

The West.

COME AND SEE US

Give Us a Trial.
We Think you will do Your
Trading Here

C. H. GORDON & CO.

Vol. 12 No. 23

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1908

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR

NEWS

Furs

In the Elaborate
and comprehensive
and Fur Accessories
obtained in Fur Dept.



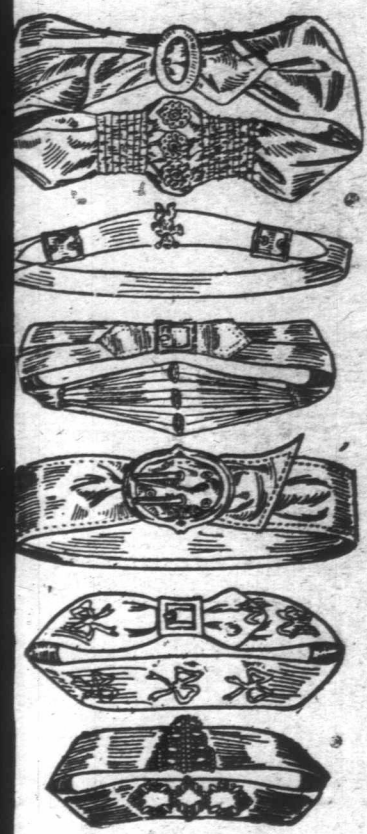
Variety

Values in
PAPER



ECIALS

3.30 In the Dry Goods
Department



g Co.
LIMITED

Our Stock of Two Piece
Suits, New Hats and New
Spring Shoes are all in Stock.
Have a Look Through.

C. H. GORDON & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Farm Lands and City Property

FIRE INSURANCE—We represent some of the oldest, largest and wealthiest Fire Insurance Companies in the World, and their rates are no higher than those charged by the "weak ones."

FOR SALE
FARM LANDS CITY PROPERTY PLATE GLASS INSURANCE
HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BONDS

P. McARA, Jr.
1837 South Railway Street Phone 118

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorized \$10,000,000
Capital Paid Up \$4,925,000
Reserve \$4,925,000

D. E. WILKIE, President
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AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 11 Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCES OF
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA
QUEBEC, ONTARIO, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Farming and general business transacted.

Savings Bank Department—Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit and credited quarterly.

REGINA BRANCH
J. A. WETMORE, MANAGER.

FARMERS!

Bring your BUTTER, EGGS,
CHICKENS, PORK AND
BEEF HERE.

We Pay the Highest Cash Prices

The Star Provision
Co. Ltd.

11th Ave. Darke Block
Groceries, Meats, Bread
and Pastry

School Opening

Every Want Supplied
For Every Pupil For Every Student

Text Books
Blank Books
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Public School High School Normal School

Canada Drug & Book Co.

July Watch Sale

DURING the month of July we will
sell WATCHES AT REDUCED
PRICES. When you come to the

REGINA EXHIBITION
See Our Watches

Watches Repaired Same Day They Are Left

M. G. HOWE, Jeweller and Graduate Optician, Regina

Threshers!

If you want good
SUPPLIES
for this season's work—call on us.

If you buy here you always have the best.

Armstrong, Smyth & Dowswell
Limited

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

Union Men Parade at Moose
Jaw--Lacrosse Match for
Chipman Cup Won by Regina
Boys.

Labor Day was quietly spent in the Capital this year. The only excitement throughout the day was the lacrosse match for the Chipman Cup, which took place in the afternoon at railway park between the Regina team and the team from Rapid City, Manitoba. The game was a fairly good exhibition but the visitors were outclassed. The score was 14 to 5 in favor of the local team.

The great labor celebration this year was at Moose Jaw and the majority of the union men from Regina went up to that city to take part. A special train carrying about 200 union men and their friends left the city shortly after eight o'clock. Shortly after the arrival of the train the parade was organized and started. The order of unions was as follows:

Regina city band, Typographical Union, Bricklayers, Amalgamated Carpenters, Plumbers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Painters, Stonecutters Electrical Workers, Lathers, Steam Engineers, Teamsters, Moose Jaw Band, Musicians, Maintenance of Way Typographical, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Fire Brigade, Amalgamated Carpenters, Barbers, Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Bricklayers.

The prize for the best turn out was awarded by Mayor Bogue, the judge, to the Moose Jaw Railway Carmen, and the second prize to the Moose Jaw Typographical.

In the afternoon a program of athletic events were pulled off at Crescent park, and the events were witnessed by a large crowd.

In the evening the members of the Regina Trades and Labor Council were entertained at a banquet by the Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council at the Maple Leaf hotel.

The special train carrying the visitors left Moose Jaw shortly after ten o'clock.

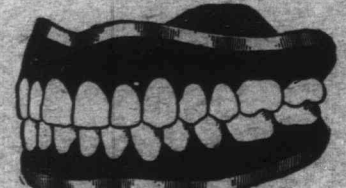
Governors at Prince Albert

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 4.—The board of governors of the University of Saskatchewan were entertained at a banquet last night. Dr. Matheson presided and gave the address of welcome. Mayor Cook, Hon. Judge McGuire and Archbishop Lloyd presented Prince Albert's claim to the university.

Mayor Cook pointed out Prince Albert's natural advantages and laid stress on this city being the centre of the province. Mr. McGuire showed that in all English speaking countries the majority of universities were not at the capital. Prince Albert had already been chosen as the educational centre by the English church, by the Roman Catholics and by the Presbyterians. The park like nature of the district made Prince Albert preferable to the wind swept and dreary towns.

Archdeacon Lloyd urged the building of the university as soon as possible and promised over a hundred pupils from the English church divinity college. He stated that wheat was raised 250 miles north of Prince Albert and future homesteads would be available only north of the river, and soon Prince Albert would be the centre of the population of Saskatchewan.

President Murray replied on behalf of the guests. He said the great consideration was the teaching staff, not the location of the buildings. He promised that the professors would be the best in Canada.



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DENTAL PARLORS

Scarth St. (Opp. King's Hotel)

NOW is the time to have your teeth attended to.

We use Painless Methods in all work and give you High-Class Dentistry at LOWEST PRICES.

Our 20th Century Teeth, made with double enaction, will give you perfect satisfaction.

Crown and Bridge
Work a Specialty

A. GREGOR SMITH, D.D.S., L.D.S.
Manager and Proprietor

POLITICAL CLEANLINESS

R. L. Borden Opens His Tour
in the Maritime Provinces--
Rather Lose Than Win by
Corruption.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Bridgewater, describing R. L. Borden's meeting there, the first in his Nova Scotia tour, says the meeting numbered from 1,500 to 1,800, which some authorities pronounce the biggest ever held in the town which is the chief business centre of Lunenburg county.

About half the crowd came in from the country, a circumstance which especially appeals to the writer, who holds that one farmer in attention to politics, tenacity of conviction and attentiveness of hearing is the political equivalent of three townsmen. Most important of all the gathering included a considerable number of Liberals. The very strong partisans were not present. Those who came were men of moderate views, though liberal leaning. The trend of Borden's speech and of the policy which he is pursuing made this the most valuable feature of the demonstration. The principal interest displayed by the audience was in administrative cleanliness. The most significant mottoes displayed were "Clean elections," "Honest administrations."

It was also an attentive gathering. Local considerations thus being out of the way, it remains to consider the interest of the speech from the standpoint of the country as a whole.

The outstanding feature of Mr. Borden's speech was his firm and sharply put utterance on the Colchester affair. If there was any wrong doing any bribery, any impropriety, he denounced it, whether performed by Conservatives or by Liberals. If any Conservative had been guilty, if any man nominally acting as a Conservative had done wrong, if any man had done wrong in the Conservative interest, it was eminently right that such men should be punished. He would say nothing about Liberals that he would not say about Conservatives. The men who resorted to unworthy and corrupt methods were no true friends to the Conservative party.

There was no dishonor in defeat. He did not desire defeat, but he preferred defeat after clean elections to victory by the aid of corrupt practices. Mr. Borden took occasion to point out that no corresponding declaration had come from Liberal leaders whenascalities by Liberals had been unearthed. He mentioned a few specimen cases. The list is at once long and familiar.

Mr. Borden's speech was aggressive throughout. In his tour of last year he usually devoted a considerable proportion of his speech to constructive matter and a proportion which often was smaller to the administrative record of the government. Today he dealt wholly with the administrative aspect and delivered a very strong attack upon the policy of the government.

Perhaps the chief weight of his attack was delivered on the dishonest and wasteful expenditure of public money, alike through the patronage system, and through the building of useless public works for electioneering purposes. It is to be noted in this connection that Mr. Borden's attitude towards the great body of the Liberal party was perfectly courteous. He attacked only the leaders, and he expressly agreed that his administration, should he win, would be attacked by the camp followers which have damaged the good name of the Laurier administration.

His criticism was not of the Liberal party itself for the existence of camp followers, but of these camp followers for surrendering to these cattle. His attitude fitted very happily in with the peculiar composition of his audience, though he had no special knowledge that so large a number of Liberals were present. Another department of his attack was that he was able to cite the fact that the cost of the Transcontinental which the Liberals in 1904 asserted would be only \$13,000,000, it is now admitted will be very nearly \$200,000,000. "Nearly a million dollars for each constituency," said Mr. Borden.

A quiet wedding was solemnized this morning at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Eddy, Rose street when Rev. W. A. Guy united in the bonds of matrimony Mr. Thom. Macrie, chief licensee, inspector of the province of Saskatchewan and Miss K. Vanderwater, sister of Mrs. W. F. Eddy. The happy couple left on this morning's westbound train to spend their honeymoon.

The Opening Display of Ladies' Furs

A really magnificent showing of Furs awaits you here. Our collection includes more and better Furs than we have ever put into stock before. It is wise to make your selections as early as possible. A SMALL DEPOSIT will hold any article until you are ready for it, and many lines cannot be repeated.

Beautiful Fur Sets

Some remarkably pretty sets of Muffs and Stoles, in Mink, Blue Lynx, Squirrel, Isabella Fox and Marmot. The newest Muffs are made of full-length skins, trimmed with head and tail. All our Muffs have eiderdown beds and are lined with satin. Let us show you these sets.

Special Fur-Lined Coat Extra fine Beaver Cloth, trimmed with strapping of self. Has forty inch lining of best Mink. Collar and reverse of prime blended Mink. This coat in black and colors. \$100.00	Special Auto Coat Three-quarter length coat of prime Muskrat, very full skirt, high collar and wide cuffs. A very swager coat. \$85.00	Special Fur-Lined Coat Of fine Black Beaver Cloth, has forty inch lining of Dark Marmot, collar and reverse of Russian Sable. Extra \$50.00
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R. H. Williams & Sons, Limited
THE GLASGOW HOUSE

McCARTHY'S FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

Our Fall Stock of General Merchandise is Now Ready. To cater to the Wishes and Wants of our many Customers and Friends, our energies have been bent and twisted to meet their desires and we think we can now, with equanimity, ask them to pay us a visit.

DRY GOODS

Our lines of Dress Goods and Fancy Dry Goods can appeal to all. Nicely selected, well bought and selling at a small profit means a lot to buyers.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT

This department is well known for its excellent values. We try to secure the best in Cotton Goods, Shirting, Fine Cotton Sheeting, Flannellets, Ginghams, etc., which are a housewife's needs.

NOTION DEPARTMENT

The little accessories to a Lady's Toilet is ours. Nice show cases show off the lines we keep and a look at the Collars, Ties, Belts, Hosiery, Combs, etc., will be a revelation.

LADIES' WEAR

Situated on our first floor is this department, devoted to Ladies' Wear, and we think it is the finest west of Winnipeg. The newest in Fur Lined and Cloth Coats, Blouses, Skirts and Wear for Children make up a department exclusively a lady's wardrobe.

MILLINERY

Under new management, we will have our opening of this department on September 21 to 23, and our milliner has just returned from the opening and the new styles shown here will certainly be correct.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

This department is our banner department. We handle exclusively the Progress Brand Clothing for Men and Boys. The styles for this year are something extra nice. The Russian Overcoat is much in evidence.

BOOTS and SHOES

Our aim for this department is to contain in it shoes for all kinds of needs. If you want an American Shoe or a Canadian you will find it all here. Agents for Fooks, Schultz and McPhersons.

FURNISHINGS

Underwear, Ties, Sox, Shirts, etc. is a necessary adjunct to men's requirements, and the crowds of satisfied buyers attest to the fact. Our Grocery Department, Furniture, Carpets, etc., are also well known and are stocked to appeal to your needs.

The McCarthy Supply Co., Ltd.
Broad Street Regina

For the Housewife!

FOR CLEANING CARPETS
USE SUFFICIENT

"YOUNG TOM"

to make a painful rich ends. Take a sponge or woollen cloth (sponge preferred) dip into ends and squeeze until reasonably dry; wipe over surface of carpet, covering a small area at each time, then after thoroughly rinsing in clean water take sponge and go over soaped surface thus removing all traces of soap from the carpet. Sponge over the whole carpet in this manner and you will find that you have it thoroughly clean.

Makes Carpet Look Like New
"YOUNG TOM" Washing Powder

School for Housewives

by Marion Harland



Summer Breads

A Contrivance to Prevent Burning

The old-fashioned cook wrapped her bread tray in flannel and newspapers and scolded the trespasser who left the kitchen door open after the dough was put to bed in a warm corner. The trained cook of today sets her dough in a patent pan with a perforated top, out of possible draughts, and consults her thermometer regularly and solicitously.

The average housewife assumes, if she does not assert, that summer breads can take care of themselves. In reality, overfermentation is as grave an evil as the arrested process. Summer boarders do not need to be reminded how many times a week sour bread receives the slightest of apologies from the farmstead mistress. If she thinks it worth her while to attempt correction of the damage done to her dough over night, she kneads in soda with a heavy hand that leaves scrid, yellow streaks in the baked loaf without neutralizing the acidity of the mass.

Yet good bread is never more a necessity of comfortable living than in warm weather. Sour viscosity insults gastric juices and taxes to the utmost delicate muscles made lax by heat. Hot yeast bread belongs of right to the winter bill of fare. It does not begin to "ripen" until it is cold, nor does it sit easily upon a majority of stomachs until it has been twelve hours out of the oven.

It is so well understood by people of common intelligence that griddle cakes come and depart with frost, that I need not enlarge upon the reason of their banishment from the tables of people who have any knowledge of gastronomic ethics. Since many eaters, especially the men and brothers for whose delectation women cater and cook, will have hot breakfast breads, I offer to-day some tried and proved recipes for a few of these. Here the work of fermentation is completed in the baking. They all belong to the biscuit family, and, if rightly made, are delicate and digestible.

The Old-fashioned Fan

The old-fashioned fan is a contrivance to prevent burning. It is a simple device that can be made at home. It consists of a wooden frame with a piece of fabric stretched across it. The fan is used to cool the bread while it is baking.

Roll Pans

Roll pans are used to roll out the dough. They are made of wood or metal and have a flat surface. They are used to roll out the dough into a sheet that is half an inch thick.

A Ventilated Bread-box

A ventilated bread-box is a box that allows air to circulate around the bread. It is made of wood or metal and has a lid that can be opened. It is used to store bread for several days.

For Round Loaves

For round loaves, use a round pan. The pan should be greased and heated before use. The dough should be rolled out and then shaped into a round loaf. It should be baked in the pan for about 30 minutes.

Wafers (No. 9)

Wafers are a type of bread that is made with a rolling pin. They are made by rolling out a sheet of dough that is half an inch thick. The sheet is then cut into small squares and baked in a pan. They are a popular snack for children.

Marion Harland

The Old-fashioned Way

The old-fashioned way of making bread is a simple process. It involves rolling out the dough and baking it in a pan. The bread is then cooled and stored in a bread box.

An Improved Flour-can

An improved flour-can is a container that is used to store flour. It is made of wood or metal and has a lid that can be opened. It is used to keep flour fresh and dry.

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Marion Harland

AROUND THE HOUSEWIVES' COUNCIL TABLE WITH MARION HARLAND

WHAT shall we do with our children's feet in summer time? Shall we allow them to discard shoes and stockings entirely? No, no, no! There are three little girls, aged 8, 9 and 12 years, who have never known a day when they were barefooted. We think it beautiful for them to have their feet covered with shoes and stockings. We think it beautiful for them to have their feet covered with shoes and stockings. We think it beautiful for them to have their feet covered with shoes and stockings.

Brown Biscuits.

One pint of Graham flour, nearly a quart of boiling water or milk, one teaspoonful of salt.

Graham Biscuits.

Stir together in a chopping bowl a pint of Graham flour and a half pint of white flour. To this add a teaspoonful of salt, one of sugar and two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix thoroughly and chop into the mixture three rounded teaspoonfuls of lard or other fat.

Sour Milk Biscuits.

One pint of sour or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of melted butter.

Tea Cakes.

Sift a quart of flour three times with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one of salt. Chop into this a tablespoonful of butter and one of lard or other fat.

WHAT shall we do with our children's feet in summer time? Shall we allow them to discard shoes and stockings entirely? No, no, no! There are three little girls, aged 8, 9 and 12 years, who have never known a day when they were barefooted. We think it beautiful for them to have their feet covered with shoes and stockings. We think it beautiful for them to have their feet covered with shoes and stockings. We think it beautiful for them to have their feet covered with shoes and stockings.

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Marion Harland

Newspapers Ideal Mops—Best Way to Clean a House

By M. E. Carter.

WHEN giving floors their second cleaning with newspapers will be found very good substitutes for cloths or mops. They are far less troublesome because they can be frequently changed and thrown away, when soiled, whereas cloths and mops add to the labor because they take extra time for wringing out and washing them clean. But the water should be changed often, although not so often as when a cloth or mop is used. The woman who has not learned the advantage of keeping clean water in her pail has not been taught the first principles of thorough cleaning. She saves every thing that has cloth touches and cleans nothing. Whoever experiments with wet paper will not want to handle a mop again for any length of time or rough cleaning. The third and final floor cleaning should be done with a scrubbing brush, soap and clean water. The brush should be followed by a soft cloth wrung out of clear water, to wash away all the soap suds and to hasten the drying.

By M. E. Carter.

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The Best Domestic Coal

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Steam Coal

The HUNTER COAL

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All kinds of blacksmithing promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty

J. A. NEILY,

BROAD ST., opposite Waverly

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CLEANEST AND BEST

The Smith & Fergusson

Sole Agents Phone 45. Smith Block

15¢ more for your house

If you put in a house, \$800 or more, estimate on a "Sovereign" Boiler and Radiator.

The "Sovereign" hot water heating will add 15% to the value of your property.

Do not approach the heating problem consulting an "Old boiler" man. The "Coal" will add to any estimate.

Taylor-Forbes Ltd. Guelph, Ontario

Vulcan Iron Works Co. Winnipeg

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Undertakers and Embalmers

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Regina, Sas

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and
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15% more for your House

If you intend putting up a house to cost \$800 or more, estimate on a

"Sovereign" Boiler and Radiators

The "Sovereign" hot water system of heating will add 15% to the selling value of your property.

Do not approach the heating problem without consulting us. Our booklet "Saving the Coal" sent to any address.

Taylor-Forbes Company
Head Office: Guelph, Canada
Agents: Vulcan Iron Works Company, Winnipeg.

WRIGHT BROS.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

Day Phone 53
Night and Sunday Phone 141

Regina, Sask.

SHIPPING LIVE STOCK

Prime Cattle Now Being Shipped from the Ranching Country--Maple Creek Yards a Lively Scene.

Maple Creek has presented a very busy scene this week, and one which brings home to the residents of the district the great importance that this portion of western Canada holds in the live stock industry, says the Maple Creek Ranching News.

From Monday morning till Wednesday night the stock yards were replete with the products of our boundless prairies, and the animals confined therein have been a very pleasing sight to the onlooker.

W. T. Smith opened the week with a shipment of 97 head of cattle direct from his ranch north near the river, and H. C. Thompson followed up on Tuesday with a bunch of 110, all prime beasts in the pink of condition. Tuesday night Ben Cheseman threw a little variety into the scene by transferring a carload of range-bred horses to Swift Current, consigned to Robert Cruckshanks.

The biggest shipment, however, was made on Wednesday when the well known firm of Conrad-Price Co. shipped no less than 708 head of the prime cattle that have ever left Maple Creek. These animals were in the finest possible condition, and bore remarkable testimony to the valuable nutritious quality of our prairie grasses, and they were at once the admiration and envy of every stockman who witnessed their shipment. No less than 50 cars were requisitioned for the conveyance of these animals east, and the shipment was the biggest since about two years ago when the same company despatched 90 cars in one day.

The live stock industry in Maple Creek was never better nor more thriving than it is at present, and the shipments just recorded together with the conditions of the animals show what a valuable asset we possess in the live stock which is owned in the Maple Creek district.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of the little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather months. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent these troubles coming on. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that the Tablet contains no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Geo. Mineault, Jr., Mont Louis, Que., says: "Before giving Baby's Own Tablets to my little one she suffered greatly from stomach troubles, and cried a great deal. The Tablets soon cured her and she is now a plump healthy child who does not look as though she ever had an hour's illness." You can get the Tablets from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free of charge. We advise strictly confidentially. Communications should be addressed to: MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.

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Twine

Harness

Agricultural Implements

Cream Separators

Oils

Greases, etc.

Harness Making

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR

Some Experiments with Airships

A correspondent of the London Times in his third article on "The Conquest of the Air and its Possibilities," says:

Leaving aviation—or the art of flying in aeroplanes and other machines heavier than air—for separate treatment at a later date, I will now deal only with air ships or dirigible balloons.

If the 18th century the construction of an air ship was beyond the range of possibility, the problem becoming practicable only in the last decades of the 19th century, when mechanics had so far developed that motor driven machines, both light and powerful, could be constructed. The 20th century opened with good prospects that a practical airship would be seen and perfected, one which would be capable of serving important objects in science and welfare, quite apart from its possibilities as a form of sport.

The fantastical representations which have been made from time to time, showing a complete disarrangement of our traffic by airships, are foolish, but not more so than equally shortsighted comments deriding the idea that any vessel supported by gas and driven by motor engines could ever serve a really useful purpose in war. An airship can obviously have only a limited application, owing to its bulk and dependence on the wind and weather; but as its development progresses these limitations, will of course, gradually lessen and might even eventually disappear entirely.

Up till a very recent date the air ship has depended for its development on the ideas and experiments of a few inventors and private persons convinced of the ultimate success of aerial navigation; but if a glance is taken through the names of some of these scientific aeronauts, and the results of their labors are given careful consideration, it will be at once apparent that these men are by no means hare-brained enthusiasts, but sober minded people who have given the matter serious study, both theoretical and practical, and whose conclusions are more convincing than those of the disbelievers. There is no disguising the fact that the ignorance of the masses on the whole subject, from ordinary ballooning to its more advanced stages or airships and aeroplanes, is infinitely greater in this country than in America or on the continent, where enormous crowds assembled whenever they are afforded an opportunity of witnessing anything in the shape of an ascent, either by balloon, a dirigible, or a flying machine.

I cannot here refrain from expressing satisfaction at the efforts of the Aero Club of the United Kingdom to create some public interest in ballooning by various means. Those recently adopted in the shape of "point to point" and "hare and hounds" races appeals to the sporting instinct of the majority of our populace. It is also a fact that five aeroplanes of which I have some cognizance are being constructed at the present time for or by different members of the Aero Club, and this goes to show that the ordinary old-fashioned spherical balloon is not sufficient to satisfy the aspirations of a horde of these amateur aeronauts, and is a healthy sign that in private circles, at all events, there is a determination not to be left far behind in the science of aviation by foreign countries.

It would occupy too much space, and probably only prove wearisome to many, if I referred in detail to the numerous experimental airships which have been constructed in different countries since 1784; but it is worth remembering that as early a date the idea was considered feasible if the most suitable steering and propelling methods could be discovered, the first attempts being carried out with oars worked from the basket or car of the balloon in the same way as in a boat. The really false idea of the whole 18th century, however, was the practicability of navigating a spherical balloon. The first person of whom I can find a record to build a fish-shaped airship was a German named Leppig, and he produced his vessel at the cost of the state of Worszowo (Russia), during the year 1812. Two fins were attached to the sides and a tail acted as a horizontal rudder, and the lower keel-shaped part forming also a car. From that time onwards various shapes and devices were attempted, till in 1872 Paul Haeuflin's airship, built in Vienna, was tried at Brunn. This was a cylindrical balloon with conical ends, inflated with coal gas, and carrying a four-cylinder gas engine of about 2.8 horse power. On the frame work, which was strongly attached to the balloon by means of a longitudinal stay, were four blades screws, and also at one end a trapezoidal rudder. Trials of this vessel gave her an independent velocity and proved her navigable, though the screw only worked at 40 revolutions per minute. From this time onwards various experimental airships were built up to the end of the 19th century, and I cannot do better than quote the opinion of that very clever and experienced aeronaut, Major Hermann Moedebeck, on the causes of non-success, or, more rightly, the limit of success arrived at up to that date.

"The laws relating to the air-resistance for different sizes and forms of surfaces were not sufficiently developed. The powers of the motors employed was over-estimated in comparison with the great head resistance of trials with different models, continually improving them as the trials progressed, at last succeeded in travelling from Parc d'Aerostade l'Aeroclub round the Eiffel tower and back to his starting point in 30 minutes and 41 seconds, on Oct. 19, 1902. For this performance he received a prize of 100,000 francs which had been for some time offered by M. Deutch de la Meurthe for the first aeronaut to accomplish this flight in safety. Up to the year 1906 M. Santos Dumont had built in all 14 airships, and though less than he had heard of this intrepid aeronaut lately, it is only right to describe him as the real pioneer of modern-day aviation and airships.

As is well known there are now many airships both completed and under construction, and every new vessel proves more and more conclusively, to any unbiased mind, that it is merely a question of time, practice, experiment, and general development—especially regarding the construction of light yet powerful engines—before airships will be sufficiently navigable, in even strong winds and unfavorable weather, to prove of enormous value and importance to every civilized nation of the world. The first trial of the rebuilt Nulli Secundus, which took place from Cove-common last week, should certainly give Englishmen satisfaction in the thought that our experiments, though somewhat tardy are coming to a more successful issue, and should encourage all who possess either patriotism, or foresight or both, to add to the clamor for increased government grants, and so enable the energetic workers at Farnborough to make more rapid progress in the development of aeroplanes. A meet of praise is due to Mr. Cody, as well as to Col. Cappel and Col. Templar, for the great improvement effected in England's Army airship since last September. Mr. Cody aided largely in devising the ingenious rigging and covering for it in the present shiplike form, and very well did the operations prove good judgment, for the dirigibility of the aeroplane was perceptibly better by far than last year. I predict that it will be still better improved when one or two slight alterations are carried out. The pessimists or conservative disbelievers in any new achievement try to cut down the need of England's keeping pace with other countries in this very practical method of effecting the conquest of the air will, I feel sure, be the first to hurl abuse at the government, the authorities, or anyone but themselves, when they realize that, as on other former occasions, they have been asleep to very real possibilities. For anyone who gives even a little time and study to this subject there is no disputing or disbelieving the fact that the future of aerial navigation in dirigible balloons is absolutely assured.

AMERICAN EDITORS

Visit Regina and are Entertained -- Men from Nearly Every State in the Union with the Party.

The special train containing members of the National Editorial Association of the United States arrived in the city last Wednesday. The members of the party were entertained at lunch at the King's hotel after one o'clock and afterwards were driven to Government House and the R.N.W.M.P. barracks.

The party is touring western Canada under the auspices of the Department of the Interior. They started their Canadian tour from Winnipeg going from there to Edmonton and making stops at Dauphin, Kamsack, Saskatoon, Rosthern, Battleford, Humboldt, Vermilion and Vegreville on the Canadian Northern Railway. At Edmonton twelve hours were spent. On the Canadian Pacific the points visited included Strathcona, Red Deer, Calgary, Banff, Macleod, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Regina, after leaving this city they were to visit Indian Head, Arcola, Souris, Brandon and Carberry, returning to Winnipeg on the fourth of September.

The party is the most representative body of newspaper men who have come into Canada. Among the journalists on the train were Governor White of West Virginia, Congressman Ashbrooke of Ohio, a former secretary of the association, and Col. John Dymond of New Orleans, editor of the Sugar Planter and himself a prominent planter.

Will J. White, inspector of U. S. agencies Canadian government, and C. W. Speers, general colonization agent of the Canadian government, accompanied the party representing the Canadian government, and general passenger agent, Proctor of Calgary, represented the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Almost every state in the union is represented in the editorial party. There are several journalists from Minnesota, two from Florida, one from Maine and one from Washington. Several of the leading papers of the States are represented, and it is estimated that western Canada will receive a large amount of publicity as a result of the trip.

Regina Fruit & Produce Co.
Rose Street, William's Building

FORMAL OPENING

FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1908

We are offering Very Special Prices Next Friday and Saturday

All kinds of Preserving Fruits, cheapest and best in town.

Also a full line of first-class Groceries at the lowest bottom prices.

It Will Pay You to Give Us a Call.

WE PAY CASH for all Eggs, Butter and Poultry.
Also give best prices.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Prince Albert, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Stull wife of Postmaster J. F. Stull, died today. Deceased was formerly Miss Shannon of Tavistock, Ont. She had lived here nearly fifteen years.

L. A. Freeland, South Saskatchewan's largest farmer, had fourteen binders working in one field yesterday. He expects to have 30,000 bushels of wheat this year.—Weyburn Herald.

W. D. Donaldson, of the north plain has the honor of delivering the first load of wheat to Lumsden this season. It is a fair sample of No. 2 Northern. The Hall Milling Co. purchased it.—Lumsden News-Record.

Qu'Appelle, Sept. 3.—An old resident in the person of Halver Jensen, a Norwegian, aged 71 years passed away at McLean yesterday. Mr. Jensen came to Canada in 1863 and he west in 1866 where he made very many friends. His wife and one son survive him.

Moosomin, Sept. 3.—J. T. Brown, K.C., the Liberal candidate for this constituency, leaves here in a few days for Chicago to consult a specialist about his health. He is threatened with a nervous breakdown caused by overwork. Dr. McLaren, his physician will accompany him. It is expected that he will return here about Sept. 15.

It may not be generally known to our readers that S. S. Simpson, M. P.P., for Battleford, formerly resided in this district away back in the early eighties, says the Lumsden News-Record. With others he took up a homestead in the Cottonwood district, the farm at present being the property of Mr. Wm. Thompson. Later he was a clerk in Mr. Hoskin's general store at Craven. As the west extended in population Sidney Seymour Simpson moved on to Battleford, where he now resides. Nearly twenty-five years have elapsed since he made his first appearance here. There have been many changes in that time, although he is remembered by many old Cottonwood residents.

Estevan, Sask., Sept. 1.—Never since the days of 1862 has there been such a rush for homesteads and pre-emptions as now exists. Between four and five hundred farmers and land seekers have reached here during the past few days to take advantage of the new land bill. The streets are crowded and hotel accommodation is at a premium, while the opera house is fitted up with beds to try and accommodate the crowds. Thirty-one townships have been thrown open, in all some twenty-five quarter sections. The new act seems to give general approval and there is satisfaction expressed on all sides over the liberal terms on which the land can be purchased. The staff has been increased this week. Three mounted policemen were secured to preserve order. Seventy-five entries were made today and about 150 people are waiting on the sidewalk all night tonight.

Saskatchewan Courier of Regina, tells a tragic dynamite story which will no doubt, be a warning to all readers handling dangerous explosives. The narrative concerns Oskar Ruff, the owner of two steers, in the vicinity of Regina, winners of many prizes and medals at exhibitions, including the recent one in that capital city. The shocking details are chronicled that the farmer had been using dynamite in clearing a field of stumps of trees, that one evening he hid the explosive in a fence corner, where the two animals found it and ate it. The next morning the farmer

not finding his dynamite, and realizing what had become of it, became so enraged that he picked up a large stone and hurled it at the two steers which were quietly feeding side by side. His aim, alas! was only too good. In the next instant a frightful explosion occurred, and there was nothing left of the two steers but a tail which was found on a neighboring farm, wound round a tree.

Mr. Brown, a Kansas gentleman is the proprietor of a boarding house. Around his table at a recent dinner, sat his wife, Mrs. Brown; the village milliner, Mrs. Andrews; Mr. Black the baker; Mr. Jordan, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley a flour, feed and lumber dealer. Mr. Brown took a ten dollar bill out of his pocket book and handed it to Mrs. Brown with the remark that there was ten dollars toward the twenty he had promised her. Mrs. Brown handed the bill to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying, "that pays for my new bonnet." Mrs. Andrews in turn passed it on to Mr. Jordan, remarking that it would pay for the carpentry work he had done for her. Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Bradley requesting his receipted bill for flour, feed and lumber. Mr. Hadley gave the bill back to Mr. Brown, saying "That pays ten dollars on my board bill." Mr. Brown again passed it to Mrs. Brown, remarking that he had now paid her the twenty dollars he had promised her. She in turn paid it to Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry account. Mr. Black handed it to Mr. Hadley, asking credit for the amount of his flour bill. Mr. Hadley again returned it to Mr. Brown with the remark that that settled for that month's board; whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocket book observing that he had not supposed a greenback would go so far.

REBELLION PAPERS

Chief of Police Forsythe has a copy of "The Guard Reporter," published in Prince Albert on Saturday, June 27, 1885, by the Winnipeg Field Battery. This battery was encamped here for some time and some of the enterprising members issued a paper. The news deals entirely with items of interest to soldiers and has little to say of Prince Albert. A much more interesting paper is "The Fool," of which the chief has also a copy of the first issue. Even the advertisements are interesting. "Go to T. O. Davis, ask his prices and you will be astonished," is one of the "ads." Any old time that T. O. Davis can't astonish you would be interesting.

Here is a good one, "If you want sausages or town lots, beef, pork, mutton, or sites for villa residences, go to John A. McDonald & Co. It, however, doesn't quite come up to this one. "J. L. Johnson, express agent, hardware, software, percussion caps, and hats, coffee and pistols." This announcement is quite suggestive, "coffee and pistols," may be an invitation for a duel. The articles are all well written and contain many interesting references to Prince Albert.—Prince Albert Times.

Success is due to a fine disregard for difficulties.

The greatest happiness is to be good and do good.

THE RETORT SARCASTIC

John Kendrick Bangs was moving goods and chattels from his home in Yonkers, N.Y. It was a rainy day, and before the house stood three large moving vans, and the lawn was covered with furniture of all sorts. Mr. Bangs stood in the downpour expediting the movers, when a lady, a neighbor with whom he was acquainted, passed and smiling asked: "Oh, are you moving Mr. Bangs?" "No, indeed, Mrs. M." replied the humorist. "You see it is such a very beautiful day I thought I would get all the furniture out of my house and take it for a ride."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Harland

with him, keeping before your mind all the time that in compelling him to obey you you are teaching him the rudiments of self-government. You can hardly do your child a greater wrong than to allow him to grow up undisciplined and wayward. Sacrifice your present comfort and ease to avert this evil. You cannot begin too soon; much time has already been lost.

to Clean a House

prevent an alarm of fire or a conflagration. Probably the majority of fires are caused by people who throw matches heedless of the disorder caused by their lying about and the risk, all ways possible, of their not being extinguished. Whether the spark be dead or alive, there is no excuse for making a tidy place untidy, or an untidy place more untidy, by negligently dropping a match without even looking to see if there be a place provided for it. Burnt matches are not ornamental. They do not give an air of refinement to a house when they adorn the front steps or stone window sills, albeit in those places they may be harmless.

Door-cleaning should be left until the last, because, during the general settling, there is so much going in and out by people who are apt to leave general fingerprints on whatever door they open or close. The most conspicuous part of the door is about the knob, and cleaning that part often is apt to deface the paint or polish. It is a good plan to protect the most exposed portion by fitting a piece of strong paper around the knob and fastening it temporarily with a little paste that will wash off easily and not injure the woodwork.

All floor-polishing or floor-staining should be left until the very last settling is done and the house has ceased to be a highway of affairs for all sorts and conditions of men, boys and girls, either working or delivering goods.

Unless the house is entirely new, make a thorough examination of the woodwork, the plaster and the paper to discover if vermin of any sort have lodged there.

This is a case where an ounce of prevention will be found equal to a ton of cure. Destroy every sign and vestige of any objectionable insects before it is possible for them to get into beds or any furniture. Nothing is more efficacious with a sulphur candle. This is very easy in an empty house, but it can be done at any time—along with proper precautionary measures.

THE WEST

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**THE MANAGER,
 THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED
 REGINA, SASK.**



WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1908

Poor Reasons

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has opened his campaign in a speech at Sorel, Que., on Friday afternoon last, and there are only three points on which he claims to be justified in asking the people to continue their confidence in his government.

The first point that he and his government claim credit for is the increase in the federal subsidies to the provinces; the second is the augmentation of the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and the third is the Old Age Pension Act.

Sir Wilfrid winds up his speech by appealing to the people to give his government another term in order that he might finish the work in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Now we do not think for a minute that there is sufficient in those works to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has referred to warrant any further confidence in him or his government. The subsidies and boundaries question have been agitated for years and it is no credit to the government to yield to the inevitable.

The Old Age, Pension Act is not any more credit to the government than it is to any of the other members of the House.

The worst appeal he could possibly make is on his record regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific. He wants to finish his work in that connection. He estimated that the whole work would cost not more than thirteen millions of dollars, and up to date with only part of the work done the road has cost the country about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. If the Laurier government is allowed to finish the work, they will finish the resources of Canada.

What has the aged chieftain to say about the scandals in connection with his government?

He merely says they are petty affairs and that the people should pay no attention to what the Conservatives are saying about them. He thought it was the duty of the government, if a few black sheep had strayed into the fold, to turn them out and it was not the business of the opposition.

Of all the weakest speeches, Sir Wilfrid has made, his opening speech of the campaign was the weakest. Surely time has had its effect upon the mind as well as upon the body of that once great leader.

Reign of Plunder

In the course of an article dealing with the coming federal campaign, The Week, an independent journal of Victoria has the following to say:

"It is, however, a singular Nemesis which has decreed that the administration of a statesman of high personal character and spotless reputation should be placed on its defence in respect of charges of grossly scandalous and disreputable character. The fair page of Canadian history which Sir Wilfrid the noble knight would fain have handed down to posterity unscathed has been besmirched by those whom he called to his round table, and although no breath of scandal has assailed the premier he is none the less responsible in his official capacity for the misdoings of those who have brought contumely

upon his administration and have cast a shadow over Canadian public life. The first essential in any servant of the state is high personal character, but this is only one requisite. To it must be added qualifications adapted to the sphere in which the service is to be rendered. The position of premier is the highest in the gift of the people. The position is as responsible and as exalted as it is honorable; to all the gifts and graces of mind and heart, must be added a knowledge of human nature, and the governing instinct and power to control; in the absence of any of these failure must sooner or later result. In lofty ideal, in a noble conception of the requirements of the Dominion, and in the preservation of a fine character Sir Wilfrid Laurier has maintained the best traditions of party leadership.

In the choice of his ministers, in supervising and controlling their publications, and in taking cognizance of misdoings not only in high places but among the common law breakers who have corrupted Canadian elections, the most charitable observer must admit that Sir Wilfrid has woefully failed. It is true that one by one the chief misdoers have been forced from public life, but only after prolonged and determined efforts on the part of the opposition, and long after they had been tried and condemned at the bar of public opinion.

The Week has no desire but to be strictly fair when dealing with the public career of a premier so eminent and in many respects so admirable as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but it is impossible to resist the conclusion that on the eve of the federal elections he stands convicted of the failing which was laid at the door of Eli "whose sons set themselves to do evil and he restrained them not."

The Conservative press seems already to have determined that this will be the issue in the forthcoming campaign. As a matter of fact in one form or another it is always an issue. It seems as if the day was yet far distant when a Canadian general election can be fought out on any other grounds than those of alleged maladministration and scandal.

The most regrettable feature of the whole matter is that a leader who in himself is above suspicion should have proved so incapable of governing others. In the opinion of The Week this must be regarded as a fatal objection to the Laurier administration and to its continuance. Sir Wilfrid himself has deplored the prevalence of corruption in Canadian public life. In twelve years he has failed to check it, indeed the evidences are that with increasing age his control has diminished and corruption and misdoings have proportionately increased. Unfortunately during the last two sessions Sir Wilfrid has shown a growing disinclination to permit the probing of scandals, and has adopted a policy which at any rate lays the government open to the charge of screening wrong doers. It is with these recent experiences fresh in the public mind that an appeal is taken for the country.

Upon the family escutcheon of the Laurier regime the bar sinister will loom large in the eyes of the people, and the names of Sifton, Emmerson and Hyman will remind the electorate of a reign of plunder and prodigality, which has done nothing to

purge its offence and which is weaker at the close than at any previous period of its career."

Shall This Be Repeated?

Under the above heading the Toronto Mail and Empire says editorially:

Clifford Sifton is in charge of the campaign of the federal government, and is placing the candidates in the field. Theo. Burrows, his brother-in-law, who holds the timber limits for the North-west, is already provided with a constituency. So is Turfitt, the land commissioner under Sifton, through whom the limits were awarded to Burrows. To complete the set, Sifton has secured for Burrows, who put in the tenders, the party nomination for the city of Ottawa.

This selection of candidates is highly suggestive. During the discussion of the timber grafting at the last session of parliament, Frank Oliver, the minister of the Interior, who has turned out to be even worse than Sifton, excused one of the operations by saying that the limit covering 500 square miles had gone to William Cowan of Prince Albert, a Conservative.

"The point I want to make," he said, "in the case of a limit which our friends opposite declare to be especially valuable, and have instance as one of the cases in which there was an improper, if not a corrupt, transaction on the part of this government—it is one of their own friends who got it."

This was a truth half told; and such a truth, as the proverb declares is worse than a lie. William Cowan, a Conservative, who is in the timber business, did get the limit. But what has he compelled to pay for it? This part of the story could not be revealed unless the original documents were brought down, and investigation held. It was for this reason that Oliver and Laurier, prompted by Burrows, fought for so long against the production of the original documents, and against the investigation of the timber thieving. The copies of the documents, as furnished to parliament, represented that there were two tenders for the limit, and that William Cowan had offered \$6,000 and secured the property for that price. But when the light for the original documents had resulted in a victory, and the papers were produced, a different color was placed upon the whole transaction. It was found that the tender represented to have been put in by Mr. Cowan had been written by Fraser, the lawyer for Burrows. This prompted further enquiry. The matter went to the public accounts committee, and Fraser, who was then president of the Ottawa Liberal Association, was examined. He confessed he had put in the tender in William Cowan's name, under instructions from Burrows, and that Burrows had furnished the cheque for \$6,000 which paid for this enormous limit. It was thus made clear, as a result of the production of the original documents that Burrows operated, through Fraser, under Cowan's name, and that Turfitt and Sifton allowed this operation to go through. Mr. Cowan is a lumberman, and must have timber for his mills. In order to get the limit he had to negotiate with Burrows, and for the property which Turfitt and Sifton gave to Brother-in-law Burrows for \$6,000 Mr. Cowan had to pay \$80,000.

If that public property was worth \$80,000 to Mr. Cowan, to whom ought the \$80,000 have been paid? Should the money have gone to Sifton's brother-in-law, or should it have passed to the public treasury? This is a sample of Siftonian operations. The present campaign is being conducted by Sifton. The men through whom this manoeuvre was manipulated are nominated for parliament. Are we going to tolerate this sort of thing? Or shall we smash it?

Relevant Questions

The Toronto News in discussing the twelve years of Liberal rule, after pointing to the good that has been accomplished asks the following questions:

How does the government stand in

its chosen field of electoral and administrative reform? Here it was that the chief professions were made by Liberal politicians. Here it was that the chief attack was made on Conservative administration.

Has the debt been decreased as was easily practicable with the revenues in hand? Do we get a better proportionate return for a hundred million expenditure by Liberals than we got for a forty or fifty million expenditure by Conservatives?

Did Conservatives ever disburse such huge campaign funds as the Liberals controlled and expended in 1900 and 1904?

Has less respect been paid to partisan considerations in appointments to the bench, to the senate, and to the public service generally?

Is the senate a less obedient echo of the ministry now than it was under Conservative governments?

Have elections been more fairly conducted?

Has there been a restricted use of the public money, public buildings, and what and railway subsidies in order to bribe doubtful constituencies?

Has there been less gross manipulation of public contracts in order to serve the best interests of partisans, and sounder business methods in the purchase of supplies for the departments?

Has the public treasury or have the partisans of the administration repaid the chief returns from the increasing value of coal, land and timber in the western provinces?

If these questions cannot be answered unequivocally in the affirmative, and if it cannot be denied that the government has been amazingly prodigal in its handling of the public money, why should the ministers have a fourth term of office, and what answer can be made to the contention that it is time for a change at Ottawa?

Editorial Note

"Restitution" would probably spell "Destitution" to the Sifton-Turfitt-Adamson-Burrows family compact.

Press Comment

(Manor Advocate)
 On reading a report of an after-dinner speech made by Premier Scott at Rosthern on August 26th one would imagine that if the lights had been turned low that sparks of fire would have been seen issuing from his mouth. It was a forced speech of the melodramatic type, and it must have necessitated the speaker trying himself up to a high pitch, or to use a common expression, getting wound up, before he could pour forth such a fusillade of exclamations as he did at the festive board. Mr. Scott says, "let me be saved from dignity." It is only necessary to read the report of the speech to see that a remark of that nature was entirely superfluous in the course of his speech that night.

McGill Professor Dies.

The death occurred at Regina Victoria hospital on Friday of Prof. G. Piper, of McGill College, Vancouver. Deceased was returning home from a trip to England with his bride when he took sick on the train. His illness became so serious that it was thought best to leave the train at this point and enter the hospital. This was done on Thursday evening and the service of Dr. Coles secured. However the best efforts of the physician did not pull the professor through and the end came on Friday, the cause of death being announced as Scarlet Fever.

The funeral was held at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at Regina cemetery, the arrangements being carried out by Mr. Speers. Mrs. Piper was desirous of taking the remains back to England for interment, but owing to the cause of death the transportation company would not accept the body for transmission.

Mrs. Piper left on Saturday evening for England and the sympathy of the people here went with her in her sad experience.

CHANGES IN GRAIN ACT

Some of the Amendments to the Grain Act That Effect Shippers--Cars Must Be in Good Condition.

The C.P.R. has issued the following circular relating to amendments in the grain act which are now in force:

The Manitoba Grain Act was amended on July 20th of this year, and the changes in the Act, which will become effective Sept. 1st, are as follows:

"Applicants may now order cars according to size, and agents must state such a size in the order book and furnish the car required as soon as one of that size is available. In the event of cars arriving not being of the size required by the applicant first entitled thereto, such applicant shall not lose his priority, but shall be entitled to the first car of the size designated which may arrive."

"Applicant or his agent appointed in writing must furnish the name of the applicant, the section, township and range in which the applicant resides, or other designation of his residence for insertion in the car order book. All entries must be made in ink. An agent of the applicant must be a resident in the vicinity of the shipping point."

A car shall not be deemed to have been awarded to an applicant unless it is in proper condition to receive grain. The warehouse commissioner now has power in his discretion to order cars to be supplied contrary to the provisions of the Grain Act to shippers in danger of collapse.

Grain in carloads offered for shipment to points in Canada east to Winnipeg may be consigned to "be held in Winnipeg for orders." The shipper shall pay to the agent of the transportation company at the point of shipment the sum of \$3 per car. The shipper shall endorse upon the consignment note and shipping receipt, "This car to be held in Winnipeg for shipping orders," with the name and address of some company, firm or person, resident in Winnipeg who will look after its disposition. The provisions as to the billing of cars to order apply only from the 15th day of December in any year to the 1st day of September in the following year.

Prince Albert, Sept. 1.—The odd-numbered sections were to have been open for homesteading this morning at ten o'clock and large crowds gathered at the land office, many of them had waited at the door from 10 o'clock yesterday morning so as to be the first in, but when the hour for opening arrived today Dominion Land Agent Cook appeared at the window and informed the land seekers that the lists were not ready, but numbered tickets would be issued to the men as they passed through the door and they could thus get their places in the afternoon. The rush was not so strenuous as it was when the Doughboer lands were thrown open. The authorities professed by last year's experience and had approaches built to the land office and a number of police on hand. Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

NOTICE.

ODD NUMBERED SECTIONS.

As already publicly announced, odd numbered sections remaining vacant and undisposed of will become available for homestead entry on the coming into force of the Dominion Lands Act on the 1st September next.

As the records of only the even numbered sections have hitherto been kept in the books of the various land agencies in the western provinces and the time having been very limited since the passing of the act within which to transfer the records of all odd numbered sections from the head office at Ottawa to the local offices, it is possible that the transfer of records in some cases may not have been absolutely completed by the 1st September. In any case where the record of any quarter section has not been transferred, application will be accepted but will have to be forwarded to head office to be dealt with. As it has been found impossible as yet to furnish agencies with copies of the records of odd numbered sections and in view of the large probable demand for entries, all applicants for entry upon odd numbered sections are strongly advised to make their applications in person at the office of the Dominion Land Agent and not through a Sub Land Agent. Applications for even numbered sections may be dealt with through the Sub Land Agent as before if desired.

J. W. GREENWAY,
 Commissioner of Dominion Lands
 19th August, 1908. 21-23

HUMPHREY BROS.

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province, and the city of Vancouver especially, within the hollow of their hands, and have year after year neglected, in an unseemly squabble for pre-emption and patronage, the real interests of party and country alike.

Soldiers After Land

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—From present appearances a good many men who wielded the sword in South Africa will shortly follow the plow in western Canada. An act of the last session of parliament, qualifying every man who served in a Canadian contingent in South Africa to a special grant of 320 acres of land beyond the great lakes, is proving exceedingly popular among the soldiers. Word of the government's generosity has carried far, and of the eight thousand odd men who made up Canada's three contingents, over five hundred have already written to the militia department, declaring they want land. Letters are coming every day. Most of them are from western Canada, but the Canadian soldiers are writing from all parts of the world. There have been letters received from a large number of men in South Africa, more than a few from England, Australia and New Zealand and a scattering lot from other portions of the empire and world generally.

A veteran will be able to make himself exceedingly comfortable in the Canadian west, for in addition to the soldiers' rights he will be able to exercise homestead and pre-emption privileges of the ordinary settler, and can become possessor of a square mile of land, or 640 acres. Warrants have been printed for soldiers, and the militia department will issue them from now on in favor of the men qualified and forward them to the interior department, which will give the necessary authorization to take up land.

LONG DISTANCE WALKER

Charles Moyer, the champion long-distance walker of the United States passed through town on Wednesday evening. He is walking from Carnduff, Sask., to Vancouver, then back to Montreal and return to Carnduff, on a wager of \$5,000 offered by the editor of the New York American.

The time allowed for the trip is two years. He is to stop at every town and lecture and collect his expenses. Another condition is that he is to keep away from private houses and stop at hotels.

Mr. Moyer is a Canadian born near Toronto, and carries with him proof of his last walk. He has a schedule of seventy-three miles in eleven hours and twenty minutes. He wears ribbons and medals given him on his last trip.

After questioning his thirst with a glass of Del Monte beer, he headed for Arcola.—Carlyle Herald.

The laying of the rails on the Wolseley branch was finished on Saturday and a number of men are now engaged in laying tracks from the railroad to the roundhouse. The telegraph line will be connected with the station here in a few days. It is not known when a train service will be inaugurated. If the work of ballasting is commenced how a train service will be delayed, but if the track service is fixed up for freight traffic now there will not likely be any passenger service for quite a while. The town council are endeavoring to arrange to have the first passenger train over the new line an excursion from Wolseley to Reston, but the committee have had no reply from the company. There was some talk of an excursion on Labor Day, but this is impossible.—Wolseley News.

Humboldt, Sept. 1.—There was a great rush for homesteads here today. About fifty men stayed up all night so as to be the first to file applications. Two mounted policemen are in charge of the big crowd which spread around the office all day. About one hundred homesteads were taken out today and many people are coming in on each train.

FOUR MILES IN THE AIR

Lady Parachutist Goes Up In Balloon But Parachute Fails to Work—Her Experience in the Clouds and Final Descent.

Miss Viola Spencer, the famous parachutist, has had a thrilling adventure and a most remarkable escape from death. Recently Miss Spencer was engaged to make a parachute descent at a sports meeting near Nottingham, but when the balloon rose to a height of 2,000 feet she found herself unable to liberate the parachute. The result was that she was carried helplessly by the balloon for a distance of thirty miles. She managed to keep her trail seat until the balloon descended, by which time she was almost perishing from the cold.

At one time the balloon rose to a height of about 20,000 feet, which is about four miles. "I had a horrible feeling," said Miss Spencer, "that I should be frozen. How I wished I had brought my wrap or coat, I had only a muslin blouse and a blue serge coat. I felt the cold keenly when I was up in the air a height of 10,000 feet, but at 20,000 it was unbearable. My hands were quite numb, and I had to knock them against the wooden ring of the parachute to restore the circulation."

"And next," continued Miss Spencer, "I had an awful fear that the balloon would be blown out to sea, but happily, I escaped that fate, but where, of all places in the world, do you think we came down? Actually in a clover field? Could it have been better? Talk about landing in clover! The fair parachutist laughed merrily. "But I felt confident after a time" Miss Spencer declared, "that if I could only manage to keep my seat in the parachute the balloon would come down all right. What alarmed me should have been the possibility that I should faint from cold and fall off. At one time, before I had gone up very far, I tried to console myself by humming snatches from a comic song and a queer idea struck me to sing 'Up in a Balloon, Boys,' but I stop-

ped short, because in view of my dangerous position I thought it was improper and imprudent. Unfortunately, I could not recall any hymns" she added.

Miss Spencer then described the scene as it appeared to her in the clouds. "I remember being impressed with a sense of awful stillness around. It was terrifying. But I got accustomed to it. The moon was shining very clearly, and all around was bathed in a pale light. It was impossible to see the trees, but one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw was the reflection of the moon in a river as we passed over it. A pretty scene of a different character was the lights of Nottingham as the balloon bordered upon it. It was all so strange with the large buildings looking like mere specks down below."

Miss Spencer then explained how the mishap which had led to her remarkable adventure occurred. The parachute was attached to the bottom part of the balloon, and her seat was a little webbing loop not more than four inches in width. On either side she clasped the rope in support. In appearance the loop would be like a garden swing.

The parachute is detached by pulling a piece of cord which releases a steel catch round which are twined the strings of the parachute. "I tugged and tugged," said Miss Spencer, "but I could not release it, and I am convinced that the crowd must have trodden on the apparatus when it was on the ground. I shall never again go up if the crowd comes into the enclosure."

"Of course I had no control over the balloon, which was forty feet above me. The joy and relief I experienced when my little pocket anemometer showed me that the balloon was coming down was great. "It dropped near a little village called Thrushington, near Rereby, in Leicester. I immediately jumped off, and scarcely had I done so before the balloon started off again, and I chased it across two fields. Seeing a house, I gave up the hunt, and I stayed at an adjacent house for the night. At five o'clock next morning I discovered the balloon half a mile away. It had dropped in somebody's back garden, and not only scared but half stifled the people in the cottage with gas."

In the ordinary way Miss Spencer said she would have descended in her parachute in ten minutes. The crowd at Heanor, near Nottingham, where the sports and gala were held, anxiously waited to see her come down. When she failed to do so there was a search for her all night long, in which many motor cars were engaged. Although Miss Spencer has made 300 parachute descents, this is the first time such an accident has happened to her.

Out from the North

Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 3.—A number of interesting people came into the city today from the north. Among them is Sam Scott, factor of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Fort Rat on McKenzie river. He has been the north 38 years engaged in the trading. He goes on a visit to his family in Winnipeg. L. S. Straus, of Chicago, arrived with the furs of the Swiggett Fur Trading Co., and E. D. Nagel, arrived with Hielop and Nagel's furs. Another arrival is W. Pearce, of Calgary, who has been up looking over the Peace River and Lesser Slave districts for the C.P.R.

Jas. G. B. Campbell of Winnipeg, who has been stationed at the Hudson's Bay post in the arctic circle, for the past six years, is in the city. He goes east to his home in Winnipeg. Joseph Keole, Ottawa, of the Dominion government, who has been making a survey of the Rocky Mountains between Yukon and McKenzie districts, during the past year, arrived in the city. With him came two men, R. B. Riddell and J. M. Christie, who went into the Yukon in 1888 and are making their first trip out. Several other northerners also came out, including missionaries, traders and trappers.

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REPUDIATES ITS PARTY

Vancouver World, a Liberal Paper, Scores the Liberal Leaders--Day of Thick and Thin Partyism Is Past.

Vancouver, Sept. 2.—A remarkable article appeared in last night's edition of the World, the Liberal organ for British Columbia. The article in effect repudiates the Liberal leaders of British Columbia and sharply rebukes the general leadership of the Liberal party in Canada. It states that the local representatives of the Liberal party can no longer be trusted to champion British Columbia's interest, despite the pressure that has been brought to bear upon them.

This climax on the part of the Liberal organ is the climax to a long series of differences with the local Liberals which culminated in the nomination of W. W. B. McInnes as candidate for the Liberal party in Vancouver. The World gave only a brief announcement of the proceedings of the convention and the relations between the organ and its party have since been strained to the breaking point. The following are extracts from the article which appeared in last night's paper:

"As to the political situation, the World has time and time again asked in substance the great question, 'Is the time ripe for a parting of the ways?' It has asked, Will British Columbia, no longer trusting to either of the great political parties for justice and the due appreciation of her needs, have to depart from the beaten paths, and carve for herself a new road through the wilderness of graft, stupidity and selfish greed toward the promised land of a new political prosperity? It has answered: 'It begins to look very much like it.' 'A few years ago, when injustice after injustice and neglect after ne-

glect was written on the records of the Liberal party, and it appeared as if there was almost a studied effort to ignore our representations on the part of the chiefs of the party, it was an easy matter for the apologists of the party to say, 'Oh well, all this comes from a lack of knowledge. As soon as the leaders of the party gain a better knowledge of the conditions of affairs in the west and the social needs of British Columbia, all this will be changed.'"

"On the strength of these promises and explanations, occasion after occasion was allowed to go by with only a faint muttering of protest when it was made plain that British Columbia and her needs were being sacrificed to what the eastern leaders were pleased to term the 'Good of the Party.'"

"These people say that British Columbia is so far removed from the east and eastern ideas, that these who are in high places back there are so busy playing their own games that to expect them to pay adequate attention to the west has passed beyond hope. That the remedy is to cast new lines and follow them for the betterment of all parties concerned. These people hold that the day of the party hack, subservient to the beck and call of the eastern leaders through thick and thin, through right or wrong, are past, and that we want no more of them. Better terms for British Columbia, with all the thousand ramifications which that settlement implies, can no longer be trusted to such. Representatives must be chosen who will go to Ottawa to represent British Columbia despite the utmost pressure which can be brought to bear on them by the leaders of any party, or the petty trucking to those who have a place on some public payroll within their gift."

"All this is within the ken of the man on the street. How much more strongly must such sentiments appeal to those who have before them the records of the inside workings of the ring which has so long held the

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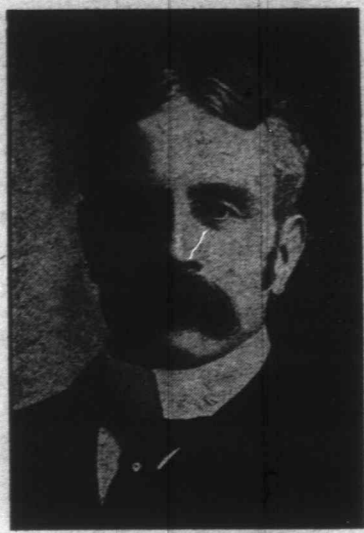
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- Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest.
- Appointment of public officials under consideration of capacity and personal character and not of party service alone.
- More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure through publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer to enforce the laws so amended.
- A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.
- Such reform in the selecting of members of the senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative body.
- A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system, except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers.
- The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great national franchises) for the public benefit and under such conditions that a respectable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.
- The operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission, free from partizan control or interference.
- Development and improvement of our national waterways, the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and subsequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and market, whether at home or abroad, and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.
- The re-organization of the present railway commission as a public utilities commission with wider power and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with a franchise of a national character.
- The establishment after due investigation of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.
- The improvement of existing postal facilities, especially in newly developed portions of the country, and inauguration, after proper enquiry as to cost of a system of free rural mail delivery.
- A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles that can be advantageously manufactured from or by means of our natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage-earning population.
- The promotion by negotiation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the empire.
- The restoration of the public lands to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.
- The unimpared maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the provinces of Canada under the constitution.

FIRES SWEEP MINNESOTA

Towns Burned Down and Many Settlers Left Homeless—People Putting Up a Brave Fight—Duluth Raises Relief Fund for the Victims.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7.—Reports tonight from Duluth state that the town of Snowball on the western Mesaba range, was completely destroyed by fires this afternoon, which were fanned into activity by a high wind. Other nearby towns are in danger, and the inhabitants are spending the night extinguishing incipient blazes to prevent the destruction of their homes. There was no loss of life at Snowball, but the property loss will run into the tens of thousands. The town consisted of 100 inhabitants, who have fled to other places. Relief will be rushed to them from Duluth as rapidly as possible.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 7.—The wind is master of the fire situation on the Iron range today and the country is as dry as powder. There are scores of fires scattered over the Mesaba range and along the lines of railroad between Duluth and there, and they are all of such extent that their approach cannot be stopped by any facilities anywhere at hand if the wind lashes the flames into activity.

The fate of towns and other property hangs on the caprices of the wind, which is the real fire king at the present time in the forest region of northern Minnesota. Flames are still menacing the town of Wrenshall 36 miles west of Duluth. The town was thought to be doomed to the flames Saturday night, but the inhabitants have succeeded in fighting them off to the present.

The military road about a mile out of the city stopped the fire for some time, and the citizens took advantage of this obstruction to wage their fight against it.

John Lowry of Duluth returned last evening from Wrenshall. He states that the fires are raging all along the line of the road between Carlton and Wrenshall, and that a great many settlers have been burned out. The Great Northern train yesterday stopped several times between stations to pick up settlers who have been left homeless by the flames, and brought them to Duluth.

The 600 inhabitants of Wrenshall are making a desperate fight against the flames, and they should win unless a strong wind springs up today. The village of Holman, near Grand Rapids, is reported to be threatened. The town has no fire fighting apparatus, and it has been cut off from communication with Grand Rapids by telephone and telegraph.

The fire which devastated Chisholm is thought to be practically a thing of the past. All other towns of the range are reported out of danger, after trying fights with the flames. Woodsmen and cruisers are coming in from the woods north of Hibbing, and say that big fires are raging in the district between Hibbing and Sturgeon Lake, twenty miles north, and have expressed fears for some

of the towns, and possibly Hibbing, should a strong wind from the north spring up.

The weather bureau, however, forecasts that a southerly wind is due, which should carry the biggest part of the fire away from town. No rain is predicted, however. Hibbing is housing nearly two thousand of the refugees. The Chisholm people headed by Judge Edward Freeman, are taking charge of the ration work themselves. Ten thousand dollars have been raised in Duluth to aid the sufferers, and a trainload of supplies including a good supply of tents, blankets and provisions for housing the refugees, has been sent up from Duluth. J. W. Kratzer, superintendent of the Duluth Mesaba and Northern railway, has telephoned that all the sufferers are being well cared for at present.

Mrs. J. W. Ockerstrom, a Chisholm woman, who has been in poor health for some time, dropped dead from heart failure, probably induced from excitement, soon after the fire started to sweep the town. This is the only casualty of the fire so far as is known at present. A number of homesteaders are located in the Sturgeon Lake area, where the fire is reported, but while they doubtless have been burnt out, it is believed that they would have an opportunity to escape.

As far as can be learned at present about one-third of the loss at Chisholm is covered by insurance. The total loss in the town will reach one and a half million dollars. The insurance rates average about ten per cent, which was prohibitive for many of the merchants. Lumber was taken into the stricken town today and work of re-construction is being made at once.

The majority of the merchants have expressed their intention of rebuilding, with the exception of a few who carried no insurance, and were completely wiped out.

The militia is still patrolling the town and challenging all who desire to enter. The big vaults in the bank are still too hot to touch, and have not been opened. The fire did not extend as far east as at first supposed and blazes in the vicinity of Mountain Iron and Biwabik are inconceivable.

Hibbing, Sept. 7.—Three lumbermen who were driven into Hibbing by the fire Sunday are believed to have perished when they went back into the smoking woods to bring out their tackle from the camps. They have not been heard of since, although searching parties sought them all afternoon and evening. The wife of one of the men followed her husband into the woods and also may have lost her life.

Duluth, Sept. 7.—At ten o'clock this morning \$3,000 had been raised for the Chisholm fire sufferers. The Oliver Mining Co., headed the subscription list with \$5,000.

The party of Scottish farmers who are touring Canada were in the city this forenoon. They were entertained at breakfast at the Wascana hotel and afterwards driven about the city and adjacent country. Their cars were attached to the westbound train, which went through about noon.

THE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

President Murray Outlines the Ideals to be Attained—Its Usefulness to the State—A University of Utility.

Speaking at Saskatoon after the dinner given in honor of the visit of the board of governors, President Murray is reported as follows:

As to the agricultural features, he spoke of the changing conceptions of the functions of a university. At one time it was regarded as an institution for the finishing of a gentleman. Then came the day when it sought to produce men of the professions, experts in medicine, law, etc., until now it has come to be a place where the application of scientific principles to the occupations of the greatest number is taught. One of the most astonishing evidences of this are the universities of the western states. These are made to serve the states. A high plane of intelligence must give way to utility. They would follow this idea. The great interest of the country is agriculture. There are other interests but those of agriculture predominate and ends must be shaped with that thought in mind. It may be months, said Mr. Murray, before it is decided whether or not the agriculture college and the university are to be closely linked together or quite independent. The province itself abounds in a field of scientific development.

The university of Wisconsin said Mr. Murray, represented the new idea and because of its value to the state had been called the greatest university in the whole country. There is a more important function than giving assistance to agriculture, the speaker said, for to teach "why" so that not only the power of the body but the mental power will be used in the daily rounds of work, which do more than dollars and cents towards affecting contentment and pleasure. There was also the girl to be looked after, but that for lack of time he would not speak.

One of the great problems to be considered, is how we can build up homes on the prairies? The west has its fascination and the aim should be to surround the homes with a spell greater than the old places. The university can do this. It will contribute to the finer tastes, literature and art, and this is one way in which it will aid the state. The speaker said there were other lines along which he might speak, but would not touch upon. "These are ideals," he said "we may make mistakes, may fail, but if we fail, others will carry the work on."

The president of the board of trade was congratulated on the manly attitude taken, an attitude, said Mr. Murray they had found in spite of the intensity of rivalry in all of the cities they had visited. Everywhere was the same manly straightforwardness. The governors are going into the matter in the right spirit and in the selection may, in the judgment of some, err. It may be some time the

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president intimated before the matter was settled. He would like to look into the policy and influences that were of a determining nature in the location of universities in the various western states. The selection of a site is a serious and heavy problem but it comes as a blessing in disguise for it has shown the varied interests of the province and brought to the governors a realization of the greatness of the task before them.

Rev. Dr. Carmichael, superintendent of Missions for the Presbyterian church, is spending the day in the city. He leaves this evening for Moose Jaw.

A quiet wedding took place at 7 o'clock last night in All Saint's church, when Miss Kathleen Guest Smith, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marler, of Montreal, was married to Mr. Robert J. Lecky of Regina, son of Mr. J. Lecky of Putney Hill, Eng. The Rev. Mr. Heathcote performed the ceremony. The slender bride was a picture in her lovely wedding gown of ivory tulle and lace, trimmed with a scroll of narrow silver braid, the draped bodice being caught in front with a cabochon of silver cord and silver tassel, and finished with yoke and sleeves of chiffon, her veil was an exquisite one of embroidered tulle and was fastened with Orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Christina Lyall was a very dainty bridesmaid in a frock of white embroidery with pink sash and

a white hat trimmed with pink roses and she carried a bouquet of pink roses. The groom was attended by Mr. W. A. Duff. Mrs. Lyall jr. wore a beautiful Directoire gown of pale pink crepe de chine inset with gold filé lace, the underskirt being of pale pink silk; her hat was of pink chip with plumes. Mrs. Lyall of Montreal, wore a handsome gown of petunia silk with bonnet of the same shade. Mr. and Mrs. Leck left on 10.30 train for Regina, the bride travelling in a very smart suit of grey and black tweed with green velvet collar and cuffs, the coat opening over a pretty blouse of cluny lace, with a touch of gold; her hat was of brown velvet with crown of brown pelisse and brown and green pheasant feathers.—Winnipeg Free Press.

CLOSE CALL FOR ROOSEVELT.

New York, Sept. 7.—As President Roosevelt, on horseback, was nearing his Oyster Bay home after his daily gallop, a revolver shot sounded from a clump of bushes along side of the road. The bullet whistled overhead. The president and an elderly gentleman with whom he was riding, wheeled their horses and peered into the bushes, but saw no one. They couldn't tell whether the occurrence was a mere accident or whether the shot had been aimed at Roosevelt. This afternoon a detective arrested a man carrying an empty revolver and dirk. He seemed to be an ordinary crank, and described himself as St. Patrick. The prisoner was arraigned before Mr. Justice Franklin, charged with carrying firearms.

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THE POST OFFICE YEARS

How Mail Was Sent Hundred Years Ago—Was Slow and the High.

The post office is now a hundred years old. Although horses plied regularly at the Wars of the Roses, until the beginning of the 18th century, says the London Mail, that government post firmly established.

As late as the year 1621 only four posts in the United Kingdom, which started from the court headquarters to be tried letters for the continent the royal dock yard at Plymouth.

We are apt to think that hard riders in those days, matter of fact the post the scum of the people horses veritable crooks. The miles an hour was the average from London to Plymouth, days from York to Edinburgh. By the year 1640 the post an established government and in the year 1685 a profit of £85,000 which tied on the King.

For a hundred years same mode of conveyance boys on horseback, continue 1784 John Palmer, a theatrical agent, proposed to carry the coaches, with armed guards to protect them. "Quite imprudent," said the officials, "and a commerce and the revenue, plan was adopted, however, speed raised from three a to six miles an hour and ten miles and the revenue many times.

Mail coaches became that they were established the kingdom. Twenty-eight doing a total distance of 5 arrived in London every morning left every evening.

And a picturesque sight have been—noblemen frequent drivers, guards dressed in ery, the cars decorated with and flowers on the occasion victories in the wars then.

But on the whole business post office remained in a condition. The collection had were slow, the charges so that the business of the country hampered.

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Mary's

...hat trimmed with pink roses...
...The groom was attended by...
...Mrs. Lyall jr. wore...
...Directoire gown of pale...
...chinese inset with gold...
...the underskirt being of...
...pink silk; her hat was of pink...
...with plumes. Mrs. Lyall of...
...wore a handsome gown of...
...silk with bonnet of the same...
...Mr. and Mrs. Leck left on...
...train for Regina, the bride...
...in a very smart suit of...
...black tweed with green vel...
...and cuffs, the coat opening...
...a pretty blouse of cluny lace...
...a touch of gold; her hat was of...
...in velvet with crown of brown...
...and brown and green pheas...
...feathers.—Winnipeg Free Press.

...SE CALL FOR ROOSEVELT.
...New York, Sept. 7.—As President...
...Roosevelt, on horseback, was near...
...Oyster Bay home after his daily...
...ride, a revolver shot sounded from...
...a bush along side of the...
...The bullet whistled overhead...
...president and an elderly gentle...
...with whom he was riding...
...led their horses and peered into...
...bushes, but saw no one. They...
...didn't tell whether the occurrence...
...was a mere accident or whether the...
...bullet had been aimed at Roosevelt.
...This afternoon a detective arrested...
...a man carrying an empty revolver...
...dirk. He seemed to be an ordin...
...crank, and described himself as...
...Patrick. The prisoner was ar...
...rested before Mr. Justice Franklin...
...armed with carrying firearms.

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THE POST OF YEARS AGO

How Mail Was Sent Three Hundred Years Ago—Delivery Was Slow and the Postage High.

The post office is now about three hundred years old. Although pack horses plied regularly at the period of the Wars of the Roses, it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century, says the London Daily Mail, that government posts were firmly established.

As late as the year 1621 there were only four posts in the United Kingdom, which started from wherever the court happened to be, and carried letters for the continent, and to the royal dock yard at Plymouth.

We are apt to think that they were hard riders in those days, but as a matter of fact the post boys were the scum of the people and their horses veritable crooks. Three or four miles an hour was the average speed. The post took fifty-seven hours to go from London to Plymouth, and three days from York to Edinburgh.

By the year 1640 the post became an established government institution and in the year 1685 it yielded a profit of £26,000 which was settled on the King.

For a hundred years longer the same mode of conveyance, by post boys on horseback, continued, but in 1784 John Palmer, a theatrical manager, proposed to carry the mails in coaches, with armed guards to protect them. "Quite impracticable," said the officials, "and a danger to commerce and the revenue." Palmer's plan was adopted, however, and the speed raised from three and a half to six miles an hour and later on to ten miles and the revenue multiplied many times.

Mail coaches became so popular that they were established all over the kingdom. Twenty-eight of them, doing a total distance of 5,500 miles arrived in London every morning and left every evening.

And a picturesque sight it must have been—noblemen frequently as drivers, guards dressed in royal livery, the cars decorated with ribbons and flowers on the occasion of great victories in the wars then going on. But on the whole business of the post office remained in a woeful condition. The collection and delivery were slow, the charges so exorbitant that the business of the country was hampered.

Postage was charged according to distance at the following rates:
Under 15 miles, 4d.
15 to 20 miles, 5d.
20 to 30 miles, 6d.
30 to 50 miles, 7d.
50 to 100 miles, 11d.
100 to 200 miles, 13d.
200 to 300 miles, 14d.
and a penny additional for every one hundred miles thereafter.

Thus a letter from London to Glasgow cost 1s 4d., the lowest to Ireland was 1s 2d., to Paris 8d. But this was a single letter, that is; one sheet, on which both communication and address were written.

If two sheets or any kind of cover however small, were used the postage became doubled; if three sheets, trebled. And if any letter single or otherwise, weighed more than one ounce a fourfold postage had to be paid, with an additional postage for each succeeding quarter ounce.

We can understand what this meant by a comparison with the present arrangement. One may now send a letter anywhere inland for a penny. Prior to 1840 such a letter would have cost 16s 8d to Brighton, 21s 1d to Glasgow.

Postage was seldom prepaid. The writer left it to the recipient to accept the letter and pay for it, or to reject it. The consequences were remarkable. Sir John Burgoyne complained that a wealthy letter sent to him to Dublin was charged with a postage of 11s.

A London resident received a letter from Deal weighing sixty ounces on which he was asked to pay fifteen pounds. When people sent payment of debt by post they begged that no acknowledgment should be made, to save postage.

By various ways of writing the address correspondents arranged a code and communication free of postage was carried on in this way.

Coleridge, the poet, seeing a girl hand a letter back to the postman, saying that she could not afford the shilling gallantly insisted on paying. When the postman had gone she explained that there was no letter. Her brother who was away had sent a blank letter to inform her of his safe arrival. In most towns, however, there was a penny post within the limits of the town or to villages close by.

In London two pence carried a letter to anywhere within three miles of the general post office, thence to any place within a circle of 12 miles. Every traveler from town to town had his pockets stuffed with letters which he forwarded by these cheap posts.

Every parcel of goods when opened disclosed a bundle of letters which the recipient delivered or sent by the

cheap post as a matter of course. Great numbers of carriers travelled from town to town collecting and delivering letters for a penny each in spite of the law.

To poor people the postal system involved great suffering. Stories are told of mothers pawning their clothing to pay for letters from absent children. The postmasters sometimes gave the letters on credit, taking payment in installments. One woman offered her only silver spoon for a letter from her son.

And the post was as slow as dear. Only one delivery took place in London and one dispatch daily.

If one posted a letter at Uxbridge late on Friday evening it did not reach Gravesend, forty miles away until Tuesday morning.

When Rowland Hill, a schoolmaster from Kidderminster, aided by the Mr. Heniker Heston of those days, Mr. Wallace, the member for Greenock, proposed that letters should be sent any distance for a postage of one penny for each half ounce and that prepayment should be made by means of stamps, he met with most determined opposition. Lord Litchfield, the post master general, said with regard to the plan set forth by Mr. Hill, of all the wild and visionary schemes he had ever read or heard of it was the most extraordinary. Correspondence would so increase, argued Lord Litchfield, that it could not be dealt with; it would burst the walls of the post office. When the inevitable reform came there was of course a slight deficit at first, and then very quickly an abundant profit.

Fielding, Sask., Sept. 1.—Wm. J. Smith and Herbert W. Paten have returned from Rosthern, where they consulted Hon. Walter Scott in regard to the Ferry across the Saskatchewan river at this point. They reported that Mr. Scott has promised that the proposed ferry will be installed at an early date, and that men will be in Fielding in a few days to choose the location. The ferry will open up the south section across the river and will be a source of revenue to the people.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co., Ltd.,
Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face and I tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles, it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON,
Belleisle Station, King's Co., N. B.
Sept. 17, 1904.

BRYAN ON THE TARIFF

Tariff for Revenue Only--Tariff is the Mother of Trusts--Why Workmen Receive Higher Wages Than In England.

In the course of a recent speech at Des Moines, in discussing the United States tariff question, Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for the presidency said:

"Let me show you how the tariff operates. I have here a statement made by E. H. Miles, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and head of the agricultural implement trust. The statement appears in the American Industries of Nov. 15th, 1907, a paper which is now supporting the Republican ticket and making a special fight against the labor plank of the Democratic platform. Here is what Mr. Miles says:

"I have made more money every year out of the tariff graft. Not much but still a little. The tariff barons raised their price \$50,000 to me. I made a charge against the jobber of \$80,000, and I know that he charged more than \$70,000 for the \$50,000 he paid me. Before reaching the consumer the \$50,000 charge became about \$100,000 to be paid by the agricultural consumer."

The manufacturer who would prosper must make a double profit, one by the shrewd management of his business and another by a still shrewder manipulation at Washington.

We have no great difficulty in shopping abroad, for we could get as high prices as at home. We are so held up, however, by our supply people, that to most of us there is very scant profit in foreign business.

When congress gave us 45 per cent we needed only 20 per cent, they gave us a congressional permit, if not an invitation to consolidate, and that having been given the tariff on the theory that it is needed, the manufacturers naturally assume that it is intended that they shall take advantage of it, even if they have to combine to do so.

The democratic party, if entrusted with power, can and will reduce the tariff. The democratic platform not only demands a reduction of the tariff, but it plainly outlines the course to be pursued in securing the reduction. It begins by proposing that articles which come into competition

with articles controlled by a trust be placed on the free list. What better place to begin? Years ago, Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust, said that the tariff was the mother of trusts—and her children are many. If the democrats secure control of both the house and the senate they are pledged to legislation which will make a private monopoly impossible.

"The second step in the reduction of the tariff is a material reduction upon the necessities of life, especially upon the goods competing with such American manufacturers as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home. At present the articles used by the poor bear a higher rate, as valorem, than the articles used by the rich. The statement can be verified by an examination of any of the schedules. A tax upon consumption, even when laid with absolute impartiality, bears heaviest upon the poor, because our necessities are much more uniform than our possessions. People do not eat in proportion to their income; they do not wear clothing in proportion to their income; they do not use taxed goods in proportion to their income.

"Is it right to tax all the people for the benefit of the few? Where a community has attempted to collect taxes for the aid of an industry, even when the industry was to be located in the community, the highest United States court in the land has declared such a tax to be larceny in the form of law. If a city government cannot rightfully tax all the people to bring an industry into the city, where such benefits as are conferred are more easily seen, and more universally enjoyed, why will say that a farmer in the Missouri valley can be rightfully taxed to support an industry in a distant state?

Business should not be built upon legislation; it should stand upon its own merits, and when it does stand upon its own merit we shall have purer politics, and we shall have less fluctuation in business conditions and a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil.

For twenty-five years the American workman has been told that he receives higher wages than the English workman solely because of protection, but our wage earners now know that this cannot be due to protection; because the English workman receives higher wages than the German workman, although the German tariff is higher than the tariff of Great Britain.

"Protection does not make good wages. Our better wages are due to the greater skill and intelligence of our workmen, to the greater hope

which free institutions give them, to improved machinery, to the better conditions that surround them and to the organizations that have been formed among the wage earners.

"But we believe that the experience the people have had with protection for protection's sake" has led them to favor a restoration of the tariff by gradual steps to a revenue basis, and we are convinced that the advantages following each step will be so pronounced and that the benefits will be so universally enjoyed that there will be no cessation in the progress toward a system under which the tariff will be levied for the purpose of revenue and limited to the needs of the government.

Death from Chloroform

Miss Kate Urquhart, a well known young woman, died from the effects of chloroform at 5.30 o'clock yesterday in the dental surgery of Dr. Harwood, says Thursday's Moose Jaw News:

Miss Urquhart went to the surgery at the corner of Main and Cordova streets shortly before 2 o'clock, to have some teeth extracted. It was considered advisable that she should be placed under the influence of chloroform, which was administered by Dr. Radcliffe. The young lady enjoying excellent health, the heart being in good condition, no serious results were anticipated. All went apparently well, the operation having been performed successfully. But the patient not rallying from the effects of the anaesthetic the attendants became alarmed, and other medical assistance was called. Dr. Leask and Dr. McCulloch responded, and two trained nurses were also on hand. Every effort was made to revive the patient, but without avail, for in about four hours she passed away. Paralysis of the respiratory organs seems to have intervened.

Miss Urquhart, whose parents reside in Winnipeg, came to the city from Nova Scotia. She was book-keeper for F. W. Rutherford, grocer, and resided with her cousin, Mrs. W. Armstrong, of 83 River street. Her parents have been communicated with but it is not known where burial will take place. She was an adherent of St. Andrew's church, being well and favorably known among the young people of that congregation.

THE SUCCESSFUL SUITOR

He laid his heart at her feet. His rival better planned. Who laid, with shrewdness hard to beat, His check-book in her hand.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WILL NOT STEP OUT

Sir Richard Cartwright Will Not Step Out To Make Way For Clifford Sifton—Will Be Poured Out If Laurier Wins.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—There are no immediate changes in the cabinet. That is quite true, and it may be given on the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier today. Last week Sir Wilfrid would not have made such a statement, for the reason that his sunniest smiles and most plausible ways were at work, but could not convince old Sir Richard Cartwright that he is, in the eyes of practical politicians a "has been."

There is no use denying what every person here knows. The intention was to gracefully shelve Sir Richard and replace him by Hon. Clifford Sifton.

When the aged politician heard the news he resented the move. He would not have cared so much had the successor been to his liking, but to make way for Sifton, with whose name is linked much of the scandal, was too much for him, and he kicked, and said things which only fall from his lips when he is angry.

Sir Richard will stay in the cabinet until after the elections. Ontario is hopelessly lost to the government, and the fear is that the rest of English speaking Canada will follow suit. "If Sir Wilfrid is sustained" as he might be, by a huge majority in Quebec, Sir Richard will walk the plank before Christmas.

The aged gentleman occupies a strange position anyway, and his term in office has been one of the sorrows of his life. He has seen the abandonment of every plank of the old platform, and has not had the courage of his convictions to step out and denounce Laurier, as has often been his desire. Privately he curses the new Liberalism and the reign of the practical politician. He is no longer a power with the old Liberals of Ontario. His weakness is regarded by many as a shocking betrayal of the old policy of which he was so staunch an advocate.

Wadena, Sask., Sept. 4.—M. Hofar, of this district was found dead in his shack on Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock by some friends who went to visit his house. Mr. Hofar had just come up from Yorkton on Saturday morning's train and seemed to be in perfect health then. Death was due to heart failure.

The West Company, Limited

EVERY Farmer should have his own Letterheads and Envelopes printed, but only a few of them have. In order to induce every farmer to make a beginning along this line, we have decided to make a

Special Offer To Hold Good Until Nov. 1

We will supply any farmer during this time with 500 Envelopes and 500 Sheets of Paper, printed in one color, for \$3.50.

This offer will only hold good until that date.

SPECIAL OFFER TO FARMERS

ELECTIONS are the order of the day, and we give the news in concise form for the busy readers. From now until January 1, 1909, we will send

THE WEST

to any reader in the Province of Saskatchewan

For 25 Cents

Send in your money now and be among the first to take advantage of this offer.

Printers and Publishers, Box 394, Regina, Sask.

Local and General

C. H. Gordon has returned from a trip to Ontario.

Judge Rimmer has returned from a trip to England.

J. T. Westgate of Francis was in the city over Sunday.

R. J. Mutrie of Vernon, B.C., was in the city this week.

E. Brown and Miss Brown spent Sunday and Monday in Moose Jaw.

Mrs. A. L. Gordon spent part of last week holidaying at Qu'Appelle.

Judge Lamont and Mrs. Lamont have been holidaying in the Rockies.

Dr. Steele and Mrs. Steele have returned from a visit to the east.

Small pox has broken out at Hal-brite and at Maple Creek in this province.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tinning of Saskatoon arrived in the city last week on a visit.

The Kaiser hotel was fined \$50 and costs yesterday for selling liquor after hours.

Born—At Regina, on Tuesday, 8th Sept, to Mr. and Mrs. Hector Lang, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Napier, of Indian Head spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell and bride have returned from their honeymoon trip to the coast.

An Ottawa dispatch says that the federal elections will be held not later than November 4th.

Miss Madge McCarthy has returned to Winnipeg to resume her studies at St. Mary's Academy.

Born—At Regina on Thursday, September 3rd to Mrs. Geo. Stevenson, of Fernie, a daughter.

A musical association has been organized in Arcola with Judge Rimmer as honorary president.

J. A. M. Patrick of Yorkton, was in the city last week attending a meeting of the law society.

The prairie chicken shooting season commences in Saskatchewan on the 15th of September, next Tuesday.

The Y.M.C.A. gymnasium has been opened under the supervision of the regular instructor, W. J. Burton.

Dave Bennett arrived from Saskatoon on Monday night and is again on the staff of J. W. Creswell & Co.

The Regina Optical Co., have opened temporary quarters in the Masonic Temple building since their recent fire.

A very successful carnival was held at the roller rink last Thursday evening, there being over fifty costumes represented.

Chief Justice Wetmore accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Allan Wetmore have returned from an extended holiday trip.

John Rosen of Winnipeg who has purchased the Waverley hotel from Flood & Carnegie, is applying for a transfer of the license.

The local improvement branch of Saskatchewan Public Works department has been moved into the top flat of the Darke block.

J. C. Osborne has arrived from Owen Sound and opened a tailor shop on Scarth street, one door north of the King's hotel.

A prairie fire was raging about ten miles south of town on Monday. It destroyed about ten acres of grain belonging to Sebastian Miller.

The death occurred in the city hospital last Wednesday of W. A. Athely, of Saskatoon. He was a prominent foot ball player of that city.

The Regina Fruit and Produce Co. has moved further north on Rose street into the Williams' block where they have an up-to-date fruit and grocery stock.

The Canadian Club after luncheon in the Grill room of the King's Hotel yesterday was addressed by H. J. Mackinder of London, Eng., on imperial questions.

Mr. R. O. Morrow and Miss Gladys May Gore, both of Regina were married yesterday by Rev. W. A. Guy at the Manse of the North side Presbyterian church.

The new separate school now in course of erection is nearing completion and arrangements are under way for the formal opening about the middle of next month.

The thermometer went over 96 in the shade in Regina on Monday and the heat was intense. There was a hot wind blowing and those in the sun felt it uncomfortably hot.

Dr. Barrie, who has been practicing in Regina, left last week for China, where he formerly resided. At the request of one of the mission boards he will open a hospital there.

At a recent meeting of the Regina School Board Miss Hazel Koyle daughter of Mrs. W. Glass of Qu'Appelle, was appointed assistant teacher in the kindergarten school. Miss Koyle was the first to take up the study of kindergarten work in

this province and we are pleased to hear of her advancement.—Qu'Appelle Progress.

D. J. Taylor, representing the board of trade and L. T. McDonald, representing the city council have gone to Winnipeg to be present at the sittings of the railway commissioners.

The marriage of W. T. Crapper of Regina to Miss Elsie E. Lyons of Earl Grey, Sask., took place on Wednesday evening last at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Manse, Rev. W. A. Guy officiating.

A. F. Angus and President Murray have returned to the city after travelling through the north with the other members of the board of governors visiting possible sights for the provincial university.

Reports from C. R. Littler go to show that he is improving. He and Mrs. Littler are taking an outing at points in the Rocky Mountains. They expect to return to Regina about the middle of next month.

The Y.M.C.A. have received the following donations, H. W. Laird, a safe; H. F. Mytton, set of books, "Masterpieces of the World's Best Literature" and E. B. Lorimer, picture, "Scotland Forever."

Sergeant Instructor Hall, of Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, arrived in the city this week in connection with the provisional school of instruction to be opened here for the members of the 95th regiment.

Fire broke out on Thursday night in the building occupied by the Regina Optical Co., just north of the King's hotel. The building was very slightly damaged but the damage to the optical goods was considerable.

The sewers of the city have been the cause of great nuisance lately. The smell coming from the manholes is simply fierce. The prevention of the escape of this sewer gas is a problem for the city engineer's department.

There will be special services in the Metropolitan Methodist church on the 27th of this month, the occasion being the first anniversary of the opening of this splendid edifice.

Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D., pastor of St. James church, Montreal, has accepted an invitation to preach. Special music is being prepared by the choir.

One of the exhibits to go to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition from Anacortes next year will be the skull of a prehistoric horse, dug out of the frozen gravel of the Klondyke by J. M. Morrison in April 1903. This remnant of a bygone steed is a perfect skull, with all parts in prime condition, and probably the only evidence ever discovered indicating that horses once inhabited the now frozen-north.

Mr. R. B. Angus, Mrs. Angus and daughter, Senator Forget, Madame Forget and friend accompanied by Wm. Whyte, 2nd vice president of the C.P.R. arrived in the city last evening about half past five on a special train. They were met at the station by the mayor and several members of the city council and board of trade. The visitors were driven around the city. Mr. Whyte returned east from here. During the evening Senator, Madame Forget and lady friend were guests at Government House while Mrs. and Miss Angus were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Angus, Victoria avenue.

A simple but pretty wedding took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Gregholms, near Rouleau, on Tuesday of last week, when Florence M. Craig, youngest daughter of the late Joel B. and Mrs. S. J. Craig, was united in marriage to Edgar R. Blenkarn of the department of the attorney general here. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. B. Freeman, travelling secretary of the Baptist church, and was semi-Salvation in character. The groom was dressed in his Army uniform and the bride's going away dress was her Army uniform. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Miss Lucy Craig and Miss Elliott of Regina and H. C. Blenkarn of Broadview, brother of the groom acted as best man. A number of friends of the contracting parties were present and witnessed the ceremony and also remained to the wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Blenkarn take up their residence in Regina.

REGINA MARKETS
Regina Flour Mill Prices

WHEAT—
No. 1 Northern 94
No. 2 Northern 91
No. 3 Northern 84
No. 4 72
No. 5 59
No. 6 47
Feed No. 1 32
Feed No. 3 26

OATS—
No. 2 White 34
No. 3 White 31
Rejected 27
Barley 35

PRODUCE—
Butter 30
Eggs 30
Potatoes 25
Turnips 50
Chickens 15
Turkey 20
Geese 15

THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY STORE NEWS

A Grand Array of Fall Fashions

Each recurring season of New Fashion this store emphasises more and more its absolute style supremacy in its Magnificent Displays of New Modes, presenting the latest accepted vogue of the largest centres of fashions.

Even this early in the season the great number, the variety and artistic elegance of the New Styles for Fall promises to outclass even last season's magnificent display.—Our preparations for Fall having surpassed all previous endeavors, it is worth your while to call and see them. Even if you don't want to purchase, YOU ARE WELCOME.



Women's Autumn Suits

OF MANY MODES

Each Season Brings Two Classes of Women's Suits

One is the conservative manishly tailored style, changing little from year to year, except in height of coat, size of sleeves and width of skirt. The other is a more accurate model, exploiting in some way the more pronounced modes of the season. Nearly all variations are built around one or the other of these two classes. This year the coat of the conservative suit is larger. The sleeves long, warmer and with matchless fullness at armhole and the skirt clinging and inclined to unpleated simplicity. Every variation of the two distinct modes is here, but there are also many models not to be found anywhere. Adaptation and development of the coming season's best styles, designed to please the woman who wants neither what every one is wearing nor what no one is wearing.

Prices, \$25.00 to 50.00

See our Ready-to-Wear Department—First Floor

Custom Grade **Queen Quality** Custom Grade

\$5.00 \$4.50 \$4.00

OF all that a lady uses, wears or eats, nothing is more vital to her daily comfort than properly fitted shoes. It decides the question of how she shall finish each day—whether tired and unhappy or rested and comfortable. Not one woman in eighty is properly fitted to proper shoes. If you will give us a little extra time some day we will fit your feet scientifically and accurately to a pair of "QUEEN QUALITY" Shoes. Your discomfort will cease from that hour.

Saturday Specials

Lime Juice at Cost Prices
For Saturday Only we will give you Lime Juice at the following prices:
\$1.00 bottles at 85c.
.50 " 40c.
.25 " 20c.

When Your Head Aches
as though it were about to split open and seems as if a thousand imps were driving needles into your brain, take our advice and try

Johnston's Headache Powders
We know these powders will give you permanent relief. Each box is guaranteed by us. Try one and be convinced.

Only 20c Box
For Sale Only at Trading Co. Drug Dept.

Guns and Ammunition

Regular \$10.00 Double-Barrel Guns	Special Price \$ 8.00
12.00 " " " "	10.00
15.00 " " " "	12.00
18.00 " " " "	15.00
20.00 " " " "	17.50
20.00 " " " (Hammerless)	19.00
25.00 " " " (Hammer)	20.00
35.00 " " " "	30.00
Winchester Repeater Takedown	27.00

Special prices on Remington, Utica and Parker Guns.
Cogswell and Harrison's Smokeless Cartridges. Regular 75c. Special 65c.

SPECIAL PRICES ON ALL CARTRIDGES IN QUANTITIES.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

60 Minutes Only Saturday, Sept 11

100 pairs White and Grey (full 12-4 size) Flannelette Blankets. Largest size made. Actual measurements: 90 inches long, 74 inches wide. Sold everywhere at \$1.75 and \$2 pair. 60 Minutes Only Saturday Next, \$1.25 per pair

Not More Than Two Pairs to One Customer

The NEW SUITS

Are Arriving and Departing

ALERT, wideawake visits to the Clothing Store now, in the opening days of the season, are always profitable. You form your ideas so much earlier, and it's nice to have your mind made up and ready, so that when the Suit you want comes along you know it as soon as you see it. Aside from that you will see all the Newest Novelties in Men's Furnishings, many of them exclusive lines and patterns, imported by the store direct from the European markets, and mind you, despite the immense advantage of having practically exclusive individual styles to choose from—our prices are moderate.

Blue Serge Suits at \$16.00
Men's Fine Blue and Black Serge Suits, genuine Clay's Worsted, made in single and double-breasted styles, well made and perfect fitting. Sizes 36 to 44. Extra Special \$16.00

Fit-Rite High-Grade Hand-Tailored Suits at \$16.00, \$18.00, \$20.00
Three lines of suits. They are Fit-Rite Hand-Tailored Garments, and at the price are the best value in the trade today. Every pattern is new, representing the most popular effects worn this fall. Large buying has gained for us extra price concessions on the lot. The saving is yours.

"THE BOYS SHOP"
We call it "The Boys Shop" because it is a complete Boys Store. It couldn't be more exclusive or complete if in a big room all by itself. The Boys Shop can dress Little Jack Horner, Little Boy Blue, Little Tiny Todkins or any of the other characters who have won a place in history, and all because we have a thousand and one styles of little fellows Russians, Sailors, Norfolk and other French, German and English ideas.

Suits, \$3.50 to \$8.50



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Work
C. H.

Vol. 12 No. 24

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J. A. WETMORE, MANAGER

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It's foolish to give those things he never prefers to buy himself hard to satisfy alone lines. But there are which are bound to please

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gentlemen's size, with The smaller sizes please

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