy between Red Deer and the C. N. R. and says that the directors of the Alberta Company cannot see why another company is to be allowed to come right on the grade that took them two years to find out, and zigzag across their line without opening up any more new country.

Mr. Moore also strongly contradicted a rumor that the Alberta Central was a C. P. R. road.

"It has no connection, corporate or otherwise with the C. P. R.," he said. "The road is being built by the Alberta Central Company is being financed by it alone, and the report that the C. P. R. is connected with it in any way is absolutely without foundation. Such report is either a malicious false report or the result of gross ignorance and lack of knowledge, which could have been set right by a simple question."

Mr. Moore also stated that work on the grading of the line west and south of Red Deer is being pushed along, and would be continued as long as weather conditions permitted.

#### Entire Coast Whaling.

The Alaska Whaling Company's interests are also included in their operations, so that all the whaling of the coast and the deep sea fisheries of British Columbia will be included in their scheme.

Large freezing stations will be operated in connection with the fisheries so that the fish can be frozen directly after they are caught and sent to the markets of the world in as perfect condition as when they were taken from the water.

#### Canada's Trade.

OTTAWA, August 7.—Canada's trade with the United States continues to grow in greater proportion than Canada's trade with Great Britain, in spite of the preferential tariff, yet Great Britain is a better purchaser of Canadian products than is the United States. Trade statistics are now complete for the first two months of the present fiscal year, and they throw a curious light on the policy of Canadian importers. While Great Britain bought \$15,970,631 of Canadian goods, the U. S. sold almost an equal amount to Canada, namely \$15,784,850. The U. S. bought from Canada \$14,104,681, or more than a million less than Britain did, while Canada purchased from the United States \$44,372,615 worth, or more than \$29,000,000 in excess of the purchases from the United Kingdom.

The purchases from the United States are \$18,000,000 more than during the same period last year. If the present rate is maintained the imports from the United States during the present fiscal year will exceed those from Great Britain by over \$170,000,000.

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The new position is worth \$2,800 per year with house and supplies and is regarded here as one of the best in the gift of the government. The announcement of Mr. Downey's resignation will be made at once.

#### C. P. R. Earnings.

The earnings of the C. P. R. for the past year amounted to the enormous sum of \$95,000,000 and gave a surplus of \$27,000,000.

### Cure for Leprosy.

HONOLULU, Aug. 6.—Dr. Brinkerhoff and Curry, and Mr. T. Hallman of Honolulu have succeeded in isolating the germs of leprosy. This is taken to mean, it is announced, the ultimate discovery of a cure for the disease. The doctors are attempting to make toxin from the bacteria. Experiments at the leper station will soon be made.

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### THE WHEAT SUPPLY

#### A Big Deficit Reported—The United States, France and Russia Fall Much Behind Last Year

The marked interest in the part of the grain trade which for the last few weeks has been chiefly centred in the probable outcome of the spring wheat crop of the United States and Western Canada, has begun to wane. People get used to the contemplation of any one phase of a world-wide prospect, as other features develop and force themselves on the attention of those interested. Thus during the past week the eye of the trade has been turned on the deficiency of the French crop, the lessening prospect for the Russian wheat crop, and the surmise as to what the aggregate world's crop of 1910-11 may turn out to be.

#### France and Russia's Crop Small

An official estimate of the French crop just issued makes it only 287,000,000 bushels, compared to 350,000,000 bushels last year. The wheat requirements of France run to about 340,000,000 bushels per year, so that a shortage of only 50,000,000 bushels, as between crop and requirements would imply the necessity of importing about that amount. Only once in a long while does France need to import wheat on a liberal scale for domestic consumption, but when it has to do so it naturally has a very strong influence on the international grain market. Another leading feature is the lessened prospect for the yield of the Russian crop.

Last season, 1909, Russia raised its record crop, about 735,000,000 bushels, and out of it exported 212,000,000 bushels, against an export of 31,000,000 the previous year and 65,000,000 bushels in 1908. This season it has recently been estimated that Russia will fall short of last year's production by 150,000,000 bushels. A recent advance estimate of the world's aggregate crop for 1910-11 puts it at not over 3,000,000,000 bushels, against 3,500,000,000 bushels last year.

#### World's Wheat Crop Light

With the crop shortage in the United States, Canada, France and Russia, it seems possible that the world's crop will be much under last year's, which was the world's record wheat crop. For five years previous to last year the world has been raising large crops of wheat, but the increase in consumption has been so steady and large that notwithstanding large crops, reserve stocks became practically exhausted a year ago.

Last year's large crop has afforded abundance for a time at least, but if by any chance, the coming crops of Australia and Argentine should partially fall the same as the spring wheat crops of the United States and Canada have done, then next spring the world would be higher than it has ever seen it since the latter boom in 1898. In saying this we do not mean that there won't be bread enough and to spare for all the world, but now, days, commercial intelligence is so enlarged and widespread, that the farmer on the western prairie can, if he chooses, hold back his wheat, and market it when the price suits him. It has been thought that with the large world's crop of 1909-10, which up to two months ago seemed likely to be followed by another large crop for world's crop of 1909-10, which up to two months ago created, that prices were bound to fall back to a "lower level than we have had since the summer of 1906."

#### Breaks the Law.

SARNI, Ont., Aug. 3.—In the case of 38 charges against the Grand Trunk by Inspector Herbert for violating the immigration laws, evidence in which was taken up to ten o'clock on Saturday night, a verdict was rendered which imposed a fine of \$50 and costs in each case. The evidence showed



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#### NOTICE OF SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF the conditions contained in a certain contract for the sale of goods which will be produced at the time of the sale, the following chattels are offered for sale on Tuesday the 23rd day of August, 1910, at the hour of 3.00 o'clock p.m., at the warehouse of Gar Scott & Company, Regina, Saskatchewan, subject to a reserve bid:  
One 25 H. P. Gar Scott double Engine No. 1374.  
Dated at Regina, Sask., Aug. 4, 1910.  
**GAAR SCOTT & COMPANY**  
—19-20

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One 35x80 Sawyer-Massey Separator.  
One 25 H. P. Sawyer-Massey Engine.  
One Hawkroyd Feeder.  
One Sawyer-Massey Stacker.  
One Gar Scott wood tank.  
One Saw Mill.  
Dated at Regina, Sask., Aug. 4, 1910.  
**GAAR SCOTT & COMPANY**  
—19-20

that the man had been supplied with the money necessary to enable each to show \$25 to the immigration officers at Sarnia and gave receipts at Port Huron tunnel station. The money was given back by the men at the Sarnia station after they had passed the immigration inspector. Out of the fourteen men who were included in this manner the inspector secured the arrest of thirteen and the fourteenth one, Ogle Thorpe, has not been secured. In view of the fact that the men had been under arrest for three days they were allowed to go on suspended sentence and were escorted out of the country by the immigration officer.



# HORSE THIEF AT WEYBURN

## Sentenced to Three Years in Alberta Penitentiary—Confessed to Crime and Made Some Restitution

WEYBURN, Aug. 2.—Frank Horseman, a young man of about 30 years, who is the son of a highly respected family in the United States, and who was once a good looking and popular young lad, is today behind the steel bars of the R. N. W. M. P. barracks in Weyburn waiting to be taken to Alberta penitentiary where he will serve three years at hard labor for being a party to a horse stealing deal.

Horseman is one of a party who had been stealing horses and selling them for the past year and the R. N. W. M. P. have been after him for several months, but Sergt. Major Lett rounded up Horseman rather suddenly on Friday last.

A few days ago a team of horses were stolen from the pasture field of Mr. Stewart at Halbrite during the night. He immediately notified Sergt. Lett at Estavan who got busy on the case and finally found the horses in possession of Mr. Howe of Griffin. On inquiry it was found that Horseman had brought the team to him and had traded for another team, he paying Horseman \$15 to boot. Howe had no idea that the horses were stolen. He had known the prisoner since he was a lad, and as Horseman claimed that the team was his he made the trade believing him. Shortly afterward the owner, Mr. Stewart came and claimed the horses and he gave them up.

Sergt. Lett by some clever work located Horseman on his way back to this town where he had arranged to meet his young wife before leaving for parts unknown. Friday night Mrs. Horseman came to town and quietly walked to the C. P. R. station to meet her better half and give him his engineering papers, but alas Constable Thompson was on the job and when husband wife met the chief collared him and walked his man off to the barracks and phoned for Lett, who arrived next morning.

When he faced the sergeant the prisoner said he wanted to make a confession, and he then told the entire story of his part in the horse deal.

The horses were stolen by another party and handed over to Horseman to dispose of which he did by first trading them to Howe and then selling Howe's team for cash.

The case was brought before Police Magistrate Kitson of Weyburn and Sibald of Halbrite. The prisoner after hearing the prosecution confessed his guilt and elected to be tried by the local court instead of going to Regina. He asked that Howe be repaid his \$15 and \$30 of his money be returned to his wife, the balance he pay his costs and repay the man who bought the team as far as it would go.

The sentences passed was that Horseman should spend three years in the Alberta penitentiary at hard labor.

**QU'APPELLE, Sask. Aug. 5.—**The Qu'Appelle Flour Mills were totally destroyed by fire between two and four o'clock this afternoon. The fire was at first seen in the upper flat and was too far advanced for any efforts at extinguishing, the energies of the citizens being directed towards saving the electric light plant and the dwelling and offices of Mr. David Moore. Fortunately there was little wind and their efforts were successful. The mill was built in 1885 by McMillan Bros. and was at the time of the fire in the hands of the Imperial Bank, the rural municipality of South Qu'Appelle having a first mortgage on the property, which is fully covered by insurance. The total loss will be about \$20,000. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown.

**Our Navy**

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—The naval branch has received definite advices from the admiralty to the effect that the cruiser Rainbow will sail for the Pacific Coast on August 16th. It will take the Rainbow about three months to make the trip via the cape, and she will not therefore reach the Pacific coast waters before the middle of November.

The Niobe will not be ready to sail for Halifax before the middle of September.

# VERY DIRTY TREATMENT

## Accorded Engineer Angus Smith in Victoria—Dis-missed Without any Chance to Make Good

VICTORIA, B. C. Aug. 9.—That Angus Smith, city engineer, who only assumed the position here in April last, coming from Regina, is the victim of a conspiracy, is the firm conviction of a majority of the citizens of Victoria and there is great indignation at the action of Mayor Morley, and a number of aldermen for having asked him for his resignation. Things were in a greatly muddled state when Mr. Smith arrived, and it is contended by his friends that he has not been given sufficient time to straighten the tangle.

Assistant city engineer, G. H. Bryson, was an unsuccessful candidate for the position which Smith got and it is alleged by friends of the latter that Bryson and the street foremen did everything possible to discredit the new city engineer, Mayor Morley, it is charged, aided and abetted this intrigue by Bryson and others and the matter culminated on Saturday morning when Mr. Smith called into the mayor's office, following a secret meeting of the board of works, and was asked for his resignation. He demanded to know on what grounds and the mayor replied on general grounds of incompetency.

One of the possibilities of the situation is that Mr. Smith, in the event of his resignation being insisted upon, may sue one of his subordinates for defamation of character and the mayor and members of the council for injury to his professional reputation. Mayor Morley is one of the most notorious mayors in Canada, and he is constantly stirring up trouble. He is rather socialistic in his tendencies and is popularly regarded as a political adventurer. Mr. Smith relates that about a week after he arrived he mentioned to Mayor Morley that he was about to buy a house and settle down with his family, who came to the coast with him. The mayor replied "Oh, no! better not do this, you can never tell what may happen." Mr. Smith is of the opinion that the mayor had already made up his mind that he would make trouble for him.

The mayor at the time of voting on the applications for the position which took place early in the year, made a strenuous effort to get Ashley of Winnipeg, appointed to the position, but was turned down by a majority of the board, who favored Smith. It is alleged that Bryson and other subordinates, immediately on Smith assuming office, determined to discredit his ability by giving him wrong information, and generally muddling up the outside work, he having to depend upon their advice, as he had no opportunity to familiarize himself with what was required.

**Had Made Good**

Mr. Smith had the support of the press and the majority of the rate payers in his fight. He made good in two important matters, having saved the city from a possible water famine by arranging to postpone repairs on the big million dollar reservoir until the dry season had passed, and successfully grappling with the dust nuisance. In the event of Mr. Smith's resignation, it is believed Victoria will dismissal, it is believed Victoria will find it very difficult to get another engineer, as professional etiquette will prevent another engineer of any standing taking a position where a member of the society of civil engineers has been so shabbily treated.

**Mayor Was Opposed**

There is a large amount of engineering work of the greatest difficulty ahead of Victoria. One item is that of getting a new water supply at an expenditure of several million dollars. The question of Mayor Morley's action in relation to Mr. Smith comes up at this evening's meeting of the city council and a lively debate is anticipated.

The question of Mr. Smith's resignation has been a number of times discussed on the board and they can be depended upon to make a strenuous fight to have him retained. One of the extraordinary phases of the situation is that there is no specific charge laid against Mr. Smith but nevertheless it is proposed to let him go and pay him a year's salary, \$3,500 in advance.

# BRYAN AND LOCAL OPTION

## The Peerless Leader Loses Control of Nebraska—May Join Republicans on State Issue

Let us paraphrase a famous epigram and say that nothing in Mr. Bryan's political career so becomes him as the issue that threatens to shatter it. In his advocacy of a moral principle in defiance of the wishes of the most influential section of the Democratic party in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan gives us an insight into the real strength and beauty of a character that has been his party's greatest asset for a decade. Bryan has made some tragical political mistakes; his championship of county local option may be a tactical blunder, but his course is that of a real man, a true leader. The issue that has been raised and his position on it are a justification for the millions of American citizens who have hung to Bryan through good and evil report for fifteen years.

Mr. Bryan believes that a political party should not shirk a declaration on a moral question because its discussion may lose votes. He also believes that there is such a thing as a course of intemperance, and that the proper method of abating it is by local option. The leaders of his party in the home state of Nebraska which Mr. Bryan has dominated ever since he became a national figure, do not share these views, they have refused to adopt them. He asked the county conventions to send to the State convention delegates pledged to make the county local option a plank in the State Democratic platform. This the county conventions have generally declined to do. In deliberately rejecting Mr. Bryan's advice, some of the strong opponents of local option have not shrunk from saying that they are ready to repudiate his leadership altogether rather than meddle with the temperance question.

**That Mr. Bryan has been rudely "thrown down" by his own people is very plain. Whether his views or those of the delegates of the party represent the rank and file of the Democrats of the State is unknown, but as there is to be an election in November this question will not remain long unadjusted. One of the most curious features of the Nebraska situation is that the Republican party in the State will adopt a county local option plank. In other words Mr. Bryan's friends will be fighting him. Where will Mr. Bryan fight? We think there is little doubt that he will be found with the friends of the "dry" case for a "traitor" to his party," just as Mr. Taft was a "traitor to his party" in Cincinnati. In presenting his views on the subject of local option, Mr. Bryan states the case for local option, or rather against its opponents, very neatly, when he says in the Commoner:—"If a man opposes county because he is afraid his county will go dry he confesses that he is interested in defeating the majority of his county on the subject. But suppose he says he is not afraid of his county going dry, what is his attitude toward it? It is that he is not content to have saloons in his own county, but insists upon forcing them upon counties that do not want them. Isn't this attempting too much? The man who wants a saloon near him—but not too near—merely that he may have a place to drink, ought to be content with county option. The saloon is on the retreat; it has enough to do to get a license anywhere—it will overtake its strength if it tries to go everywhere." The man who opposes county option will have to meet the question: Are you fighting for your county because you want them to compel counties to permit saloons against the will of the people? Is it self-interest or interference—what?**

Some of Mr. Bryan's critics insist that his attitude toward the question of local option is not wholly due to principle, but rather to personal pique. They say that last winter, after the Nebraska Legislature had rejected his recommendation that the initiative and referendum be adopted, he accused the liquor interests of having engineered the defeat of the proposal, and that he is now revenging himself. We cannot see anything discreditable to Mr. Bryan in this reasoning. It is plain that Mr. Bryan and the liquor interests are not a single influence, but opposing influences, in Nebraska state politics. A public man could require no better certificate of character.

Nevertheless he is very bitterly denouncing for causing a rupture in his party. Temperance reform has never shown much strength in Nebraska, which is one of the strongholds of the liquor business; but it has shown wonderful strength in the strongholds of the Democratic party in the Southern States. There Mr. Bryan's attitude on county local option will guarantee him support and the more he is sneered at and abused the greater will be the effect to draw to him his old friends in every part of the U. S. If the assault is kept up long enough it is likely to result in the fourth Presidential nomination—Mall and Empire.

Selling bread by weight is not an innovation in cities outside New York. But until now it never was the custom in this city. Bakers bake their bread in various fancy designs. Some big loaves of bread weigh less than loaves which are much smaller.

The housewife gets the worst of the bargain when bread is sold by the loaf, according to Commissioner Driscoll. He says she will get a square deal if the bread is sold on the pound basis. No matter what the design of the loaf will be she can get charged only for what the bread actually weighs.

It has long been the custom in the western towns to sell eggs by weight.

Wholesale  
100,000 ROLLS  
LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN  
WALL PAPER  
Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.  
F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA  
PHONE 51 - OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

**EGGS BY WEIGHT**  
Will be the Method in New York—New Law Will Make Sales More Just than Formerly

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The old custom of selling eggs by the dozen will no longer be tolerated in this city. In the past when a housewife sent for the grocer or the butcher and egg man for eggs it was usual to purchase a quarter's worth at a time. She still can do this but the dealer can no longer specify the number of eggs he will sell for a quarter. He must weigh them—in other words eggs will be sold by the pound.

Clement J. Driscoll, commissioner of the bureau of weights and measures, made this announcement today. The new order will apply to bread as well as eggs. The dealers in these food commodities who fall to sell their goods on the pound basis will be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100.

The authority to carry out this idea is conferred upon Commissioner Driscoll by the new ordinance which was recently passed by the board of aldermen and signed by the mayor. This ordinance states distinctly that hereafter "all commodities sold in New York city must be sold by weight."

When the ordinance was passed the aldermen never thought that such a drastic construction could be given to its provisions. But Mr. Driscoll had had the advice of the corporation counsel on the subject and he intends to enforce the ordinance.

Commissioner Driscoll said today that the great majority of wholesalers sold their eggs according to weight and that there was no reason why the retailers should not be made to do the same.

It is an established fact that a good egg weighs more than a bad egg. Then again eggs are of different sizes. In purchasing a dozen eggs the housewife is liable to receive six small eggs and six eggs of average size. There is the spot where she buys at a loss, according to Commissioner Driscoll. With the weighing system, whereby dealers must sell eggs at a stipulated price per pound, the housewife cannot be discriminated against.

Just how grocers and butter and egg dealers are to observe the new ordinance, which goes into effect immediately, was not told at the bureau of weights and measures. They will have to determine the price for which they will sell a pound of eggs. Commissioner Driscoll will send his inspectors out to see that the dealers live up to the new law.

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**RETAIL**

The result has been that the big eggs have been kept west for home consumption and the little, light eggs are shipped east to be sold by the dozen. Commissioner Driscoll's new order may bring some good sized eggs into the market.

**Qu'Appelle Resident Dead**

QU'APPELLE, Aug. 8.—The news reached here yesterday of the death of a son of William McPhee, a one-time resident of Qu'Appelle. The late Mr. McPhee left this town a short time ago on a visit to Banff in the hope of recovering his lost health. The news of his death came as a great surprise as it was understood that he was gradually getting better. The body has been shipped to Qu'Appelle and will arrive tomorrow. The funeral will take place the same day, the ceremony being conducted by the members of the Qu'Appelle lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., of which the deceased was a prominent member. Mr. McPhee originally came from Scotland to Canada and was highly respected among the townspeople.

**FRENCH DUKE SAW SIGHTS**

Was "Doing" New York's Tenderloin District

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Duc De Montpensier, uncle of the King of Portugal and brother of the French pretender, went out to see the sights tonight and he saw them. The Duke's pilot was leading him towards Hell's Kitchen, where it was promised he would savor favors he had never tasted, but it was not necessary to go so far. Half a mile south of the notorious kitchen a full blown gang fight sprang into existence, just in time for the Duke to see as much of it as he cared to view from the shelter of a protecting doorway.

When the smoke of thirty revolver shots cleared away one man lay writhing on the pavement and another limped to the nearest corner and fell. Uncertain figures could be seen burrying off with the less seriously wounded. It was all vastly interesting, the Duke voted to stay till the party broke up. So he and his guide went to the nearest police station where the two prisoners and wounded were first taken.

Preparations for an ante-mortem statement were just beginning when the more gravely wounded of the two stood up and cursed the police, "I'll tell yer nuthin'," he swore and then fell dead.

**SASKATOON FAIR**  
August 9th to 12th, 1910  
**One Way Fare**  
FOR THE ROUND TRIP  
VIA THE  
**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**  
From Stations in Saskatchewan and Alberta.  
TICKETS ON SALE  
August 8th to 11th. Return Limit August 15th, 1910.  
Full information from Local Agent or from  
R. C. FREEMAN,  
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,  
WINNIPEG, Man.

**GRENFELL CITIZEN**

Died on Sunday—B.P. Richardson Passes Away—Was Very Prominent in Church and Political Life

GRENFELL, Sask., Aug. 8.—The death occurred here this evening of Mr. Benjamin P. Richardson, who has been ill for the past five or six weeks. Mr. Richardson was one of the early settlers having been a resident here for over twenty-five years, during all of which time he had taken an active interest in matters concerning the city and surrounding district.

For a number of years he farmed a section of land and later studied law, and was called to the bar, and enjoyed a large practice, being a member of the firm of Richardson and Spaulding. He was at one time editor of the Grenfell Sun and also represented this district in the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories. At the time of his death he was one of the board of governors of Wesley college and was chosen vice-president of the new Methodist college to be erected at Regina, he having been one of the early promoters of the college.

He was also vice-president of the Saskatchewan Laymen's Association, chairman of Grenfell public school board, a member of the Board of Directors of the Grenfell Cottage Hospital and a member of Sovereign Council of R. T. of T. and of Court Prairie I.O.O.F.

He was also active in all church and moral reform movements, being a steward of the Grenfell circuit, a local preacher for over thirty years and teacher for the adult bible class. Mr. Richardson was also chosen delegate to the general conference which meets next year at Victoria.

He had just passed his fifty-third year and leaves a widow and family of three daughters and four sons to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place from the Methodist church on Thursday afternoon.

**A RAILROAD FIGHT**

Rival Companies in British Columbia Fighting For Routes

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 8.—A battle royal, involving the right of the Canadian Northern Railway to build its line on a portion of the right of way on the Canadian Pacific Railway on the shelving banks of the Fraser and Thompson river canyons, is impending. It will be fought out here before the Board of Railway Commissioners at its first sitting here on September 5. Eminent counsel have been retained by both sides.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has entered a general protest against the application of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for approval of the route of the Canadian Northern Railway at the two different points.

The first is for a seven mile section on the Thompson river and the other is for a ten mile stretch on the Fraser. In its protest to the railway board the Canadian Pacific declares that the approval of the application of the other road to infringe on its rights of way in the two disputed sections referred to will involve danger to its own line. The Canadian Northern has located its route adjacent to, but below the grade of the older line.

In its bill of particulars the Canadian Pacific states in the first place that there is not sufficient room for two parallel lines on the precipitous banks of the two rivers. It is pointed out that the building of the Canadian Northern grade will seriously menace the slopes of the other company's road and that the older company when removing rock slides will be compelled in any event to dump the rocky bolters on to the tracks of the other road, there being no other cheap method of getting rid of hundreds of tons of rock that fall at certain seasons of the year.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

**EDMONTON EXHIBITION**  
August 23 to 26, 1910  
**Reduced Fares**  
From Stations in Alberta and Saskatchewan  
VIA  
**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**  
TICKETS ON SALE  
August 20th to 28th, 1910  
RETURN LIMIT  
August 29th, 1910  
Full particulars from  
K. E. McLEOD,  
City Ticket Agent,  
Phone 971 1730, South St., Regina

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 5.—**Messrs. Langley and Green of Moose Jaw, and Prof. McGill of Dalhousie, Halifax, stole into the twin cities a day ahead of the schedule time today and are now on their way to Chicago. Refusing to register at any hotel and doing all receptions from representatives of twin cities and commercial bodies, the committee appointed by the provincial legislature of Saskatchewan, visited Minneapolis on a tour of investigation to ascertain the advisability of establishing government owned elevators in its province.

RED  
TREATMENT  
HEDY  
& Co.  
WILSON'S FLY PADS

When you want to clear your house of flies, see that you get  
**WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
Imitations are always unsatisfactory.





Wednesday, August 10, 1910

Wednesday, August 10, 1910

# ORIGIN OF SUPERSTITIONS

**Time Superstitions  
— Black Cats,  
Salt, Throwing Shoes  
Food or Bad Luck**

July 28—"The true origin is to be found in early history, and it is to explain nature and his... in the desire to profit... invite fortune, in the... evils he could not un... in the unavoidable at... to the future."

sentence, Mr. T. Sharp... explains the whole for... subject he has chosen for... "The Origin of Popu... He goes on in the... and interesting way in... track back all our old... and superstitious cus... ideas about divinatio... of all sorts to their right

give and wear engage... of his who court and... Because rings have figur... rites from remote... the old custom was... people to exchange rings... when men refused to... rings there is no in... sibly the reason is an... aversion to signs of bon... ally natural desire to... n bondage.

ly grown shy of an... custom—the kissing of... was commonly observed... ages, and it seems a... that it should be dying... ring also has a health... to this account it came... abolished in the days... rowwell, Tubal-Cain, the... idea in his mind is thus... an old treatise:—"The... ing being circular, that... without end, importh... at their mutual love and... on should roundly flow... other as in a circle, ... him, and forever." ... throw a shoe at the de... and bridegroom? Prob... the Jews of old confir... the giving of a shoe or... was a testimony in Is... do-Saxon marriages the... delivered her shoe to... m, who touched his head... his head with it—not too... hope—in token of his

believe we can trace de... of personal history... is superstition is popular... version. It goes back... and certainly the system... Take Nupomed III. He... 808, assumed the Empr... the Empire in 1868... 1852 and the fateful date... The Empress Eugenie... 826, and married to th... 53—the numerals added... case and then added... to 1870—yield again the... 69. Corresponding dates... the life of Louis Philippe

break mirrors superstit... der—it is an ill-starred... reason is simple—for... have always been used... and to break one is to... of knowing the will... When Napoleon III had... of Josephine's por... rested until a courier... patched at hot haste... her safety, so strong... sion of her death on his

re for luck. Prince Ran... used to call him, ... ties in succession the... of a black cat won... ket match for Susset... back to Egypt's sacred... in a black cat was... em in the oenotions... hes and hags.

ates. When the bees... superstitious people say... soon have to move out... The origin of the idea... from the fact that a... rely die unless the seas... to be disastrous to... er a bad season yearly... ily seek fortunes in

human superstition is... will come to any one... save a drowning man... ngers among St. Hilda... tamen of the Danube... ees. It arose from the... en a man is drowning... ad him to drown, and... ould cheat the gods of

are unlucky if you... for the first time and... to town in your pock... too brings good news... he brings the message... life to the earth... ver when we spill salt... tent in the old sacri... Greeks and Romans... t were offered to pro... of the infernal gods;... rose the idea that to... offering meant bad... salt was the symbol... If you upset the salt... ship's bonds. The old... throwing salt over... one opposed the de... picture of the Last... shown overturning... fay have given new... tion.

# LOST ON INVESTMENT

**Bold Scheme of Canadian and  
English Capitalists Goes  
Wrong—Attempt to Control  
Big Railways**

NEW YORK, August 2.—One of the boldest ventures in American financial history, and particularly in the history of American railroad building, came to grief, when they were transferred to Kuhn, Loeb and Company of this city and a syndicate headed by them, the bulk of the huge block of American railroad securities acquired in the past nine months by a British and Canadian syndicate, headed by Dr. F. S. Pearson, one of the world's best known engineers. The project was a remainder of Harriman in conception, however unlike him in execution. The men behind it, from the manner in which they carried on their operations contemplated nothing more nor less than a dominant interest in a chain of railroads extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Head of the Movement. Dr. Pearson, a Canadian, who is said to have been a professor of engineering at Tufts College, is an engineer as well known to British and Canadian financiers from the success of his operation in Spanish-American railroads as is that other Pearson, Sir Weetman, from the profit derived from tunnel building in Great Britain and this country. Dr. Pearson is not related to the other engineer of that name.

The first big venture of Dr. Pearson and his associates in this country was made in the latter part of last year. It was in the stock and bonds of the Rock Island Company, which owns the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, which in turn owns practically all of the stock of the old Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, one of the best of the grandfather lines. Dr. Pearson made an examination of the company's properties, and on his report the British and Canadian financiers, who had long followed him and profited through him, at once bought heavily of Rock Island securities. Seemingly Judge W. Moore and D. G. Reid, the men in control, were willing to sell them.

Director of Rock Island. In the early part of the year Dr. Pearson and one of his associates, Percival Farquhar, said to be an Englishman, and a man of whom little is known here, were elected directors of the Rock Island company. It was given out at the time that the syndicate represented by them had secured control of about twenty per cent of the capital stock of the company. The company has outstanding about \$30,000,000 common and \$50,000,000 preferred. The syndicate bought more heavily of the preferred than of the common, and also bought heavily of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific collateral trust bonds. So here was a tidy investment to begin with.

It was also announced at that time that Dr. Pearson and his associates were associated in harmony with Mr. Reid and Judge Moore, the other dominant person in Rock Island Company. These old Rock Island men had long cast eyes at Lehigh Valley, and presently directed Dr. Pearson's attention to that property. Dr. Pearson examined that property also, recommended it to his Canadian and British friends and got their money into it just as it was put into Rock Island. Lehigh Valley stock, which sold at low as 67 in the early part of last year soared up to 121 as a result in part of these purchases.

Here the paths of the old and new Rock Island men seem to have diverged; the other were content with the expansion they had already made; Dr. Pearson and his associates went further until, as it became known today, they had bought in companies with a stock capitalization of fully \$485,000,000 par value and controlling 19,377 miles of road extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Unparalleled Purchases. These other operations were conducted secretly. It was known and publicly announced that the syndicate had acquired heavy interests in Rock Island and Lehigh Valley; but until today did it come out that Dr. Pearson and his friends had gone further and made purchases of American railroad stocks on a scale undoubtedly never paralleled by any one group of foreign capitalists at any one time.

Lehigh Valley runs from New York to Buffalo and Rock Island from Chicago west to Denver. Here was a big gap between Buffalo and Chicago and the syndicate bought into Wabash, a good road loosely controlled by the Goulds, which connects these two cities. From Denver to the Pacific the best available route was by the Denver and Rio Grande, which owns two-thirds of the stock of the recently completed Western Pacific. But 40 per cent of the Denver and Rio Grande is owned by the Missouri Pacific, so that in order to acquire influence in Denver it was necessary also to acquire substantial influence in Missouri Pacific. From east to west the contemplated transcontinental system was then conjoined up as may be seen in the following table giving the railroads, mileage and the capital stock:

Railroad	Mileage	Capital Stock
Lehigh Valley	1,441	\$80,000,000
Wabash	2,514	53,000,000
Rock Island	8,116	40,000,000
Rock Island	8,116	90,000,000
Rock Island	8,116	50,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,377</b>	<b>\$484,000,000</b>

Common, "Preferred."  
Canadian and Englishmen associated with Dr. Pearson in his enterprise have not been known, nor would the bankers who took over the securities, or representatives of Dr. Pearson, disclose the names to the doctor himself left his New York headquarters, at 25 Broad St., for his summer home at Great Barrington, Mass., as soon as the arrangements with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were completed. In his Mexican and South American ventures there have appeared as Dr. Pearson's associates such prominent men as Sir William Van Horne and William Mackenzie.

The syndicate was called upon last week. Undoubtedly its members could have marshaled resources sufficient to meet the call, for neither Dr. Pearson nor any of his associates is considered seriously crippled, but the syndicate, as a whole, was unwilling to respond or, at least, did not respond.

# A CLEVER FORGERY

**Plan Laid to Relieve Bankers  
in Minneapolis of Much  
Money—All Banks Notified  
of Scheme**

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—A cleverly planned scheme to pass checks forged with the names of Minneapolis men, in banks of other cities, was reported to the Minneapolis banks today by Charles L. Pillsbury, consulting engineer, 806-11 Metropolitan Life Building, who was one of the intended victims. As part of the plan the bankers say, one of the swindlers, was to pose in St. Louis as Charles S. Albert, attorney, with offices at 1006 Metropolitan Life Building. The men behind the plot are thought to have become alarmed, and Minneapolis men think the scheme will fail.

The first notice of the intended swindle came to Pillsbury today when he opened his mail. There was a letter addressed to Charles S. Albert, at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. It was signed with a forgery of Mr. Pillsbury's own name, and on the return line of the envelope was Pillsbury's name also.

With the letter was a check for \$200 on specially printed paper. A printed letter head also bore Mr. Pillsbury's name, but neither checks nor letter were like those he uses. The letter told Mr. Albert to go at once to Kansas City, that it was important to be there by July 12. "Enclosed you will find \$200 expense money," the letter read. The letter had not been called for.

Pillsbury at once reported the matter to G. E. Naegle, president of the German American bank where he was doing business. The forged check was made out on the First National bank. Naegle at once suggested a plan to carry on an extensive forgery game, the letter was to be used as an identification. He notified the local banks and called up the clearing house to see if any checks of any kind had gone through. Learning that they had not notified the banking people of St. Louis and Kansas City to look out for checks of the same kind. The forgery on the letter and check bears a close resemblance to Pillsbury's signature, though Naegle does not consider it a good signature. The printed form, he says, indicates that the men planned a big business and are acquainted in Minneapolis.

Less Costly Coronation. LONDON, Aug. 5.—King George's coronation, which has been fixed by royal proclamation for some date in June next year, will be a simpler affair than that of King Edward. Not that it will be shorn of any of the gorgeous ceremonial, but the coronation will be carried out by no more than eight years ago (and not at a distance of 65 years as in the case of King Edward) will obviate a great deal of the research and discussion as to procedure. The records of a coronation performed under modern conditions are, so to speak, ready to hand.

For the same reason there will be no "court of claims" constituted in connection with the crowning of King George V. The questions as to who has the right to carry the golden apsur of the sword of state, etc., will not arise, because they were settled in 1902, and in most cases the noble men who performed the various honorable tasks for King Edward will do so for his son.

The Duke of Norfolk as earl marshal will again be the general director of the arrangements, and his task will be considerably lighter than it was before.

Finally it is highly improbable that such a disaster as the king's grave illness on the eve of his coronation will occur again.

The coronation of 1902, it will be remembered, was postponed from a date at the end of June to one in August, while King Edward lay recovering from appendicitis and a dangerous operation.

Big Battleship. LONDON, Aug. 6.—The armored cruiser Lion, the largest, fastest and the most powerful cruiser in the world was launched at the dockyard at Devonport this evening. The keel of the giant cruiser was laid on Nov. 20.

Though the usual secrecy with regard to the design was at first maintained, it is now known that the cruiser gun is 700 feet of deck will carry eight guns of 15½ in. calibre, throwing projectiles of 1250 pounds. They will be mounted in four barbettes, all on the centre line of the ship. The cruiser will have a displacement when completed of 26,350 tons and will be driven by turbine engines of 70,000 h. p., giving her an expected speed of 28 knots. Her superiority over her predecessor in the battleship class is shown by the comparison of her 70,000 horse power with the earlier maximum of 45,000.

# INFANT FEEDING

**Hundreds of thousands of babies die annually from diseases that are the direct result of improper feeding, and most of these deaths are absolutely preventable, which fact places the responsibility upon the parents and the others caring for such children, whether in the home of the rich or the poor, or in the various institutions maintained for the care of foundlings, etc.**

Parents take extraordinary precautions to prevent a baby from "catching a cold" or "getting a fall" but of how much greater importance is to build up a good healthy constitution instead of a weak puny child that is apt to give up its life in the first battle with any one of the diseases that surely follow improper feeding on the advent of hot weather.

Several factors, besides improper food, produce conditions that result in sickness and often the death of babies, during the hot weather especially, are overfeeding, over-dressing, the lack of cleanliness, fresh air, and proper care, which are fundamentals in infant feeding.

A very essential element in the success of feeding infants is to know what not to do, as:

1: Do not give the baby impure milk—Feed no milk that is dirty, sour, or that is impure in color, taste, smell or has a disagreeable odor, or that is given at an abnormal time, or that is poor in quality. Therefore, watch the condition of the milk, the way in which it is delivered, and the cleanliness of the people that are handling the milk. The condition of the milk depends not only on the condition of the cows, stables, facilities for handling at the dairy, rapidly of method of delivering, but also upon those who receive it at home. Wholesome milk from healthy cows should be received in sterile receptacles, immediately cooled and kept cool until delivered, and thereafter until used, to be most acceptable for infant feeding. Of course it must be fed warm, and properly prepared. The feeding bottles and nipples must be sterilized each time after being used, and the nipples should be left in a saturated solution of boric acid when not in use.

2: Do not use milk from cows that are fed on "wet mair" as their milk contains an undesirable excess of peptonizing and putrefactive organisms, thus favoring putrefaction and changes instead of souring, and no amount of pasteurizing will make such milk wholesome, since the toxins, or poisons, produced are not affected by heat. This milk causes marasmus, diarrhoea, dysentery and even chronic ptomaine poisoning. If the only cow's milk obtainable is questionable, be sure to pasteurize it before feeding.

This is easily done as follows: Set a pan of cold water on the stove, and put the vessel containing the baby's milk, as soon as possible, into this pan, and just as the water comes to a boil take it off and add about half a teaspoonful of baking soda to a quart of milk, and then let it stand for 20 minutes, when it should be cooled rapidly. If the milk was in good condition when received it should now keep for 24 hours or more even in hot weather, providing it is kept in a close covered vessel or fruit jar, which should be scalded just before using and put in a cool place.

Raw milk or pasteurized milk must be kept as cold as possible without freezing to prevent the rapid growth of micro-organisms (bugs) which exist in good fresh clean milk in numbers from 1000 to 3000 in every drop of the milk. The rapid cooling prevents undesirable chemical changes due to the prolonged heat, which changes make the food harder to digest, and being kept cold prevents diarrhoea, and other intestinal diseases due to growth and development of bacteria.

3: Do not overfeed. The baby should be put on the breast, or fed regularly every two hours for the first month, and every three hours for the second and third months, and every four hours thereafter, with only one nursing or feeding between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Each nursing to last from ten to fifteen minutes. The baby should not be fed every time it cries. Keep the breast clean by wiping each nursing with mild boric acid solution.

During infancy gastro-intestinal disorders may result from, overfeeding even with the administration of a well balanced food, i.e. proper proportion of proteins, fats and starches, as well as with food containing too much of any one of the food constituents. As a rule one and a half ounces of food—mother's milk or proper artificial food—to every pound of body weight for each 24 hours is sufficient for the average child.

4: Do not give improper food. Many infants die each year by being fed at the table a little bit of this or that, as a teaspoonful or two of tea or coffee, a morsel of potato, bread, rice, soup, gravy, cakes, pastries, saucers, beer, bananas, even pickles and sausages or other solid food or alcoholic drinks "just because the baby likes them and cries for them." The infants might just as well be fed poisons. Such deaths are said to be from dysentery, cholera infantum, summer complaint, teething, convulsions or brain fever, but the real cause is overfeeding, because all improper foods are unacceptable, therefore such foods constitute a form of overfeeding, most dangerous to the baby.

Mother's milk is the best food until the child begins to cut its teeth, 6 to 8 months, and before this no solid food of any kind should be given. Do not give anything but breast milk, if any other is available, except cooled boiled water in moderate quantity between each feeding.

# MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 4.—What happened in the private office of U. S. Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, at Washington at noon last May 6, formed the basis of sensational and startling charges, involving the names of Vice-President, Sherman, Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Congressman B. S. McGuire of Oklahoma, and others, in the hearing before a special congressional investigation committee here today. During thirty or forty minutes of a conference held in that office Senator Gore testified to the effect that he was approached by Jacob L. Homan, former chairman of the Oklahoma Territorial Republican Committee, and also former chairman of the Oklahoma State Republican Committee, and that he was offered a bribe of \$25,000 or \$50,000 to remove certain legislation pending in congress so that \$3,000,000 might be paid to J. F. McMurray, an attorney of McAlester, of Oklahoma and his associates. The money was to represent "attorneys' fees" of ten per cent of \$30,000,000 which was to be obtained from any syndicate for 450,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands now owned by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in this state.

Vice-President Sherman was mentioned by Mr. Homan, Senator Gore testified to being interested in the land deal to the extent of favoring the approval by congress of what are now known as the McMurray contracts with the Indians.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Aug. 6.—Not only Jake L. Hammond, but J. F. McMurray, were named as would-be benefactors in the investigation of the \$30,000,000 Oklahoma Indian land deal, before the special congressional committee today. McMurray is the holder of contracts with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to promote which in Congress Senator Thomas Gore charged he was offered a bribe. D. C. McCurtain, a Choctaw Indian, and a delegate to Washington for his tribe, also charged that McMurray in 1908 offered him a bribe of \$30,000 to withdraw his opposition to the old tribal McMurray contracts which subsequently were disapproved by President Rivet.

Green McCurtain, chief of 18,000 Choctaws, a veteran Indian of 62 years, then took the stand and told the committee that one George W. Scott, whom he believed acted in the interviews for McMurray, had offered him one fourth of the "profits" to be realized from the land deal, provided he induced the tribe to withdraw all opposition to the new contracts held by McMurray, which are the cause of the present investigation. The amount of the bribe mentioned by D. C. McCurtain, who is the son of the chief, is the same as that which Senator Gore alleges was offered to him on May 6th last by Jake Hammond to put the pending contracts through, which according to Senator Gore, would result in the selling of 450,000 acres of coal, asphalt and timber lands owned by the Indians to a New York syndicate on the basis that would give McMurray and his associates an "attorneys' fee" of ten per cent of the three million dollars.

The presentation of the charges against McMurray followed another day of sensational testimony, during which Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas and Congressman B. S. McGuire of Oklahoma appeared on the stand to refute statements that they were interested in the deal.

John D. Rockefeller was arrested for scorching in Cleveland last week. There is now trouble in Portugal and may lead to a rupture with the Vatican.

# WOMAN'S MILK

It is important to know the quantity of food that should be fed at one time to prevent over-feeding with its resultant regurgitation (vomiting) of the excess of food or the ensuing intestinal disorders that follow such stuffing. An infant's stomach at birth holds only about one ounce (8 teaspoonfuls) and only one and a half ounces at the end of two weeks, and two ounces at the end of a month, hence each feeding must not exceed the ordinary capacity of the stomach, and one ounce may be gradually added monthly until the child is eight to ten months of age.

Feeding Table.  
First week, feed every two hours, 10 feedings in 24 hours; 1 oz. each feeding; 10 ounces in 24 hours.  
A.M. 4-8-10-12.  
P.M. 2-4-6-8-10.

Second month: feed every three hours; 7 feedings in 24 hours; 3 to 4 ounces and 18 to 24 ounces in 24 hours.  
A.M. 6-9-12.  
P.M. 3-6-9; once during the night.  
Third month: every three hours; 7 feedings in 24 hours; 3 to 4 ounces and 18 to 24 ounces in 24 hours.  
Fourth month: every four hours; 6 feedings in 24 hours; 4 to 5 ounces at a feeding; 24 to 30 ounces in 24 hours.  
5-10-2-6-10. Once during night.  
Five and six months: every four hours; 5 feedings in 24 hours; 6 to 7 ounces; and 36 to 42 ounces in 24 hours.  
6-10-2-6-10; once during the night if desired.  
Seven and eight months; every 4 hours; 5 feedings in 24 hours; 8 to 9 ounces and 40 to 50 ounces in 24 hours.  
6-10-2-6-10.

If it is impossible to obtain a wet nurse or if it is inadvisable to try mixed feeding, then the modification of a cow's milk is the best and most convenient method, but we must understand the differences between cow's milk and mother's milk to be able to modify the cow's milk, which simply means making it like the breast-milk.

Holt's table showing the composition of:

	Woman's Milk	Cow's Milk	Milk-Average
Fat	4.00	3.50	4.00
Sugar	7.00	4.30	7.00
Proteid	1.50	4.00	1.50
Salts	.20	.70	.20
Water	87.30	87.50	100.00

The chief elements to change are the sugar, proteins and salts. Proper dilution of cow's milk practically corrects the proteins and salts, but this reduces the sugar and fat so that these ingredients must be added. The addition of separator cream is the most accurate method of obtaining the proper proportion of fat, and milk sugar, may be purchased at any drug store, and this form only should be used for at least the first six months of life, but after that the ordinary granulated sugar may be used. The cane sugar is sweeter, but is indigestible during early life. The milk sugar should be dissolved in boiling water, and strained or filtered, if solution is not clear.

If separator cream (16 per cent) is used, the new born or a sick child should have very diluted feedings, and to have the feedings uniform it is best to have a quantity made up for 24 hours and place in the amount for each feeding in separate bottles, scalded or sterilized, and then put in a cool receptacle until needed.

The following mixture will suffice for the first month of life or for a few days following the change from breast to artificial feeding:

Ounces	
Cream	1
Milk	3
Lime Water (or Baking soda 1/4 teaspoonful)	1
Milk Sugar	1
Water boiled and cooled	15

For successful artificial feeding the food must contain the same constituents as breast-milk, and they must be in the same proportion, and of similar chemical composition and similar reaction to the baby's digestive fluids. This emphasizes the fact that substances not found in woman's milk should not be used in the preparation of the artificial foods.

One half of this amount for the first few days; then three-fourths and finally nearly the entire quantity. If the milk is questionable the food should be pasteurized as soon as prepared and then quickly cooled. Cream, a quarter to half an ounce, and milk, one and a half to three oz., should be added each month to this quantity, provided the child thrives, and the total quantity of food should be gradually increased at each feeding from month to month, as stated in the table.

Without separator cream the best method is to fill a quart milk bottle with the milk and let it stand for six hours, and use the upper fourth,—which should be obtained by syphoning of the lower three fourths. Then use the desired number of ounces of this top milk, in place of the milk and cream specified in the above formula and increase each month in the same proportions.

It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules, but under feeding is better at first, with a gradual increase in the strength of the food mixture, as long as the infant gains in weight (4 to 9 ounces a week), does not vomit its food or have colic, and the bowel motions are normal in frequency and character—not sur, no curds, or clayey or greenish color especially.

Mixed feeding may benefit the child about the eighth or ninth month, provided proper food is given, as:

- (1) "Pap"—stale bread soaked in boiling water and cooked with cow's milk for a few minutes.
- (2) Clear vegetable soup strained, with a little toasted bread.
- (3) Gruels well cooked and served with cow's milk.
- (4) Barley or rice or oatmeal water may be used somewhat earlier, but conditions that develop and indicate a change in feeding is desirable should be a warning to obtain the advice of a physician before the child's stomach and intestines are too severely tried by inappropriate food, and irregular feedings. It is often beneficial to use barley water instead of plain water after the baby is two or three months old. This is made by putting two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley in a quart of water, adding water from time to time, so that there is one quart at the end, strain through a cloth and add a pinch of salt and also sweeten.
- (5) Clear orange juice, a teaspoonful or two should be given every morning after the eighth to the tenth month.
- (6) Pure beef juice expressed from "rare" broiled steak may be given daily to the extent of one or two teaspoonfuls after the tenth or the eleventh month.
- (7) Yolk of egg may be added to rice, barley or tapioca, broths after the tenth or eleventh month.

The feeding apparatus should consist simply of a plain long eight ounce "feeding bottle" and a cone-shaped soft rubber nipple that will fit tightly over the mouth of the bottle. Fancy bottles and nipples attached to long rubber tubes and corks should be severely condemned, because proper cleansing or sterilization is impossible.

Weaning should follow a gradual change from the fluid diet to a somewhat more solid food after the appearance of the first scissars usually the seventh to eighth month, and changing to artificial feeding should be a slow process, and regulated by the age, weight and health of the baby. Avoid weaning during the hot weather if possible. At the ninth or tenth month when nursing is discontinued, the food (cow's milk) must be diluted with one-third or one-half boiled water, and then made stronger until the whole milk is taken.

Additional food as mentioned above is required by the child for proper growth and development.

# MAY NOT CONTEST

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—Ontario Liberals have not yet decided to put up a fight in the bye-election in South Weylington, rendered necessary by the resignation of Joseph Downey.

Minar's Ointment Lumberman's Friend.

ONE GRADE  
ONE PRICE  
ONE PROFIT

Factory Branch  
SCARTH STREET  
REGINA, SASK.

The advertisement for Mason & Risch Pianos features a large illustration of a piano and a smaller illustration of a factory building. The text is arranged around the piano, with 'Mason & Risch Pianos' in large letters at the top. Below the piano, it says 'SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME'. At the bottom, it reads 'Factory Branch SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.' and 'ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT'.

**Local and General**

Major-General Baden-Powell passed through Regina yesterday.

The Regina Clearing House figures for the week ended yesterday totalled \$987,038.

A. M. Fenwick left on Sunday for the coast to recuperate after his serious illness.

The Union Bank of Canada has opened new branches at Webb and Luskland, Sask.

Prominent C. N. R. officials have stated to Mayor Williams that they intend to spend a million dollars on Regina terminals.

Henry Worth, charged with brutal ly assaulting his wife, was sentenced by Magistrate Trant last week to 12 months with hard labor.

Miss Jennie Draper, a nurse at the Grey Nun's Hospital, died last week. Her home was at Grand Coulee, where the remains were taken for interment.

Georgie Scott was found at the Fair Grounds masquerading as a stable boy and was locked up by the police. Her companions, all from Saskatoon, were fined \$8.50 each.

While visiting the fair, the son of Archie McLean was struck by a stray bullet from the shooting gallery and will probably lose the sight of one of his eyes.

Two cases of small pox have appeared in the city. The disease is of a mild type and as every precaution has been taken, there is little danger of infection.

On Monday evening A. S. Keszi ely, a prominent Hungarian artist, who is visiting Western Canada, addressed the Regina Society of Art, Literature and Science.

For the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition, August 23 to 26, 1910, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will have in effect special fares. For full particulars as to fares, limits, etc., apply to nearest Canadian Pacific ticket agent.

The orders for the necessary ties and rails to lay the street railway track along the portion of the route where paving is to be put down have been placed by the city commissioners, the total amount involved by the orders being \$7,581.

A message from Katewa Lakes yesterday conveyed the sad news of the death of Warren McCra, eldest son of P. McCra, Jr., president of the Regina Board of Trade. Warren had been an invalid for some years and was recently removed to the Lakes in hope of benefitting his health.

At the recent graduating exercises of the Cochrane Memorial Training School for Nurses in New York, Miss Clara Meta Fraser, took first honor out of a large class. Miss Fraser is a daughter of Mr. A. J. Fraser of Ottawa, a former resident of Regina, where he was for a time Dominion Lands Agent.

A movement is on foot to have L. T. McDonald, secretary of the Regina Exhibition and R. J. Burdett, secretary of the Board of Trade, take an exhibit from Regina to the Toronto Exhibition which is being held shortly. Besides the samples of grain that are grown in this district it is proposed to send a large quantity of advertising literature to the east for distribution. The scheme will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Board of Trade.

An interesting event took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Department of Municipal Affairs. At the close of the day a presentation of a beautiful metal ring and travelling bag was made to Miss Ida A. Struthers, a member of the staff, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., who is leaving shortly for Vancouver. An address expressive of appreciation of Miss Struthers and regret for her departure, and good wishes for the future was read by Mr. J. N. Bayne, deputy minister of Municipal Affairs, after which the presentation was made by Miss Rennie.

The prize awarded by the Petrie Manufacturing Co. Ltd. at the provincial fair for the best 10 pounds of Magnet Cream Separator butter in one pound rolls or prints was won by Joseph Ogilvie of Regina. By the terms of the competition the butter is to become the property of the Petrie Company, who give it to the family in Regina with the largest number of children. The company is desirous of disposing of this butter without delay according to the conditions and claimants to the honor of having the largest family should file applications at once.

For distributing birthday honors, His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon Assistant Commissioner McIlreath of the Regina division of the R. N. W. M. P., a companionship of the Imperial Service order, which is bestowed in recognition of faithful service. The order, which was instituted by the late King at the time of his coronation, numbers in its membership only two hundred and seventy five in the entire British empire. Qualification for this honor consists of twenty five years faithful service in a healthy colony or sixteen in an unhealthy one. Assistant Commissioner McIlreath, who is now entitled to write I.S.O. after his name, has served forty years.

A few days ago L. Morris, optician of this city, left for a visit to London, Ont., his object being to endeavor to arrange for the holding of the annual assembly of the Sovereign Grand Priory of Canada in Regina next year. The Grand Priory is at present in session in London, and Mr. Morris will make strong representations for having its next meeting in this city. As far as can be ascertained only two invitations have been submitted for next year, one from Regina and the other from Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Morris is acting as the mouth-piece of Wascana Preceptory, No. 51 of Regina and strong hopes are entertained of his being able to pull the convention here during the holding of the Dominion Fair.

The annual meeting of the Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan was held on Wednesday and the following officers were elected:

President: Dr. J. A. Armstrong, Regina; vice-president, Dr. J. P. Creamer, Qu'Appelle; registrar, Dr. J. J. Murison, Arcola; board of examiners, Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Regina, Dr. Murison, Regina.

Dr. Creamer, Qu'Appelle; Fyfe, Regina and King, Carlyle, were re-elected for one year as members of the council.

The following veterinarians sat for the examination for the provincial license before the board of examiners consisting of Drs. A. G. Hopkins, chairman; J. P. Creamer and J. J. Murison; viz., Messrs. Pedden, Saskatoon; Schuman, Wilkie; Collins, Cowan, Kindersley; Brown, Outlook; Gordon, Fillmore; De Long, Bunsen; Hall Yellow Grass; and Cass, Saltcoats.

The question of the condition of the city water was the chief subject of discussion Monday evening at the meeting of the waterworks committee, presided over by Ald. Brown.

Commissioner McPherson stated that on Friday last he had a consultation with Mr. Aird Murray, provincial sanitary engineer, who undertook to have tests made of samples of water taken at the springs, the compensating basin and at points in the city. The result of these tests, Mr. McPherson remarked, showed that the water was all right from the springs down to the power house, at which point a certain deterioration was noticed to take place. The basin at the power house was accordingly pumped out, when it was found that a fungus growth existed which, while not injurious, imparted an unpleasant taste to the water. The basin yesterday was thoroughly washed out and treated with chloride of lime and the mains thoroughly flushed, with it is believed, the result that a marked improvement in the condition of the water compared with that that prevailed during the past few months.

Mr. McPherson explained that according to experts he had questioned on the matter, the growth in question was encouraged through the using of the basin for condensing purposes in connection with the power house plant and that he would recommend that as soon as the new pipe line was completed from the power house basin be cut off from the city mains and used for condensing purposes only. The large main and the half-way compensating basin would, he thought provide an ample supply and reserve for fire and all other purposes. Asked as to the rate of progress being made with the new water main from the springs to the city, the Commissioner stated that it was now being laid at the rate of 500 feet per day, and that four or five weeks would probably see the work completed.

Hon. Mr. Oliver Home  
EDMONTON, Aug. 5.—After the fastest trip on record Hon. Frank Oliver has reached Edmonton, making an 8,000-mile journey overland to Dawson City and back again by the Coast. He has been on his holidays more than two months. Hon. Mr. Oliver left Edmonton on June 3rd, and travelling in turn by stage, canoe, boat and on foot, reached Dawson City on July 19.  
Hon. Mr. Oliver made the trip in order to find out the resources of the north country, so as to be in a position to speak authoritatively on its claims for development. He found that the country possessed a good deal of natural wealth, and that the poor hinterland did not seem to have definite horizons. Crops were good in the Peace River country and the garden produce was found as far north as Cape Good Hope.

To Stop Investigation.  
MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The investigation into the affairs of the Emancipators, an alleged French Masonic organization, came to an abrupt interruption today when a writ of injunction was presented before Mr. Justice Fortin in Practice court asking that the present investigation be stopped.

The petitioner is Mr. Joseph Fortier, manufacturing stationer of this city, and a member of the Emancipation lodge. Through his attorney Mr. Fortier alleges that the city had no right to go into a general investigation of the affairs of the lodge; that he suffered on account of the manner in which the committee had acted, and that the whole procedure was illegal, wrong and ultra vires.  
The city may have a right to inquire into whatever complicity its two servants, Laberge and Grandchamps had in the alleged plot but it cannot drag others into the enquiry.

# SEMI-ANNUAL CLEAN SWEEP SALE

## A Clearance of WOMEN'S DRESSES

OUR Aim is to clear out every Colored Dress in stock before Noon on Tuesday. To do this we have put them into two groups and the prices we have marked them is away below the manufacturer's cost.

### GROUP 1

15 Only Dresses of Linen and Repp, made up in several different styles in colors of pale blue, dark blue, mauve and natural linen, trimmed with net yokes, strappling of self and pearl buttons. Regular price \$11.  
On Sale Tuesday ..... 5.00

### GROUP 2

25 Only Handsome Dresses in Gingham and Linen, made up in five different new and attractive styles, checks, stripes and plain cloths. Regular prices \$5.00 to \$8.00.  
On Sale ..... \$2.95

## An Exceptional Value in Panama Skirts

JUST ARRIVED—NEW FALL GOODS.

A handsome line of all wool panama skirts in black, blue and green, made up in a very pleasing style, with pleated pannels and tabs.  
These skirts are worth a great deal more than this special price ..... \$4.25

## PRINCESS SLIPS FURTHER REDUCED

Handsome Princess Slips of fine lawn, trimmed with tucks and lace. Regular price was \$3.75.  
Special ..... \$1.95

## An End of Season Clearance of Whitewear



Most Women have use at this time of the year for an extra set of Lingerie and this August opportunity makes it possible to get all you want at saving prices. Just a hint of what is here.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS—Dainty, lacy and stylish, all our best stock, with a special buy added for variety.  
Regular 95c Underskirts for ..... 65c  
Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 Underskirts for ..... 75c  
Regular \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 Underskirts for ..... \$1.25

GORSET COVERS—Lace and Ribbon Trimmed.  
Regular 65c Corset Covers for ..... 45c  
Regular 75c Corset Covers for ..... 50c  
NIGHT DRESSES—Good, long Gowns with lots of fullness  
Regular 85c Nightgowns for ..... 65c  
Regular \$1.25 Nightgowns for ..... 75c  
Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 Nightgowns for ..... \$1.00

LADIES' DRAWERS; umbrella style; open and closed; Lace and Filly Trimmed.  
Regular 65c Drawers for ..... 45c  
Regular 85c Drawers for ..... 65c  
Regular \$1.00 and \$1.75 Drawers for ..... \$1.00  
Regular \$2.00 Drawers ..... \$1.35

## Big Values Every Day Prove Out the Savings

### \$25 and \$30 20th Century Suits for \$17.95

\$25 and \$30 20th Century Suits for \$17.95. We do not need to tell you of the excellent qualities of these suits. They have all the good points and the fine finish good clothes should have, and an opportunity like this should not be overlooked. We clear all \$25 to \$30 suits for this big sale at ..... \$17.95

### \$18, \$20 and \$25 Suits at \$13.95

Best material expert tailoring and splendid service in these suits. The best value in the West at their regular price. Clean Sweep Price ..... \$13.95

### \$10, \$12 and \$15 Suits for \$7.95

Good Serviceable Garments, full of style, fit and good wear. Made to sell at \$12 and \$15, but cleared by the Clean Sweep Broom at ..... \$7.95

### A Limited Number of Suits at \$5.95

Suits that regularly sell at \$8 and \$10—just the thing for every day wear, strongly sewn, cut with good style and finished right. The Clean Sweep Clears them out at ..... \$5.95

## Special Value in Men's Half Hose

A clean sweep of all our Summer Stock—with several important specially bought lots added.

Fancy Lisle Half Hose, values to 75c. Clean Sweep Sale 35c, 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Fancy Silk Mixed Cashmere Half Hose, regular 50c and 60. Sale Price 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Fancy Cotton and Lisle Half Hose, regular 40c per pair; Sale price 25c, 4 pairs for \$1.00.

Men's Plain Black Cashmere Hose, regular 50c and 60c. Sale price 35c, 3 pairs for \$1.

Men's Plain Black Cashmere Hose, regular 25c. Sale Price 20c, 3 pairs for 50c.

## Swish Goes the Broom Out Goes the Neckwear

An Opportunity you can't afford to miss. Lay in a stock for fall and winter use at these prices and save money.

Fine 50c, 60c and 75c Ties for 35c, 3 Ties for \$1.00

Fine Silk Four-in-Hands in a swell assortment of colors and patterns. Many reversible, some with the Slide-Easy patent band, all up to the minute in style and appearance. Clean Sweep price—

25c and 35c Silk Ties, 2 for 25c

As fine an assortment as you ever saw. Good serviceable silk, neat patterns and colors, and all regularly sold at 25c and 35c.

60c to 85c Linen Hats Cleared at 45c.

## Reductions in Men's Shirts

THAT WILL SWEEP THEM OUT

Every shirt made and finished right. Every pattern and shade wearable, and in every instance the value is big.

### Men's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Shirts for 95c

Men's High Grade Shirts, a complete range of all this season's most popular styles and colorings in all sizes, 14 and 18. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 Shirts to be swept out at 95c.

### Men's \$1.00 and \$1.25 Shirts for 75c

Men's Fine Shirts in Neat Stripes and Fancy Designs—good serviceable colors and materials. A clearance of odd lines that should be swept away quickly at 75c.

THIS SALE IS ALREADY AN ACCEPTED SUCCESS

## August Clearance Sale of Housefurnishings

STARTS with a whirl today. This is going to be a record breaker for bargains—real Economies. A number of special purchases which came at an opportune time have been added, and altogether you will find big savings.

From day to day we will give special inducements, but the principal lines reduced will remain at the same special price until entirely sold out.

Following is a list of some of the interesting lines for this week's selling:

SCOTCH NET ECRU CURTAINS  
Special Purchase Just Put in Stock.  
Worth regularly \$2.00; sale price ..... 1.50  
Worth regularly \$3.00; sale price ..... 2.50  
Worth regularly \$4.50; sale price ..... 3.90  
Worth regularly \$5.00; sale price ..... 4.35  
Worth regularly \$6.00; sale price ..... 4.95  
Worth regularly \$7.50; sale price ..... 6.25  
Worth regularly \$10.00; sale price ..... 7.65  
Worth regularly \$12.50; sale price ..... 9.90

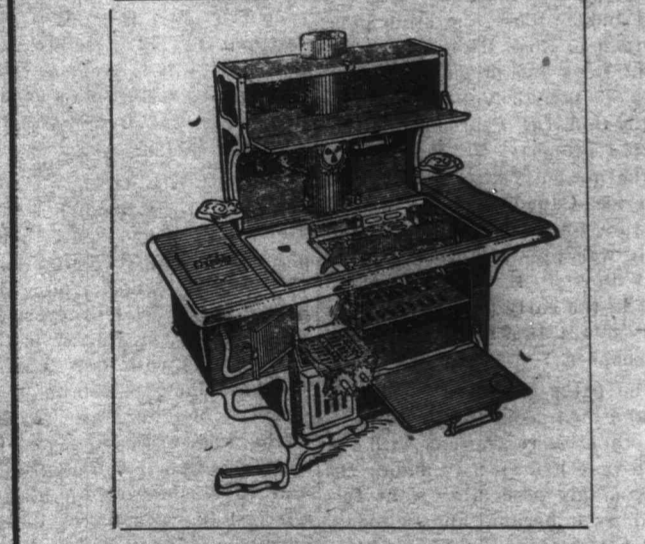
SCOTCH ECRU NETS.  
Worth regularly 40c. for ..... 25c  
Worth regularly 50c. for ..... 35c  
Worth regularly 65c. for ..... 45c  
Worth regularly 75c. for ..... 55c  
Worth regularly \$1.25 for ..... 90c

SMALL HEARTH RUGS  
Regular \$3.45 Axminster for ..... 2.45  
Regular \$3.45 Reversible for ..... 2.65  
Regular \$4.50 Axminster for ..... 3.95  
Regular \$6.00 Wilton for ..... 4.35

INLAIN LINOLEUM  
Did you ever stop and think was an inlaid linoleum is in comparison to a printed cloth? During this sale we are going to sell Nairn's inlaid at very little more than you can buy printed goods. Choice of about 20 patterns, per running yard, two yards wide ..... \$1.75

ROOM SIZED SQUARES  
We have such a large stock of Room Sized Squares at Special Prices for this sale. Space will not permit even to touch the various lines, but we would say that should you need or know that you are going to need New Squares in any quality, do not allow this sale to go on any farther without giving us an opportunity to show you what we have. It is to your benefit; it will pay you.

## "The New Chancellor" Oxford Range



NOTE THESE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES.

Large, roomy warming closet with drop door; when down will act as shelf to rest dishes on.

The dividing strip on top of oven ensures an even fire travel over front as well as back of oven; also expanding metal and asbestos on top and down sides. These points prove why it bakes best.

Grates pull right out and can be quickly adapted to coal or wood use without disturbing linings; fitted with new reversible grate. Round cornered fire box that prevents clogging of ashes.

Feet on base; thus easy to clean. Large broiling top. A slight turn of the crank and the front section is lifted at an angle. It is noiseless in action and easy to operate.

Price complete with Reservoir and Warming Closet \$58.00

### OTHER RANGES IN STOCK

Gurney Quick Meal, complete with Warming Closet and either waterfront or reservoir ..... \$45.00  
Malleable Steel Range ..... \$75.00  
Joy Malleable Steel Range ..... \$75.00

# The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store

Vol. 12, ROOST

New York Down E... Declares

NEW YORK Roosevelt me old guard of New York a feat decisiv party in stat by a vote of commend for the state con Saratoga on Vice-President was selected second defea guard, the ref Salustia's re direct prima Roosevelt es With his harmony wi state receive as soon as news he issu he enrolled i so far as th tion goes. political sta and those w oed that he an open fig statement fo who the v ed me if I v of temporary convention, I if they were attitude, they speech would help if the d right kind o progressive would hurt of a man r right kind t

Although not necessary will not be convention. Beside who did deliver the state o tion of Mr. served notie his support would give in the in September, the strugg tion and th will be car the state an be at the pr Roosevelt o the con ment lent I vell's defeat definitely.

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