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THE GROWTH OF CANADA AND THE GROWTH OF ARGENTINE

Is Sir Wilfrid Responsible for Prosperity of South American Republic?—Office, Not Principle, the Guiding Star—No Tariff Reduction from the Liberals—E. M. McDonald Blames Western Conservatives for Free Trade Sentiment—Have Broken Every Promise Made Before Election to Office

Canada and Argentine
A by-product of the Laurier policy is the curiously unamiable attitude which some Liberal journals find it necessary to adopt towards other countries. They are busy shouting that the Laurier Government and the Laurier Government alone has made Canada great, rich, happy and prosperous. The awkward thing about the argument is that during the period that the Laurier Government has been smiling on Canada other countries have been prospering too. Has then the Laurier Government been working for these outsiders as well as for the children of the Kingdom? Or has there been a general world-wide prosperity in which Canada has shared while the Laurier Government sat on top, smiled and drew salaries? Perish the thought. These outside countries simply must not be prosperous. And so it happens that it is high treason now even to suggest that other countries are doing well. It is not necessary to do wrong pleasure in their objectionable good fortune; it is sufficient to mention it.

For example, in his speech at Guelph, Mr. Borden noted that Argentina, a country in much the same position as Canada as regards great area, virgin soil, scanty population and adaptability for raising agricultural produce, has got on just about as rapidly as Canada has, though the poor things there have not had the Laurier Government to beam upon them. Forthwith a squall of rage arose from the Laurier press. "Borden is knocking the country." Has he run down Canada? No. He simply has pointed out that another country in a similar position has done just about as well. Treason! Treason!

Alas! Facts are facts. During the last dozen years the progress of Argentina has been quite as rapid as that of Canada. Her wheat production is increasing with great rapidity; twenty-five years ago she imported flour for her own consumption, whereas now she exports five or six million tons of flour besides enormous quantities of wheat. She has an enormous live stock and is admitted free trade territory. Her railways are growing at the rate of about 2,000 miles a year. The immigration into her plains is enormous. Here are a few facts.

In 1896 the cultivated area of Argentina was 12,000,000 acres, and it now is 47,000,000 acres, of which 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 acres are devoted to wheat. Last year Canada had about 9,000,000 acres in wheat.

With regard to wheat production, during the past four or five years the Argentine harvest has gone up as high as 200,000,000 bushels and fallen as low as 140,000,000 bushels; while the Canadian wheat harvest has gone as high as 165,000,000 and as low as 90,000,000 bushels. It is to be noted that the Argentine wheat exports are far heavier than those of Canada. The United Kingdom has imported wheat and flour from the two countries as follows: the flour is expressed in terms of wheat, and the unit is the hundredweight of 112 pounds:

	Argentina	Canada
1904	21,841,650	9,036,643
1905	24,093,067	8,369,391
1906	19,383,028	13,824,233
1907	21,969,211	15,022,366
1908	31,837,297	16,810,990

It is worth while to turn aside from the issue immediately in hand to intercept that Argentina exports a far greater proportion of her wheat than Canada does. The reason is that Canada, thanks to the National Policy, has a larger home market, and so the Canadian farmer can sell a large part of his wheat in his own country.

Argentina has always been a ranching country, and this industry continues to flourish. In 1908 the principal live stock figures were: Cattle 29,000,000; horses 7,500,000; sheep, 67,000,000. In Canada in the same year there were 7,600,000 cattle, 2,100,000 horses, 2,800,000 sheep, and 3,300,000 swine; the numbers decreased in 1909. The Argentine has a large dead meat trade.

The Immigration figures come next. Those for Canada have been taken from the Canada Year Book.

	Argentina	Canada
1905	221,622	146,366
1906	361,249	189,964
1907	257,924	253,038
1908	303,112	204,071
1909	232,488	152,071

Finally, there is the test of trade. In 1896 Argentina had a total trade rather smaller than that of Canada; the figures were \$28,900,000 for the

GOVERNOR FRASER DEAD

Big Nova Scotian Passes Away—Prominent in Canadian Public Life For Forty Years—An Ardent Liberal

Guyboro, N. S., Sept. 27.—Lieutenant-Governor Fraser of Nova Scotia died today. He has been ill at his summer home here for some weeks, and took a turn for the worse last night. His condition was so extremely critical that his son Allister was sent for, and arrived last night. He hurried at once to his father's bedside, and it was apparent to all that the situation was such as to call for some anxiety. This morning a simple announcement was made that Governor Fraser had passed away.

Lieutenant-Governor Fraser died at 8 o'clock this morning while unconscious, surrounded by his family. He leaves a wife, three daughters, Mrs. Wilson, of Guelph, Ont.; Miss Margaret and Miss Sarah, and two sons, Alanson and Laurier.

The Dominion Government steamer Lady Grey, will bring the remains to Halifax, and though nothing is decided yet it is understood that interment will be made at New Glasgow. Flagg are at half mast throughout the province.

Lieutenant-Governor Fraser was taken ill last June and came here for an extended vacation. Since that he has been gradually growing weaker, but kept up a cheerful front. Not later than last week, when visited by Hon. W. S. Fielding, he joked over his illness and expressed a hope to be able to return to Halifax to take up his duties shortly.

Duncan Cameron Fraser, barrister, legislator of Scotch descent, was the son of Alexander Fraser and Ann Chisholm. He was born in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on October 1, 1845, and was educated at Dalhousie University, Halifax. In 1875 he obtained the degree of M.A., and in 1873 was called to the Bar. He shortly became a successful lawyer and solicitor of his native town, and in February, 1878, was called to the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, entering the Government a member of the Executive Council.

He was again called to the Legislative Council in 1881, and in 1882 he was elected to the House of Commons. He retained his seat throughout the duration of Parliament and was re-elected for Guyborough at the general elections of 1891. He again sat throughout Parliament, and was re-elected in 1896.

Portmanteau had further honors in store for him, and in 1892 he was elected as the head of the Masonic fraternity of Nova Scotia, being Grand Master that year. He has been president of the alumni association of Dalhousie University, and Commissioner of Schools for the county of Pictou. In religion he was an adherent of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Fraser has been a life long Liberal and a free trader. He has always been a friend of the Laurier Government, and the confidence of the administration in his ability and integrity was shown by his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship, which he held until his death.

Mr. Fraser was married in October 1878, to Miss Nessie G. Graham, daughter of William Graham, of New Glasgow.

Mr. Fraser made a trip through Western Canada a couple of years ago, and was greatly impressed with the prospects of the country. He was in mind broad and intelligent, and he was one of the foremost citizens of Nova Scotia during the 67 years of his life.

Immigration Scheme.
Toronto, Sept. 26.—Lieut.-Col. T. Howell, head of the Immigration department of the Salvation Army in Toronto, has resigned that position and will take charge of the big immigration scheme of the Canadian Northern Railway company. Mr. F. Southall, who has been working for the Salvation Army under Lieut. Col. Howell, follows his chief to the office of the new department which will be in the Canadian Northern offices in this city, Lieut.-Col. Howell and Mr. Southall will do a great deal of their work in Britain. The intention of the company is to bring out farmers and farm laborers from the old country and to settle them on farms along the route of the Canadian Northern in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia or in Ontario.

ROOSEVELT TRIUMPHS

Over the Old Guard in New York—Was Elected Temporary Chairman Over Vice-President Sherman

Saratoga, Sept. 27.—Col. Roosevelt rode today on the top wave of victory, defeating Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman of the Republican state convention and howling over the "old guard" in the first engagement of a series of conflicts that are to come. Col. Roosevelt was in his element. After he had named the members of three important committees and the convention had adjourned to meet tomorrow, the Colonel turned to the newspapermen and remarked: "You may recall that I said 'frazzled,' you may recall that at Troy Roosevelt said he would beat his opponents to a frazzle."

There were 1021 votes cast today, of which Roosevelt received 576 and Sherman 445. In his speech as temporary chairman, Roosevelt spoke feelingly of what President Taft had accomplished in his administration, saying that the laws passed reflected high credit upon all who succeeded in putting them in their present shape.

The spectators and many of the delegates warmly applauded the declaration of Col. Roosevelt for a direct primary plank.

Col. Roosevelt bitterly assailed the "bosses," declaring that the difference between a boss and a leader was that a leader leads and a boss drives. Thunders of applause greeted the colonel as he was escorted to the speakers' stand by Vice-President Sherman, and it was some time before he could proceed. Thanking the delegates for the honor that they had conferred on him, the Colonel caused the greatest enthusiasm when he said "You shall not have cause now or hereafter to regret what you have done."

It was a day of bitter and acrimonious speech. With the opening of the convention, State Chairman Woodruff defined the position of the "old guard" and announced that Mr. Sherman had been selected for temporary chairman by the committee. Then the real fight was on. Col. Roosevelt of New York had been selected to fire the verbal shot for the "old guard," and his speech attacking the former president was often broken and interrupted by hisses and cheers.

The committee had well prepared for the outcome of the contest for temporary chairman. Wm. Barnes leader of the "old guard," having early in the day conceded the election to Roosevelt.

The victory of Col. Roosevelt in the first counting of votes didn't appear to dishearten the "old guard," for they continued their fight in the convention when the progressives submitted resolutions whereby the committee should be made by representatives from each district, the members to be named by the temporary chairman.

Seeing that this gave absolute power to Col. Roosevelt, Speaker Wadsworth of the assembly, strongly opposed the resolution. He took the position that each district should name its own member as had been done in previous Republican committees for many years.

The progressives, however, were in the ascendancy and the resolutions as drafted by friends of Mr. Roosevelt were carried. The make-up of the committee on resolutions, which was to thresh over the important direct primary plank, called Roosevelt to hold over the names before him. He gave Representative Herbert Parson of New York, the speakers' stand, and after striking out three of the names submitted, announced the resolution committee, among whom were Wm. Barnes, Speaker James Wadsworth of the assembly, Geo. W. Aldridge, Senator Cobb, author of the recently defeated bill, former Mayor Seth Low of New York, Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, Senator Brackett, Representative Seneca E. Payne and Representative J. Stout Passett.

ONLY TWO EXECUTED.
Capital Punishment in But Two of 693 Chicago Homicide Cases.
Chicago, Sept. 27.—Of 693 homicides in the city of Chicago in the last four years, capital punishment has been inflicted in only two cases, and in only 42 cases was a life imprisonment sentence imposed. This was brought out today in a letter from Chief of Police Stewart to Corporation Counsel Brundage, in which he urges the bar association to take some steps to increase the number of convictions for homicides.

"From the number placed on trial," the letter continues, "114 were acquitted. The entire number of convictions was but 132. Three hundred and thirty-three cases were disposed of without conviction."

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TRADE COMMISSION

Report of Royal Commission on Canada's Trade With West Indies.
London, Sept. 26.—An interesting report of the Royal Commission on Canada and the West Indies trade relations has been made. Lord Balfour is chairman and Messrs. Fielding and Patterson are members of the commission. The report recommends the abandonment of the arrangements in the Canadian tariff act whereby Canadian sugar refiners are permitted to import foreign sugar from Germany, France, United States and elsewhere up to 20 per cent. of their millings at the same preference rates as the West Indies enjoy.

The commission, however, thinks it reasonable that in consideration of this abandonment Canada should be free to reduce her sugar preference by one-half and the signatures of the two Canadian ministers bespeak Canada's acceptance. Jamaica stands out fearing United States retaliation, but Jamaica is now ineligible as a sugar exporter, and the commission recommends this bargain, despite Jamaica's objection.

The commission advise that any preference to be granted to Canada by the West Indies should take the form of reduction of duties on Canadian goods as at present, but so long as the agreed amount of preference is provided, each colony should be free to make its own tariff. Canada, it is pointed out, cannot be expected to make arrangements with smaller colonies, only by if several larger ones are ready to enter into the proposed agreement a preferential scheme might be adopted, and reasonably allow other colonies to come in.

Another recommendation concerns the steamship relations. The delay in issuing the report is largely due to the new situation unexpectedly created by the termination on November 9 next of the government subsidies to the direct service between England and the West Indies. In place of this service the commission recommends that the service be continued by Rimouski in summer and the maritime Canadian ports in winter, by means of fast Anglo-Canadian steamers, and a fifteen knot service between Canada and the West Indies.

The commission strongly approves every possible measure by the British, Canadian and West Indian interests interested in the Free trade members of the commission like Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Dickson Poynder (now Lord Islington, governor of New Zealand) are signing their fiscal views in order to promote this object. Newfoundland interests are also considered in the report.

Ontario Power Commission

Toronto, Sept. 27.—The Power Commission today decided on further development of energy. It is making application to interests which control the Trent Valley for power project in the Trent Valley for power to be served in Cobourg, Whitby and other towns in the Midland district. With this extension the work of the commission will cover the whole province, the Ottawa Valley, St. Lawrence frontier, Midland district, Niagara power section, Port William and Port Arthur.

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NO CANAL THIS YEAR.

Building of Georgian Bay Canal Postponed.
Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 27.—Sir Robert Perks arrived in Ottawa this morning to confer with the minister of public works respecting the plans for the Dominion Dry Dock Co. for the proposed four million dollar dry dock and ship repairing plant at Lavis. The plans are now ready to be filed, and as soon as the proper inspection has been made by the public works department engineers, to ensure that the company is complying in every respect with the statutory requirements for a dry dock of the first class, an order in council will be passed granting the company's application for a subsidy, in accordance with the act of last session. Construction operations will be begun without delay.

The plans for the St. John dry dock are not yet ready for submission to the government and it will probably be some time yet before they are formally placed before the government for approval.

In regard to the Georgian Bay canal scheme, in which Sir Robert Perks is interested, it is understood that the whole matter will be left in status quo by the government for at least another year. No legislation looking to the construction of the canal is contemplated until the national trans-continental railway is completed, and that extra drain on the country's finances removed.

ARMORY FOR EDMONTON

To Cost \$100,000 And Built as Soon As A Site is Secured.
Edmonton, Sept. 27.—Colonel Edwards, commanding 101st Edmonton Fusiliers, has received an official communication from the Minister of Militia in council stating that as soon as a suitable site is provided the government will immediately erect an armory here to cost not less than \$100,000. As the result of negotiations in the city for the obtaining of a site are now taking an active turn, the building will be modelled on the armory at Peterboro. It will be of brick and stone trimmings, and will be 200 feet wide and 300 feet in depth. The building will be large enough to provide for a regiment of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, a battalion of artillery, army service corps and a corps of guides.

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DOYLE WAS COMMITTED.
Defendant in Snowflake Case Gets Two Months For Assault.
Asquith, Sask., Sept. 27.—Martin Doyle, who was charged by his wife with attempted murder at Asquith this week, came up for trial today. The charge was amended to assault. Doyle pleaded guilty, and was committed to jail for two months.

Doyle is the man who was acquitted of the Snowflake murder about four years ago at Morden, Manitoba. Doyle was convicted under the vagrancy act last April at Scott, Sask., and was let out on suspended sentence. This sentence will likely be enforced.

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A SERIOUS COMPLAINT

Brakeman on C.P.R. Charged With Attempt to Chloroform Traveller - Prisoner Committed to Stand Trial

Charged with attempting to chloroform a lady passenger on C.P.R. east-bound train No. 2 on August 8, William Patrick Lynn, C.P.R. brakeman, was Thursday committed to stand trial by Magistrate Heffernan at the R.N.W.M.P. barracks.

The victim of the alleged offence, Mrs. Blanchflower, was travelling with her husband, Assistant Paymaster Blanchflower, of the British Navy, from Vancouver to Montreal, and according to the prosecution was occupying a berth to herself when the attempt to chloroform her was made somewhere between Medicine Hat and Swift Current.

Giving evidence today Mrs. Blanchflower stated that she awoke with a choking sensation just in time to see an arm withdrawn from the curtains and caught sight of a trainman's lantern and a uniform such as trainmen on the C.P.R. wear.

The smell of chloroform was around her, and arousing her husband in the berth opposite, she informed him of what had happened. Calling his friend the husband handed him the pillow for examination. The opinion passed was that a portion of the pillow had been saturated with chloroform. Complaint was made to the conductor and as a result steps were taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway officials.

Lynn was today charged with having unlawfully and with evil intent tried to use chloroform on an other sleeping or operating drug on Mrs. Blanchflower.

In all eight witnesses have testified on this case. Four of them, Mrs. Blanchflower, Assistant Paymaster Oliver and Sergeant Hope, R.N.W.M.P., being examined today.

Mrs. Blanchflower on being called to the stand, related the circumstances of the whole case to J. A. Allan, who is representing the railway company, the accused being represented by J. F. Frame.

At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing today, the magistrate stated that in view of the evidence given he would commit the prisoner for trial in a sum of \$10,000, which has not been raised. The defence is being undertaken by J. F. Frame, acting under instructions from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, of which society Lynn is a member.

The principal witnesses were heard Thursday. Mrs. Blanchflower, Asst. Paymaster Oliver, and Assistant Paymaster Oliver, arrived in the city on Wednesday from England. They arrived in the city by reason of request reaching them by cable from the head officials of the C.P.R. at Montreal and by permission of the admiralty in England and returned to the West with all possible speed.

They left Thursday evening for Winnipeg where it is understood they will remain until called upon to give evidence at the supreme court hearing.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Enumerated by The Minority Leader in House of Representatives—Favors a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23. — Champ Clark, minority leader in the house of representatives addressed the Democratic association. He said in part:

"The circumstances which surround us presage a Democratic victory. Democrats in the House got together and fought together during the year 1910 and thereby set a wholesome example to Democrats throughout the land.

"First—A reduction of tariff to a revenue basis.

"Second—We would increase our trade by reciprocity treaties with foreign nations, particularly with Central and South America and with Canada.

"Third—We would abolish all superfluous offices.

"Fourth—We would out appropriate to the needs of government economically and effectively administered.

"Fifth—We would restore our merchant marine to its ancient and commanding position on the high seas, which Democrats once gave to it.

"Sixth—We would submit a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote.

"Seventh—We would strengthen the anti-trust laws and enforce them in every feature, especially enforcing the criminal part of them so energetically that the violators of them would cease their nefarious operations.

"Eighth—We would enact measures providing for a real comprehensive conservation of our natural resources.

"Ninth—We would provide for the improvement of our vast system of waterways on an adequate and comprehensive plan so as to make it a real and most valuable factor in our commercial growth and prosperity.

"Tenth—We would set the nine committees on expenditures in the nine departments of government to work in earnest and industriously discharging their duties by finding out and exposing the extravagance of the Republicans, thereby digging out the fact on which to base economies."

Filtration of Water Supplies

The quality of water for human consumption depends upon the polluting and purifying influences to which it has been subjected before reaching the consumer. It is well known that the general health of the community using a sewage polluted water gradually falls lower and lower and the death rate increases proportionately. Of the diseases most frequently following the use of an impure water, typhoid fever holds, at the present day, the most eminent position in the public eye. It is a curious fact, as yet unexplained, that the change from an impure water to a pure supply diminishes the sickness and death rate, not only from typhoid fever, but also from tuberculosis, pneumonia, and other serious diseases. It is also a fact that in certain cities using a sewage polluted water the death rate from typhoid fever is many times more than that for cities using a filtered water supply taken from the same source.

Generally speaking, there are two methods in use for the filtration of public water supplies: they are known as the "slow sand" filtration and "mechanical" filtration. In the former type the water filters through beds of sand and gravel at varying rates of from two to five gallons per acre every twenty-four hours hours, according to the character of the water. In mechanical filtration, a precipitate is first added to the water, which is then passed through a medium of sand under pressure, the rate of filtration being many times more than in the slow sand filters.

The type of filter best suited for any particular water must be carefully considered before adoption by a municipality, and this can only be done by a competent sanitary engineer. When either system can be used, it resolves itself into a question of primary cost and annual maintenance. The slow sand filters cost, approximately, \$30,000 per million gallons of daily consumption and about ten per cent. of this per annum for operating; while a mechanical filter cost about about one-fourth, and, if carefully operated, a high degree of efficiency as regards purification can be obtained. This is well exemplified at Chatham, Ont., where for some years filters of this latter class have been in operation, the water treated being that of the river Thames.

The weight of an eyelash will turn the balance of scales to weigh diamonds, so delicate are they adjusted.

NEW DISTRICT

Splendid Tract of Country In North Saskatchewan

Prince Albert, Sept. 22.—What corresponds to the Peace River district in the province of Saskatchewan is about to be opened up. At least that is the local belief. This territory known as the Meadow Lake district and lies to the northwest of Green Lake to the northwest of here. There are in this tract not less than five million acres of the finest farming land in the West. Interest in this magnificent stretch has been aroused by the visit to Prince Albert of Alexander McDown, Dominion government agent, at Exeter, England.

Questioned by the W.A.P. Mr. McDown said he had heard a lot of this splendid district from R. E. Young, chief geographer of the Dominion, and was resolved to look at it for himself. Capt. Kindsley, R.L. formerly A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen, is with Mr. McDown, having come out to the Prince Albert district for the splendid shooting which abounds.

Carterhall, Nfld.

Dear Sirs—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disgraced for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your Liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected. A few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

Yours truly,
W. A. V. R.

SUICIDE AT GULL LAKE

Strange Circumstances Surrounding Death of Well-Known Traveller—Presents a Study for Physiologists

Swift Current, Sept. 23. — In the death of S. R. Morden, the well-known traveller who cut his throat with a razor in Gull Lake hotel on Sunday night last, physiologists have interesting circumstances to theorize on.

Deceased was in Swift Current on Saturday and appeared to his friends in a normal state of mind. He left for Gull Lake in the afternoon, and took a room there. W. O. Smyth, of Swift Current, was stopping at the same hotel, and Mr. Morden went to the lawyer's room and unburdened his mind to Mr. Smyth regarding the prosecution of young Morden, son of the deceased, whom Mr. Smyth previously had a case against for the Union Bank. Mr. Morden also talked about this matter to other people in the house.

On Sunday he read in the newspaper that Inspector Robertson of Winnipeg, had committed suicide, he stated that he knew the police officer well and was surprised that he should take his own life. There had been a murder case in Gull Lake a couple of days previous and Coroner Hoppin and W. O. Smyth had been discussing the case in the latter's room when they heard a noise in the room adjoining. They investigated and found Morden on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear. He only lasted a few moments.

This death is rather a strange affair. Mr. Smyth believes that the deceased was crazy when he committed the deed, and he also thinks that Morden might have it in his mind to kill him when he came to his room and talked as he did about the case against his son but he evidently lost his nerve. Then again it might be suggested that the physiological effect of the suicide of Inspector Robertson whom he personally knew, and of whose death he had just previously been reading, prompted him to take his own life in a similar manner.

There is more or less mystery in this sad case, and when the news of the well known traveller's death reached Swift Current, his friends could hardly credit the rumor.

CATTLE GUARDS

Chairman Mabee Expresses A Strong Opinion on Subject

WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.—Two cases occupied the Railway Commission today, the first being the extension of the Blackwoods Brewery, which the Blackwoods Brewery is protesting, but the firm was ordered to come to some agreement or the commission will decide in the morning. The petitioners want a spur extended for an industrial site.

The grain growers asked the commission to compel railway companies to maintain fences and adequate cattle guards. The matter was discussed in formally, both the grain growers' representatives and Judge Mabee expressed their unreserved opinions as to the manner in which the railway companies had violated the law and their refusals to compensate for cattle killed on the tracks. Judge Mabee in conclusion expressed a doubt whether the commission could do anything, being uncertain whether he could impose any penalty for a failure to maintain adequate cattle guards and fences. He would think over it until the morning and if he could find anything he could do for it.

W. H. Trueman appeared for the farmers, J. A. M. Atkins for the C. P. R., D. A. Tait for the G.T.P., and O. H. Clark for the C.N.R. The C. P. R. was given authority to double-track their Portage La Prairie main line crossing of the C.N.R. and G.T.P. the latter companies to pay for interlocking plant as being the last on the ground.

CRIPPEN GUILTY

Coroner's Jury Finds Doctor Guilty And Commit Him For Trial

London, Sept. 26.—No evidence beyond that given at the Bow Street police court, in the case of Dr. Hawley, H. Crippen and Ethel Levene, his typist, was produced at the resumed inquiry today, by the coroner. Into the finding of the mutilated body believed to be that of Belle Elmore, Crippen's actress wife, in their Hilldrop Crescent residence, and the police made the announcement that they had nothing further to submit. William Long, who was formerly connected with the accused and who purchased the boy's suit which Miss Levene wore when arrested on board the steamer Montrose of Quebec, was asked by the coroner whether he had ever told him, he answered in the negative. The chemist from whom Dr. Crippen purchased hyacin, traces of which compound Dr. William H. Wilcox, the scientific analyst of the home office, testified he had found in the buried masses of flesh, said that the order for the medicine was given several days before the drug was taken away. He also declared that Crippen never personally had purchased hyacin at his pharmacy.

The coroner's jury afterward returned a verdict of willful murder against Dr. Crippen. The verdict reached by the jury was to the effect that the mutilated body found buried in the cellar of Crippen's home was that of Cora Crippen who had been willfully murdered by Dr. Crippen. The verdict added that the cause of death was poisoning by hyacin.

SAFE ROUTE

Editor Boosts The Famous Hudson's Bay Route

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The conditions and problems of the Hudson Bay was the subject of an address before the Empire Club at noon today by L. S. Amery, formerly colonial editor of the London Times, who accompanied Earl Grey on his trip through the north. Mr. Amery said in part, "I am persuaded that the fields of the west will extend from 150 to 250 miles north of the present northern belt. The difficulties in the way of building a railroad to the Bay are practically nil.

The only practical harbor is Fort Churchill, although but three or four ships can now find a place within it. There is, however, plenty of room for extension of space if a route could be chartered into Nelson. The harbor would offer superior facilities and would supply a better country about it.

"For ordinary traffic the Hudson Straits are not open until the middle of July, and remain open until the middle of November. Navigation of Hudson Bay itself is just as safe as navigation of the St. Lawrence. Given proper material stations and from four months open season to and from the bay, allowing a vessel to make three complete trips from England.

An English chemist claims to have made rubber synthetically from the hydro-carbon oil known as isoprene.

WILL MOVE TOWNSITE

Work of Grand Trunk Pacific Means Heavy Loss to Othton Business Men - Favor a Foreign Corporation

What looks very much like another attempt on the part of the G. T. P. Branch Lines Company to favor on the American elevator firm at the expense of local independent grain buyers is now under way at Othton.

The difficulty Peaker Bros. had with this company last spring will be fresh in the memory of our readers. Desiring to erect an elevator at Othton they applied to the G. T. P. for a site and, after first having their request refused and every possible difficulty placed in their way at every stage, it was finally grudgingly granted through the united efforts of the Board of Trade, our member of parliament, the warehouse commissioner and the local press.

The company claimed at that time that sites had been granted to seven other elevator companies at Othton and that no more sites were available. What happened. Having no other case Peaker Bros. and Levi Beck, two independent Toronto grain dealers, went ahead and erected their elevator, investing \$5,600 each in the enterprise. But none of the other elevator companies to which sites had previously been granted did so. They knew a better trick than this. The Atlas Elevator Company—merely a name to disguise, the real owners, the Peavey Grain Company of Minneapolis—erected an elevator two and a half miles south of Othton and a siding has been put in there for it.

Now the G. T. P. proposes moving the townsite of Othton to the quarter section on which the Atlas elevator is situated. Of course they shall have to give a reason for this action and the one given is that, as the Hudson Bay Company own the quarter section on which the present townsite of Othton is located and surveyed and are only willing to give the company half the lots surveyed therein. They desire to own a townsite in which they will own all the lots. The station at Othton has not yet been erected and it is stated on good authority that it will be built on the siding further south.

Besides the two grain firms there are now located at Othton two general stores, a lumber yard, a livery barn and preparations for other buildings and businesses are under way. Should the townsite be moved all who have invested there would lose heavily and needless to say a strong protest will be lodged with the railway commission as soon as the company's plans take definite shape.

A somewhat similar difficulty confronts those desirous of locating at the towns to be established on the line between Yorkton and Canora. The sites are being built at Gordon, Folcroft and Young's, but it is impossible to find out whether the company intends to establish townsites at any of these and after the treatment received at the company's hands at points south of town, local men will not construct elevators or establish businesses at any of these until they learn definitely just what the company's intentions are.

On the face of it the whole scheme looks like the rankest kind of favoritism to a foreign company on the part of a railway corporation that owes its existence to the financial backing of the people of Canada, and in whose interests it was supposed to be constructed. Public opinion will not stand for this kind of thing and should teach this infant railway at the commencement of its career that the "public-betrayed" attitude of corporations will not be tolerated from it for one moment.—Yorkton Enterprise.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

Will be Appointed to Washington - Temporary Appointment Made and Residence Will be Secured

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23. — Government officials and others in administration circles are much interested in the information that the Dominion that a Canadian bureau is to be permanently established at the nation's capital at an early date, under the charge of a resident representative, whose special duties will be to look after the numerous and important questions that are continually arising between the United States and Canada. George H. Gall, a temporary appointee, is to enter on his duties October 1 at a salary of \$4,500 a year, and it is stated that he has been instructed by the Canadian Government to lease a residence in Massachusetts avenue, northwest, near Sheridan circle, which will be the home of the bureau. It is expected that definite information regarding the bureau will be forthcoming during the coming week.

The Canadian Government follows the suggestions made on numerous previous occasions by the state department that an envoy be permanently stationed in Washington, to look after the interests of the Dominion, decided upon such action only after a lengthy series of conferences by the officials of that government decided to establish a publicity bureau in this city, but the Dominion officials could not reach an agreement. Active steps towards getting the bureau in shape will be commenced immediately. It is impossible, however, that the envoy or representative by whichever name the official may be called may not be appointed until after the fall campaign in this country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, recently returned from a tour of the provinces in Western Canada. On this journey he came in contact with the residents of the great Northwest, and obtained their views of the matter of establishing a bureau to represent the Dominion in Washington. With few exceptions, the residents of that part of the Dominion endorsed the scheme. They told the Premier that direct relations with the United States is becoming imperative, instead of the old roundabout methods which necessitate the transaction of nearly all business through the British embassy.

Questions to be Dealt With

The questions of international control of railway rates, tariff, reciprocity, fisheries and boundaries are among the things that frequently present phases that might properly be dealt with directly.

After the Premier's tour of Canada he decided that the representative, as suggested previously, should be appointed and he began to look for a man of the requisite ability and personal prestige to fill the position. As such a person is found the appointment will follow.

TAIT COMES BACK

T. J. Tait Leaves Post as Chairman of Victoria Ry. Commission

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 22.—The retirement of Thomas James Tait, chairman of the Victorian Railway Commission, has taken place under remarkable circumstances. Mr. Tait came here seven years ago from Canada. He had been manager of Transportation for the Canadian Pacific and took over a similar position in this state. He started in to make a name for himself in the administration and as a result the system was put on a paying basis for the first time. Under his management the surplus last year reached the million dollar mark. During the present year Mr. Tait's good fortune did not continue. Accidents were numerous on the lines, lives were lost and much property destroyed. Unrest in the ranks of the workers displayed itself, and in addition the labor party in the state launched a venomous attack against Mr. Tait's management. One section of the press sided the agitation by making grossly unfair charges. Matters came to a head today when before adjournment the house of assembly made opportunity for a discussion re holding an official inquiry into the cause of the numerous accidents on the system. The premier before the debate proceeded far rose and announced that Mr. Tait for family reasons, had decided to relinquish his post under the government. The engagement would have, in any event, terminated shortly, but Mr. Tait was anxious to be released at the beginning of December. The leader of the government and his supporters eulogized the work of Mr. Tait in the state and referred to him as a first class railway manager. It is understood he will return to Canada and the press credits Sir Thomas Shaughnessy with the statement that "Mr. Tait should never have left us. There is a chair waiting for him." Mr. Tait is expected to return to Canada about Christmas.

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Saving Electricity

Tungsten lamps are coming to the front because they save electricity in appearance, their only difference from the ordinary carbon filament incandescent lamp is that the filament is constructed of tungsten instead of carbon. But in actual use, it has been proved that they use only about one-third as much current as a carbon lamp to produce a light of the same illuminating power. True, their first cost is greater (approximately three times as much), but this is counterbalanced by the saving in current effected. They have one weak point, however. That is the ease with which the delicate tungsten filament is broken. On this account great care has to be exercised in installing them, and it is for this reason, too, that they cannot be economically used as portable lamps. Yet, when carefully handled, they have a long lease of life. In England, where they are used much more extensively than here, it is quite common for them to last 3,000 hours, and one instance is on record where a tungsten lamp burned continuously for over 15,000 hours. Even when allowance is made for

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more frequent breakage, the tungsten lamp shows a saving over the carbon of about fifty per cent. That is an economy not to be despised and points to the much greater use for stationary lighting purposes.

Naval Examinations
Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Notice appears in the Canadian Gazette that the general competitive examination for cadets for the naval service of Canada will be held on Nov. 9th at various points in Canada, including Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria.

MORAL

Begin Camp on Saturday

Regina. Splendid

The arrange tour of work the American now practical indication is of this really for the tour, the party, arrangement cities are to be care given son Telegram.

The party Sept. 20, and on September on the morning.

There will urday, all Hargrave various city members of afternoon the ing for men meeting for There will held in the 4 night, a will be a grand There are a of the leading Here is a sh members and Rev. Jason Mass., secret Watch and W organized so and is proba reform organ States. The the promotion the removal fearelessly public chastie health. I more than se order league is recognized cessful and the east. His New Jerusale

Rev. J. G. onto, Canada, the best kno having been a acts with a organizations code. He is ary secretary Reform Court fies for the social reform in Canada, the Methodist Church, the elation, the gress, the S gelical assoc Purty Elton Shaver will the United the White S ings in Can problem.

Ernest A. Mr. Bell wa of the Unit is a theolog stionary pur spending th service in chairman of committee Federation, for the pae superintendent Mission in come the tion and ot societies. of Chicago author of t Slave Traff a sale of Mr. Bell w the nation Slave Traff

John B. Mr. Ham the middle tective, an probably h ous seller witness ch ing. Mr. f from a bu it because natural at on and almost to attend this end is a knowle that few there is prosecute mond good ture and lewa is e rned sta traffic an Mr. Ham nion pisa earlier p Millard r member in Des Hammon Light In under w of shan entire s similar ur unie W. L. Can. N widely Canada, that co ned to season, thousand with hi and hi

The West

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1910.

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION

The growth in population of Canada since 1901 has been a source of gratification to Canadians and has had a marked effect in placing our country in its proper position among the nations.

The cause of this exodus to Canada can only be understood by a study of conditions existing in this country for the past fifty years and by the conditions existing in other countries that were competitors for the people of Europe...

The United States was the first field to be developed by European emigration. Political considerations played an important part in directing the exodus to that country.

The British statesmen to look favorably upon the Canadian attempts to secure immigrants from Britain. The tide has turned and Canada is now a country of immigrants.

For the government to claim credit for the rush to Canada is ridiculous. We have never met a settler from the United States brought here by the government's efforts.

If the Government was responsible for the rapid growth in Canada's population, then Sir Wilfrid and his adherents must have been assisting Argentina in a similar way.

Up to 1867 there was practically no Canada but a number of weak struggling colonies that were unimportant and unable to do anything to secure any considerable portion of the European emigration.

The difference in conditions for securing immigration favored Canada. Argentina had to draw its population from Europe and people had to travel a tremendous distance.

Argentina had to induce people to settle in a country, where everything was foreign. Yet considering this disadvantage they beat us by fifty per cent.

If the Liberals claim credit for Canada's increase in immigration, are we not justified in censuring them for not equal to a country worked under more adverse conditions?

Disgusted with the party's abuse of power, and with its application of principle, this young Canadian in the making at last withdrew his name from the local party organization and cancelled his connection with Canadian Liberalism.

As the Western leaders of the Conservative party are united in favor of lower duties on farm machinery so they are united in favor of the public purchase of terminal elevators.

The Hudson Bay Railway. The feeling for government construction and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway is much stronger than has been suspected in Eastern Canada.

His presence has revived interest in the appointment of a new Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, and it is stated that the post will in all probability go to Ald. Geo. Brown, of Regina.

Accepted by the Opposition and was reasonable and fair stand for the premier to take. The membership of the House had been increased from twenty-five to forty-one and outside of Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Regina the constituencies bore no resemblance to the old districts.

But that was not the only occasion on which Premier Scott made this promise. When he was withdrawing the municipal bill, he also stated that there would be another session of that legislature.

An election act was introduced that session, and when discussing the clauses of that act under which elections were to be introduced, he stated that there would be no election before another session but gave as his reason for introducing these clauses the fact that Neely, Brown and Champagne were going to resign their seats to contest federal constituencies in the coming elections.

Here we have three occasions on which Premier Scott made this pledge: (1) during the introduction of the redistribution bill, (2) when the municipal act was being withdrawn and (3) when the election act was being discussed.

It may be found in the action of the then member for Kinstino, F. Sanderson, who when the election was announced made a young man of Melfort sulphurous denouncing Scott for bringing on an election after promising the Liberal caucus that there would be another session.

After the Liberal caucus and members of the Government and members of the government party told the Opposition that there would be another session. Scott, as is his habit, did promise and did violate his promise that there would be another election.

Scott, as is his habit, did promise and did violate his promise that there would be another election. The members of the Opposition, knowing the man, should not have accepted his promise.

There is something in the very word Liberal to interest a young man of generous and sanguine temperament. He joined the local Liberal association.

But the poor chap was doomed to disappointment and disillusion. He soon found that "Liberal" as applied to the office-holders at Ottawa was a misnomer.

In short, the view of Western Progressives is that the tariff has ceased to be a National Policy, that it is administered to serve a set of interests in league with the Government, and that the time has come for a thorough examination into the bearings of the local system upon the Western settlers.

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A 500-candlepower gas lamp, with a clockwork attachment for extinguishing the light at any set time, has appeared as a rival for electric lights for stores and public places.

Scott's Election Promise. Premier Scott has set many difficult tasks for the Leader, and not the least of these, is the attempt to apologise for his scandalous violation of his pledge in the spring session of 1908 that there would be another session before a general election.

Scott made this promise not only to the legislature but to his associates in the Liberal caucus. No one knows this better than Scott's political mouthpiece, the Leader, and any argument they use must be based upon the Premier's word, which is no argument at all.

Hence the public have become accustomed to it and many lenient friends look upon it as a disease not a vice. Scott did promise that there would be another session of the first legislature in the spring of 1908.

WESTERN CONSERVATIVES ARE THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Canada's Great Journalist, J. S. Willison, Reviews Political Situation on the Prairie—Conservatives Stand for Lower Duties, Government Ownership of Hudson's Bay Railroad—Provincial Rights and Government Ownership of Terminal and Internal Elevators

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—In the Western Provinces the issues are shaping very clearly for the next general election. British Columbia, in some of its chief problems, has no close identification with the Prairie communities, but Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have a common political language, and common social and political interests.

Four Chief Questions. There will be at least four main planks in the platform of Western Progressives at the next election. They will demand a heavy reduction in the duties on farm machinery.

They will pledge themselves to public ownership and operation of the terminal elevators. They will advocate the construction and control of the Hudson Bay railway by the Government.

They will continue to demand restoration of the public lands to the Province. Western Conservatives are united in favor of lower duties on farm machinery.

They will insist upon action by the government or upon declaration of its intention so definite that it cannot be evaded or misunderstood. They do not believe that agricultural machinery should be dearer in the Western Canadian Provinces than in the adjoining states.

They are not convinced that with the long haul to Fort William freight charges are against the manufacturers of Ontario. They suspect that if this were the case, American manufacturers would not establish branch factories in Canada.

They suspect that the prices of American machines are enhanced by a doubtful system of classification. There is a deep seated feeling that some of the most powerful of these interests give a continuous and aggressive support to the Government.

Public Elevators. As the Western leaders of the Conservative party are united in favor of lower duties on farm machinery so they are united in favor of the public purchase of terminal elevators.

Manitoba is establishing a system of interior elevators apparently without doing any injustice to private interests. The policy is to purchase existing elevators and to provide additional grain handling facilities where the need exists and the outlay is warranted.

It has yet to report, but whatever may be his recommendations, it is certain that the chief grain growing Province will not submit to private control of its elevator systems. It is against the terminal elevators, however, that the farmers have their main grievance.

Some of these have been convicted of improper practices and fined heavily. It is believed that fair prices and honest grading cannot be assured unless which have been established have put the whole system under suspicion.

Will Be Brown. Premier Scott's Visit to Ottawa Causes Discussion of Possibilities. Ottawa, Sept. 23.—Hon. Walter Scott today attended a meeting to consider the question of legislation to prevent accidents from explosives and later had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

His presence has revived interest in the appointment of a new Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, and it is stated that the post will in all probability go to Ald. Geo. Brown, of Regina.

the cost of construction. Not only would the Western farmers be measurably at the mercy of a single corporation, but if this should become of the existing Transcontinental Railway companies the other two great through roads could get access to Hudson Bay only by favor of the privileged corporation.

This would be to minimize the advantages of the Hudson Bay outlet and to create a situation which might ultimately become intolerable. Hence the West demands that no private monopoly over the new route shall be established.

Here we have three occasions on which Premier Scott made this pledge: (1) during the introduction of the redistribution bill, (2) when the municipal act was being withdrawn and (3) when the election act was being discussed.

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PRESS COMMENT (Arcola Star). The report continues to be persistent circulated that J. G. Turritt, M. P. for Assiniboia, is to be Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. The astute Mr. Turritt says that he is not looking for the position. It is also reported that in any event Mr. Turritt will not be a candidate for re-election at the next general election.

IMPOR U.S. Judge Railway Denies P mission Minneapolis the assu commission to and declaring ments of the tory and of Judge Charles in chancery of trect court, of most importa of the state. From the mission the o decision is t recommendat does not be quiesced. In court. Comp our northern class today in other dire inter-state ciness, gives t agencies con of railroo practically w the Minnesota Commission t Because th the state law caused a re rates and a it has great tional law, e hear upon t comes at a have conce a plan for an being fou tions of shi ectly relat have import it. It means, I ways are ord modify and listed prior sota legislat the double co then order railroad com of the legis because com they interfere mere. PEAT Good Results Planting Ottawa, Se here last we ment of mine monstration government p Several hund being brought \$25 per ton equivalent, \$6.00 per ton of the peat, were a surge before acqu Canadian P been lately peat industry meeting in O of December tions involv of the r basis throu workable A Marvel (Ha There are more wonder pulse which undeveloped, tunnels und urges them that they m id life in t this strange begins to skill directs instinct giv enables them to burrow to pose that a before it is form, or wh that weath tard the ch we have the to build a s consisting is it brings u ball of mud its mouth c latter are a ging. The one anothe stones whi They are n serves as a pushed do head and t continued plasterer s It is not v naturalists closed and the signal breaks thro the side w it leaves it ing the m grant fello in the silo dined min bursts" or an army ahead. All but African pig grows bel the least t mit light Keep Min

IMPORTANT DECISION

U.S. Judges Give Important Railway Rate Decision—Denies Power of R.T.Y. Commission to Regulate Rates

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21.—Denying the assumption by the railway commission to regulate railroad rates, and declaring the rate law enactments of the session of 1907 unconstitutional, former Judge Charles E. Otis, special master in chancery of the United States district court, today handed down the most important decision of this year of the state.

From the standpoint of the commission the only saving feature of the decision is that it comes only as a recommendation from Judge Otis and does not become effective until acquiesced in by the United States court. Comparable only to the famous northern securities case, the decision today has greater importance in other directions. It recognizes the interstate character of railroad business, gives primary consideration to agencies concerned with the regulation of railroads along such lines, and practically wipes out the power of the Minnesota Railway and Warehouse Commission to make rates.

Because it finds unconstitutional the state laws and the orders that caused a reduction in commodity rates and a two-cent passenger rate it has great importance in constitutional law, and as a precedent will bear upon the rate regulation. It comes at a time when the railways have concentrated their efforts upon a plan for an increase in rates which is being fought by various associations of shippers, and while not directly related to that campaign, may have important indirect influence upon it.

It means, if sustained, that the rail ways are ordered to restore the commodity and passenger rates that existed prior to the act of the Minnesota legislature of 1907. It presents the double consideration that the rate ordered into effect by the state railroad commission, through power of the legislature, are void, not only because confiscatory, but because they interfere with interstate commerce.

PEAT BURNS WELL. Good Results Obtained at Government Plant at Alfred, Ont. Ottawa, Sept. 19.—At the exhibition here last week the Dominion department of mines made a successful demonstration of peat fuel from the government plant at Alfred, Ontario. Several hundred tons of this fuel are being brought to Ottawa and sold at \$3.25 per ton delivered, which makes it equivalent to hard coal at less than \$6.00 per ton. The burning qualities of the peat manufactured at Alfred were a surprise to all who were not before acquainted with them. The Canadian Peat society, which has been lately formed to advance the peat industry in Canada, will hold a meeting in Ottawa about the first week of December to discuss the practical questions involved in putting the manufacture of the new fuel on a commercial basis throughout Canada wherever workable bogs are found.

A Marvel of Nature—The Grasshopper. (Harper's Magazine.) There are few things in nature more wonderful than the common insect which seizes these millions of unexplored insects living in dark tunnels underneath the ground and urges them to cut their way upward, that they may complete their appointed life in the upper air. Stirred by this strange unrest, the mighty host begins to move. What engineering skill directs their course aloft? What instinct guides their movements and enables them with unerring accuracy to burrow to the sunlight? If we suppose that a pupa reaches the surface before it is quite prepared to transform, or when the surface is reached that weather or other conditions retard the change to that require it to build a shelter. Its engineering is interesting and ingenious. It brings up from its burrow a little ball of mud, which it carries between its mouth and strong forepaws. The latter are admirably designed for digging. The pellets are placed atop of one another, as a mason would lay stones while building a circular tower. They are moistened by saliva, which serves as a sort of cement, and are pushed down upon each other by the head and feet and thus adhere tenaciously. The inside is smoothed by a continued motion of the jaws, as a plasterer spreads mortar upon a wall. It is not unvarnished, however, as some naturalists have asserted. The top is closed and the builder awaits within the signal to emerge, whereat it breaks through the top or occasionally the side wall. Like a frontier pioneer it leaves its house and moves on, joining the mighty procession of its kind, the huts stand empty in the silent glacial city. Like an Arabian has done mining town whose "boom has burst" or like the winter quarters of an army when the spring calls it aloft.

All but the tips of the leaves of an African plant of the cactus family grows below the surface of the ground, the leaf tips being transparent to admit light to the lower portions. Philadelphia public school pupils are being taught to board and alight from street cars in a safe manner. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The Decision

The full text of the arbitrators' decision in the fisheries dispute between Canada and the United States has arrived. Pages of legal matter are embodied in the official report of the various points at issue, and a careful perusal of the document shows at what great pains the American jurists were to split hairs in the interpretation of words and phrases. But it is all over and Canada has won. No longer will there be any misunderstanding as to the regulation of fishing rights and the laws to be followed in the taking of fish. Great Britain has undisputed sovereignty in such matters, just as she has been conceded to have in legislating for the preservation of the fisheries. American diplomats have disputed these rights for the past hundred years, but there can be no more howls of dissent from Washington now.

Must Pay Up. Other nice points, which involved the American fisherman's exemption from reporting at customs houses, contributing to the upkeep of lighthouses from which he was benefitting, and paying harbor duties in Newfoundland, have been decided too. There is nothing arbitrary in the Tribunal's judgment, but it stipulates that the Yankee visitor must pay up his share wherever British boats are doing the same.

From where must be measured the three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors, referred to in the said article? It reads question 5, the most important dispute of all.

Great Britain maintained that this line was drawn from the headlands at the mouth of every bay, and that the United States agreement in the old treaties, to keep outside of this imaginary boundary, excluded them from all bays on the coast. The Americans were equally positive that this three mile limit only applied to certain narrow-mouthed bays which only measured six miles across the mouth, and that such large bodies of water as the Bala de Chalours were open without restriction to their fishermen.

When is a Bay Not a Bay? But the Tribunal here flatly sided with Great Britain. The arbitrators considered that the word "bay" in the yellow parchment of the ancient treaty was general—that it meant any bay, no matter of what width across the mouth. Henceforth, three miles seaward of this invisible line must be the nearest approach of any foreign fishermen.

One of the court, however, disagreed. Luis Drago, the brilliant Spanish-American from Argentina, couched his reasons for dissent in a lengthy article. He thought the award unfair and, among other things, based on a doubt as to whether his conclusions on a bay more than three miles across at the mouth could be reasonably supposed to come within his Britannic Majesty's dominions. He thought that Great Britain placed a very flexible construction on the term "territorial waters," varying the width to suit her own purposes. He referred to the case of the Moray Firth, on the Scottish coast. But Drago's disagreement was unavailing, and there will be no more rich hauls of fish for Yankee crews from Canada's bays and inlets.

Concessions. American ships may employ foreign crews in Canadian waters, as the Tribunal interpreted the treaty as allowing them such privileges, but they are denied the right to trade and fish at the same time.

An important recommendation of The Hague Jurists was that all vessels should be marked for means of identification and revenue-collecting. Hudson's Bay.

There have been no protests against the awards. And, to judge from the attitude of many American journals, it would seem that the decision of the would seem that the decision of the court with respect to bays in the maritime provinces had clearly defined Canada's sole right to domination in the great inland sea of Hudson's Bay.

The Best Seller.

To the new Anglican Hymn Book falls the honor of having the largest sale any single book ever had in Canada in one year. Statistics just to hand show that 419,691 copies were sold during the first year. It has been in use. When the new hymnal of the Canadian Presbyterian Church was put out, but 366,000 copies of it were sold the initial year. The showing of the Anglican book is noteworthy in that it is not obligatory on any congregation to adopt it. A cheque has just been received from the Oxford University Press, the publishers, which reveals the fact that the total royalties coming to the General Synod of the Anglican Church in Canada for the first year are \$15,508.26. Of this the Hymnal Committee was paid \$3,310 for the purchase of copyrights, the net amount being \$12,198.26. This has been deposited with the Mission Fund to ensure more prompt payment of the stipends of clergy; but it has not been determined what will finally be done with the money.

A Late Crop. Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 21.—Oats sown last spring, which owing to drought did not come up, are starting to grow. Farmers who intended sowing the fields over for green feed, and expect to get a good supply this way. Winter wheat sown before the recent rains is growing nicely.

Philadelphia public school pupils are being taught to board and alight from street cars in a safe manner.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

An Important Conference to be Held in Ottawa in October—List of Subjects to be Considered

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—An invitation has been extended to the prime minister of each of the provinces of the Dominion, as also to the minister of agriculture of the Dominion, by Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the commission of conservation, to send a representative of the department or of the provincial board of health to meet in conference with the committee on public health of the commission for the purpose of discussing various matters of public health which are somewhat of a national character.

The subjects which will come up for discussion and which have been intimated to those invited to attend are:

A. A suggestion of means to prevent pollution of international, inter-provincial and other waterways.

B. Discussion of the question of international and inter-provincial quarantine.

C. Relationship of federal and provincial governments to the subject of tuberculosis.

D. Desirability of the harmonizing of the public health law and legislations in regard thereto.

E. The formation of a central council of health (consultative).

F. The establishment of a federal health laboratory and the manufacture of serums.

The calling of this conference by the commission was mainly upon the recommendation of the standing committee of this senate of public health and inspection of foods. The conference will be held on October 12 next at Ottawa, when it is expected all the members of the committee on public health of the commission of conservation will be present.

WORK OF BLACK HAND.

Pioneer Resident of Revelstoke Killed by Italians.

Revelstoke, Sept. 25.—Frank Julien, a pioneer resident of this city, has been foully murdered, the crime being laid at the door of three Italians, supposed members of the Black Hand society.

The tragedy occurred on the banks of the Illecilawast river, close to the city on Wednesday, his mangled form being found in the thick underbrush late on Saturday. His assailants had used an axe, fracturing his skull. They then covered the body with underbrush. The head was nearly severed. The axe was found by the body, indicating the hasty flight of the murderers.

Three Italians called upon Mr. Julien on Tuesday on his farm near the railway bridge, stating that they were about to settle on a tract of land in that locality and offering their services free for a few days to help clear the land if he would provide them with axes. Julien evidently accepted their offer, for on Wednesday morning he left with the three Italians for the bush land. That was the last seen of him alive. On his failure to return a searching party was organized. It was three days in finding the body.

One of the reasons why the local police believe the Italians are members of the Black Hand society and that the crime was one of revenge is the fact that in June Mr. Julien was a crown witness in a case in which several Italians were charged with assaulting his son-in-law, Fred Orsatti, as the result of which one Italian named Frank Shido was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Julien had traced Shido to Calgary, from which city he was brought back by the police.

One Hundred Years and No War. The people of the Anglo-Saxon world are likely to have reason to remember the year 1914 and incidentally the year 1914 and incidentally the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, the December 24th, 1814, since which the United States, Canada and Great Britain will have lived one hundred years without a resort to arms in an attempt to decide questions of international difference.

The proposal is that a bridge across the Niagara river near where most of the fighting in our last war with the States took place, this bridge to be free for all time and to be known as the Peace Bridge. This will serve as the outward and visible expression of cordial feelings and as a more enduring and more spiritual accomplishment than the peace treaty of 1814, which the United States and Great Britain agreed to settle every difference of an international character by means of arbitration.

The carrying out of the work involved in such gigantic undertakings is, in the United States, in the hands of a large, energetic and most capable committee, while in Canada and Great Britain preparations have just begun. Recently Dr. Neil Macpherson, president of the general Canadian cities including Calgary, and in addresses at Canadian Clubs outlined the scheme and launched the movement in Canada for the commemorative occasion.

In every place where the proposal has been mentioned it has met with most profound and sympathetic reception, so that the consummation appears to be already near.

PUNCH AND ROOSEVELT

Has Considerable Fun at the Expense of The American Emperor—A Caricature of The American Situation

England's comic weekly is having an innings with Theodore Roosevelt. Under heading of special maroon to the Times it ridicules the president's pretensions in the following manner:

New York, Oct. 3. A daring coup de main, overturned the Republican institutions under which these States have existed for one hundred and thirty-four years, possessed himself of the supreme executive power, and was promptly proclaimed Emperor of America. This has been unaccompanied by a single word of protest, though it must have been known to hundreds of conspirators, had been well kept, and the strong measures taken by his imperial Majesty and his friends paralyzed any spirit of resistance that might otherwise have manifested itself. At 5 a. m. the White House was surrounded by a strong detachment of Rough Riders, and Mr. Taft and his family were arrested in their beds. They were subsequently conveyed to an unknown destination. At the same time the Vice-President and members of the Cabinet were seized and members of the Church of England and since Mr. Higginbotham continues to devote himself exclusively to the fight against Socialism in Balham, Mr. Roosevelt was obviously the only man who was both sufficiently just and sufficiently tenacious for the great office of Emperor of America. It is just this quality of tenacity (on the importance of which we have so frequently insisted) that marks the latest Emperor off from those who may well be proud to consider themselves his fellow-men. We shall continue to watch his Majesty's career with that benevolent and admiring interest which is due to one whose purpose, we believe, will be to bind the State Empires of Great Britain and America in bonds that cannot be torn asunder.

Threatened Brothers. Watrous, Sask., Sept. 21.—John C. Walker, of Markdale, Ontario, was taken in charge by Chief Scott of the Watrous police last evening and later turned over to the constable of the R.N.W.M.P. for threatening to shoot his two brothers, Andrew and Joseph Walker, of this town. Early in the day, owing to religious mania, the brothers had decided to place him in a safe keeping, but shortly after appearing before the magistrate he made a hasty departure. Last evening, shortly before 10 o'clock, he appeared at the restaurant of Andrew Walker, on Main street, and threatened to shoot both brothers. They decided to call in the police.

Later. The New York American, in a special edition published at mid-day, calls upon the people to rise against the usurper. Mr. Hearst has been arrested, and will be tried on a charge of treason. Mr. W. J. Bryan, in an interview, declares that he has supported the Emperor from the beginning. The triumph of the Democrats, he thinks, is now assured. The Evening Post denounces the Emperor as an unscrupulous prevaricator, and declares that no self-respecting American can consent to bow the knee to Baal. The office of the paper has been destroyed by an infuriated mob. Mr. Rockefeller has taken refuge in a church and refuses to come out. The Emperor is now engaged in composing a message of 100,000 words strongly affirming both the Monroe Doctrine and his own right to the Imperial crown. As soon as the message has been delivered Congress is to adjourn for an indefinite period. Seen at 3 o'clock, the Emperor said that if he

Vaccine virus is rendered absolutely pure by radium emanations, according to an Italian scientist. Although rubber already is one of the two articles of Brazilian export two of the states of that country have offered substantial subsidies to encourage its cultivation.

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AFTER WIFE DESERTERS.

Toronto Associated Charities Want Amendments Made to Law.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—"It's a crime lower than that of a beast. Any animal is faithful to its mate, and will defend its offspring."

These vigorous words were used by Rev. Father Minehan in speaking of the crime of wife desertion in a deputation from the Associated Charities which waited on Hon. J. J. Foy. They desired certain amendments in the law governing cases of wide desertion. Their recommendations were embodied in five clauses as follows:

1. As wife desertion is an indictable offence, for which a man can be prosecuted, the chief difficulty in carrying out the law being that no funds are provided for the purpose of bringing the man back to the city, it was suggested that the Ontario government should be requested to furnish funds to bring the man back from any part of Canada.

2. That such prisoners convicted of this crime, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, be supplied with remunerative labor, so that part of the same might go towards the support of their wives and families. (To provide remunerative work for all prisoners would be a good method.)

3. That culpable failure on the part of a husband to maintain his wife and family, whether they suffer or not, should be a punishable offence, and that the wife should not be the one to prosecute.

4. When a wife or family has to appeal for aid to a charity organization or institution, that such organization or institution be the parties to bring this to the notice of the authorities, so that some legal action might be taken.

5. This committee, having heard of the splendid work done by the Morality Department of the Police Force of Toronto for the past 25 years, do most heartily approve of their methods of dealing with cases of wife desertion, non-support of families and other family troubles reported to them, and would suggest that all cities in the Dominion would do well to establish such departments in connection with their police forces.

A New Alfalfa.

Mr. Zavitz, in the last report of the Ontario Agricultural College, recommends that alfalfa or lucerne should be very carefully tested on many farms throughout Ontario, because of its large yield, as being a nutritious food for stock, for its perennial character, and its beneficial influence on the soil. A bulletin on the subject was issued by this society in 1908. The New York Outlook for June, in an important article, records the success of Mr. Niels Ebbesen Hansen, plant-explorer for the United States government, who after twelve years' search has discovered a variety which will grow as far north as any one may care to farm it, even to the latitude of Alaska. Hitherto the kind of alfalfa grown in the United States did not stand northern winters. The new alfalfa brought from Siberia, crossed with the luxuriant kinds in the southwest, is expected to yield an ideal forage and act as a soil-restorer, and will stand a northern climate. By its growth and development hundreds of acres of the wealth of the farming interested in the United States and Canada.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.

To be Held Throughout Canada and Not Just at Ottawa.

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Prof. Adam Short, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, arrived in the city this morning from Ottawa. His present visit is in connection with the fall examinations of the civil service department which open here the second Tuesday in November.

"One purpose of the visit," he said this morning, "is to arrange for the holding of these examinations at various points in the west. Formerly it was the practice to hold them in Ottawa, but now we intend that these shall be held at convenient points throughout Canada, for both the inside and outside men of the department."

"There is one feature in particular which may be of interest in the examinations this year. That is the examination for the naval cadets for the training school at Halifax. This examination will be along the lines of those for the military school at Kingston, and open to boys under sixteen years of age. The qualifications are about equal to those of boys in the second term of the collegiate."

"There will be at least two examination points in Manitoba, at Winnipeg and Brandon. In Saskatchewan they will be held in Saskatoon and Regina, and in Alberta at Edmonton and Calgary. In British Columbia they will be held at Victoria, Vancouver, and possibly at Nelson."

"Or my return back I may arrange for examinations at Portage la Prairie. Wherever possible they will be in the universities, but where these are not available they will be in the high schools. We have facilities for thirty cadets this year, but it is not expected that there will be this many applicants."

An Easy Sentence.

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—Two years and twenty lashes was the sentence meted out by Judge Meyers this morning to Arthur LeVeve, who was charged with criminally assaulting a child five years old. R. F. Graham, deputy assistant attorney-general for the crown recommended the maximum penalty, that of life, because of the revolting character of the crime and serious injury that had been done the child, but the judge made it two years with lashes. The prisoner broke down at the sentence and had to be carried from court.

WOULD RENT

Another Proposition From Bill and Dan For H. B. Railway.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann of the C. N. R., had a conference with Hon. G. F. Gray today. The principal business was a discussion in connection with the new lines of the company to be built in the West. The matter of operating the Hudson Bay line was brought up and the railroad men expressed the wish to have the running of it. They suggested a fair rental based on the cost of construction of the road. As it will be some time before the line is finished, the minister declined to commit himself in the matter.

The United States produced 6,078,988 gallons of denatured alcohol in the fiscal year ending with June, an increase of 2,529,569 gallons over the previous fiscal year.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Signalman Held Responsible for Winnipeg Wreck on C.N.R.—Had Not Performed His Duties

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—Frank Leland, signalman for the C. P. R., who was charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of fireman Samuel Patton at Wood's Crossing, was Saturday afternoon committed for trial by Magistrate McMicken in the provincial police court. A good deal of evidence was taken in the morning.

At the afternoon sitting, the principal witness called, Thomas Elliott, the engineer on the wrecked train, stated that he was within the distance of two or three cars before he saw the train was open. He called to the fireman to jump, and the fireman once jumped to the south side while the engine was off the rails, while it was after the engine had been derailed that witness jumped to the north side and in so doing was knocked unconscious.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bonnar, witness said he thought the guard line was so placed as to minimize the danger of an event of an engine being derailed. At this point counsel for the prosecution submitted to his worship that sufficient evidence had been given to justify the case being sent up for trial.

The opposing counsel having agreed that, although he hoped to establish the innocence of the accused, there was a case for investigation, the course suggested was agreed to. Signalman Upton, who was working the night shift on the date given, gave details of his arrival at the signal tower. He said that an accident had occurred and he said to Leland, "Well, Frank, you've had some bad luck," and received the reply: "I guess I have."

Witness proceeded to explain that the lights were not put up as usual, it being the duty of his partner to do so. He asked accused to draw the levers and he would go on the speeder to put the lamps out himself, but when he went he found that the points had not been turned. When he went to draw the levers he was prevented from doing so by Leland, who assaulted witness and a struggle commenced.

BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY Commissioners Decide Upon Point Grey As Site For Institution

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 24.—The report of the University Commission appointed during the summer to select the site of the British Columbia University, was made public today, having been received only last Monday (although dated June 23 last). The commissioners have decided upon Point Grey, a seaside suburb of Vancouver, as the site. The commissioners were R. C. Weldon, G. Douth, C. C. Jones, O. D. Skelton and Walter C. Murray, all eastern educationalists.

The university site commissioners were strongly of the opinion that the university should be placed on a site which may in time be completely surrounded by a city; they respectfully suggest that not less than 250 acres be set apart for the university campus and 700 acres for experimental purposes in agriculture and forestry. This poses in agriculture and forestry. This is exclusive of a forest reserve for forestry operations on a large scale. Already two million acres have been set aside by the provincial government as an endowment fund for the university.

FRASER ILL. Nova Scotia's Lieut-Governor is in an Extremely Critical State. Halifax, Sept. 26.—A private despatch from Guysboro tonight states that Lieut-Governor D. C. Fraser, who has been at this summer home there all summer, took a turn for the worse today and his condition tonight is extremely critical.

CROSSES ALPS

First Aeroplane to Fly From Switzerland to Italy

Rome, Sept. 23.—Two daredevil aviators today made a flight across the Alps, starting from Brigue, Switzerland, and following thousands of feet in the air the path of Napoleon's army in its march into Italy. Chavez, the Peruvian bird-man was dashed into a rock at Domodossola after a flight of more than twenty-five miles, his monoplane was wrecked and he is reported to be seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. He was in the air 49 minutes.

Aviator Pallette, after topping the peaks, descended at Stressa for a few minutes, and then continued his flight to Milan. Weymann, the American, got off in his biplane about two hours after Chavez's start, but was forced to descend after a five minutes' flight by motor trouble.

Chavez was flying at an altitude approximately 8,000 feet, when he came so number by the intense cold that he lost control of his plane. In that he lost control of his plane, he stantly the machine dropped like a stone. The aviator managed to retain his seat and when the craft reached a point about 300 feet above the earth he regained possession of his faculties and made strenuous efforts to check his downward flight. However, the aeroplane struck the earth with such force that it was totally demolished.

Chavez was rendered unconscious. He was picked up and taken to a hospital at Domodossola, where an investigation of his injuries gave rise to the report that he was fatally hurt. Later it was announced that his left leg and right thigh were broken. He is also suffering from scores of cuts and bruises, and nearly his entire body is black and blue. The doctors were undecided whether he suffered from internal injuries.

Chavez used a monoplane and battled against wind currents during the greater part of the dangerous voyage. After leaving Brigue he soared up to a tremendous height, crossing the Rhone valley and topping the mountain wall of the Salting Gorge.

IN BED 35 YEARS.

Indiana Man With Strange Ailment. Has No Doctor and No Medicine. Clay City, Ind., Sept. 24.—It has been estimated that the average man spends one-third of his lifetime in bed, eight hours a day, or 28 and a third of his three-score and ten years. Joseph F. Adams, a native of Parke county, born in 1841, and who is now in his seventieth year, has been confined in bed since 1875. Add to this 35 years, one-third of the first half of his three-score and ten years and he has been in bed just two-thirds of his life, even more than this, if one takes into consideration the proportionately greater time spent in bed during childhood.

In his youth Adams was an apt student; in his earlier manhood a successful teacher in the public schools; and in 1870 was elected trustee of the Sugar Ridge township. From the fall of 1871 he served his country in the Forty-third Indiana regiment until the close of the war, participating in many engagements. During all the time of his confinement to bed he has managed and directed his affairs, buying within the time a farm of two hundred acres now one of the most desirable and valuable in Perry township, which, he says, cannot be bought for less than \$20,000. At no time has he shown any indication of mental weakness or incapacity for business.

His ailment seems to be merely physical disability to remain on his feet. He is not paralyzed and when he went to bed 35 years ago he simply said he was unable to get about and work.

Adams' meals are served him in bed and he has eaten regularly three times a day. Not at any time during all the 35 years has he called a physician to prescribe for him or diagnose his case nor taken a dose of medicine of any kind.

HEARTY SEND OFF. Q. O. R. Embark at Liverpool to Return Home.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—It was a rosy, bright day, of sunbeams and smiling faces, that greeted the Queen's Own Rifles to the Liverpool station. Liverpool, to the night to embark on the liner Carada. The Queen's Own Rifles to the station were full of the happiest recollections of the four weeks' visit to the mother country. The departure was not allowed without civic recognition. The lord mayor and lady mayoress awaited the arrival of the trains, also Sir Charles Burnett, head of the west. Japanese, Chinese, Greek, and Southern European markets. The octopus or devil-fish is also eaten extensively in China, Japan, Greece and the West Indies, and when this repulsive looking creature is pounded into a pulp and made into soup it is really excellent.

Dried and prepared for market these creatures are known to be hebe-demic and bring a good price in the Japanese, Chinese, Greek, and Southern European markets. The octopus or devil-fish is also eaten extensively in China, Japan, Greece and the West Indies, and when this repulsive looking creature is pounded into a pulp and made into soup it is really excellent.

Snails and Slugs. The French and Italians consider

ANOTHER CRIPPEN CASE

Nurse Confesses to Death of Young Girl by a Doctor in San Francisco—Body Buried Under Cement Floor

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 25.—After two days and three nights of silence, Marie Messerschmidt, the nurse detained in connection with the death of Eva Swan, following the finding of the girl's body beneath the cement floor of the basement of a vacant house, confessed to the police today that she had known about the operation that was performed by Dr. James Grant upon Miss Swan, and that she attended the girl after the operation. Following the confession, Dr. Grant was led from his cell and brought into the desk sergeant's office where Miss Messerschmidt was seated. At the sight of the nurse, Dr. Grant broke away from the jailers and ran along the corridors.

He was chased and forcibly returned to the office by a policeman. He staggered and almost sank to the floor when he learned of the nurse's confession. Following is the confession in part: "On Saturday evening, April 16, Miss Eva Swan was operated on by Dr. Grant and I came back the next day for further treatment. She then left and came back on April 20 and complained of pains. I waited on her as nurse. Miss Swan died about ten days later and was put into Dr. Grant's trunk. He first saw the legs off in the 'kisses' so that he might crush the body into the trunk. That evening the trunk was removed to 327 Eureka Street by an expressman, the doctor going on a car. Dr. Grant stayed all night, returning about 11 o'clock next morning, stating to me that he could not bury the body in the yard as it was a very bright moonlight night and he had to bury it in the basement under the concrete floor."

Birds' Nests and Sharks' Fins. Of course, these are sharks' fin soup, edible birds' nests and other Chinese luxuries, and no doubt you have read of eating monkeys in South America. Armadillos baked in their own shells, and porpoise steaks and alligator tails are all well known and esteemed tropical viands, but it is only in a few localities that one may sample flying fish cutlets and sea eggs.

Barbadoes and the neighboring Antilles are the headquarters for both of these delicacies, and while the former is one of the finest of edible fish, the much cannot be said of the latter. The sea egg is in reality a large species of sea urchin and is used for the table when filled with roe or immature eggs. They are mushy, unappetizing objects and taste much like sandy soup flavored with fish.

QUERER FOODS

'Possum and raccoon are generally considered pretty good eating in the United States by folks who wouldn't dream of tasting woodchuck. And yet, says a writer in the American Boy the woodchuck is far more cleanly in habits and diet and is far better eating than either of the former.

Few people are aware that muskrats are good to eat, and still more rare is the man who eats skunk, yet both of these animals are excellent if properly cooked.

Pork is an important article of food with Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic peoples, and yet there are whole races which regard it absolutely unfit for human consumption. The American Indians eat many things which seem strange to the white man, among them being snakes, lizards and grasshoppers.

Snakes are not at all bad, once people can overcome their natural prejudice, and lizards are eaten in many parts of the world. Grasshoppers are said to make excellent soup, to be good fried or roasted, and many Indian tribes dry them and grind them into flour.

Crickets are also dried and ground into meal by Oregon and Californian Indians, and ants are used to a large extent as food by Indians and African tribes. The Samouan Islanders are very fond of a species of marine worm which appears periodically at their islands and the natives leave all their occupations to gather the harvest of worms.

In Japan ferns of various kinds are eaten to a great extent, while burdock is raised extensively for the tuberculous roots, and sea keds of various kinds form an important article of diet. On the American coast there are numerous edible sea weeds, but few people are aware that they are of value and nutritious. In fact, the value of sea animals and plants as food is little known, and many a white man would stare to death were an Asiatic or South Sea Islander would find abundant food if cast away on an oceanic island.

Crabs, shrimps, sea shells, in fact, nearly every marine creature is edible, while the gigantic holothurians or "sea cucumbers," so abundant in many tropical seas, are considered a great delicacy by many races, and the industry of gathering, drying, and shipping these is very important in Malaysian and Australian waters. Dried and prepared for market these creatures are known to be hebe-demic and bring a good price in the Japanese, Chinese, Greek, and Southern European markets. The octopus or devil-fish is also eaten extensively in China, Japan, Greece and the West Indies, and when this repulsive looking creature is pounded into a pulp and made into soup it is really excellent.

Deserter Caught. Nelson, B. C., Sept. 27.—Frank Parkin was arrested by J. D. Hale, at Phoenix Saturday, charged with being a deserter from the R.N.W.M.P. at Coleman. He is something of a pugilist and had arranged a bout with Bol-Foreshaw, the Phoenix heavyweight fighter, but could not give any definite answer. This trip is being made entirely at my own expense, and I am presenting the government with maps of the districts I explore. I think they will probably send in my supplies from a police station near Chesterfield Hill, but I must know soon, as I leave Edmonton on Oct. 1."

EXPLORER FOR NORTH

Radford, a New York Journalist, Will Spend Five Years in Canada's North Country

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Starting on a four, possibly five years' journey through the unexplored and in many cases unexplored wilds of Canada's far north, Harry V. Radford, journalist, explorer and natural historian, leaves Winnipeg this afternoon for Edmonton. Mr. Radford is a wealthy New York, who is devoting his life to scientific pursuits. He is paying all his own expenses and presenting the results of his work in the form of scientific data and maps to the Canadian government absolutely without charge. The only request he has made of the Canadian government is to assist him in having supplies forwarded to him at Baker Lake next August, but though he is willing to pay all expenses himself he has not yet received a definite answer.

Fourteen Months in Wilds. Mr. Radford, who is well known in scientific circles, being a fellow of the American Geographical society, a member of the Arctic club and many other scientific institutions, returned only last August from a fourteen months' trip in the unexplored district south of Great Slave Lake, where he went to collect scientific data of the wood bison for the American Bion society. He was particularly successful in this mission. He shot the only wood bison which has ever fallen before the rifle of a white man, and has presented the animal, which weighed 2,402 pounds, to the natural museum at Washington.

Seen at the Empire Hotel this morning by a reporter, Mr. Radford was interrupted while writing a letter to his friend, Commander Peary. He received the newspaperman very cordially, and talked most enthusiastically about his trip.

A Long Lonely Trip. "I expect to be away from civilization about four or possibly five years on this trip," he said. "I am taking no white men with me, each of whom has signed a contract to stay with me for four years, and to follow me any place upon the continent. I have just returned from Ottawa, where I went to try to make arrangements with the Canadian government to forward me a new stock of supplies at Lake Baker, a little west of Chesterfield Inlet, on August, 1911. The success of my trip practically depends upon my receiving supplies there. I have offered to pay all expenses myself, and am ready to give a cheque at any moment to any one who will guarantee to have the supplies there at the time stated."

"Do you think the government will have them sent in for you?" he was asked. "No, they will not. They receive my proposals very gracefully, but could not give any definite answer. This trip is being made entirely at my own expense, and I am presenting the government with maps of the districts I explore. I think they will probably send in my supplies from a police station near Chesterfield Hill, but I must know soon, as I leave Edmonton on Oct. 1."

In his last trip, which lasted fourteen months, Mr. Radford travelled 7,000 miles and never slept in a bed during the whole trip. Most of the Indians whom he met in the district south of Great Slave Lake had never seen a white man before, in fact, the only white man who had been through that part previously to his visit was Samuel Hearne, a Hudson's Bay factor, who visited it in 1772. Mr. Radford made the first maps of the district and presented them to the Canadian government on his recent visit to Ottawa. He saw thirty specimens of the wood bison, but his permit allowed him to shoot only one. "Fortu-

Another Case. Birnie, Man., Sept. 27.—Some time last night the store of John Birnie, hardware merchant, was entered by burglars. The safe was blown open and the cash register pilfered, and all told cash to the amount of \$1,800 was left no clue. No suspicious-looking parties have been seen in the village. This is the latest outrage of this kind in Manitoba, and it shows that another bold gang is operating other than that which pulled off the Hamilton robbery, unless the two men who escaped at Oak Lake struck for the north.

A valise with folding slides and legs which convert it into a table has been patented for the use of travelling salesmen or picknickers.

CEDE ALASKA To Canada As An Evidence of Desire For International Peace

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey, tonight delivered the principal address before the Appalachian peace conference on international peace instead of standing armies. The congress was convened this afternoon. "It remained or Mr. Roosevelt to point out the specific cause for war, an international police. Now if anybody can organize an international police it is Mr. Roosevelt."

In order to put this international police movement on its feet, Mr. Stein suggested that the United States set before the eyes of the world a "model concession." For this example he favored the so-called panhandle of Alaska, the strip of land 600 miles long and a comparatively few miles wide, shutting off a large part of Western Canada from direct communication with the Pacific Ocean.

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WUNNIPEG SUICIDE

Galician Laborer Shoots Wife and Then Kills Himself—Wife Will Recover—Had Been Arrested for Stealing

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Following a heated quarrel, Sam Trough, a Galician, living at 132 Stephens street, Point Douglas, tried to murder his wife shortly after one o'clock this afternoon, and then ran to a woodshed, where he shot himself through the heart, dying instantly. Trough lived in a frame structure, which is also occupied by several other families, and the first indication of the tragedy was the firing of four shots heard by the neighbors, who rushed to the scene of the shooting. Mrs. Trough was found lying bleeding with a bullet wound under the scalp and another in the shoulder and she told that she had been shot by her husband after a quarrel. A search was then made for the husband, and he was found dead in the woodshed at the rear of the house with a bullet wound in his heart.

He had been drinking and started a quarrel with his wife, who had repeated quarrels with the man on account of his drinking habits, it is stated by neighbors. As soon as the tragedy was discovered the police sent a detachment of four constables to the scene in charge of Constable Headon, and Coroner Inglis was also called to the scene. Dr. Winram was called in and administered first aid to the woman, who was removed to the General hospital.

Trough used a .38-calibre revolver to commit the crime. He was a laborer on the new Transcontinental bridge that is being built across the river. The two were between 50 and 60 years of age. A niece of the dead man stated that the cause of the quarrel was that the woman was under a charge of stealing wood from the Canadian Pacific tracks. She further stated that she had been fined once already for the theft of wood and that another charge had been laid. The police, she claimed, had to go to jail for the crime this time, and this fact enraged him.

He arrived home at noon in a drunken condition and started a fight with his wife over the thefts, which was followed by the shooting and suicide. The neighbors state that Trough had only been a resident of Stephens street for a month and two days and that he did not bear a very good reputation.

RAILWAY COMMISSION SITTING Judge Mabee Speaks Plainly to Representatives of Railway Companies

Brandon, Sept. 26.—The question of the proposed transfer line of First Street, to which strong objection was taken by the property holders along this street, was disposed in a few minutes by the Railway Commission at the session held in the court house this afternoon. Judge Mabee said that the railway company would have to compensate the people whose property would be injured by the construction of the line. The company's counsel said that the railway would be prepared to do that in accordance with the law. Judge Mabee, however, said that would not do, and that the compensation would have to be as the commission directed.

The railway company then withdrew the application for the construction of the line. Isaac Campbell appeared for the city, O. S. Clark for the C.N.R., C. P. Wilson and J. P. Curran for the property holders.

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THE AL CON

Of Union Municipal

Saskatoon, Saskatoon convention. Katchewan Mun this morning, attendance and tant matters were morning the reg gates required, time and in the tion was opened welcomed the. He expressed in having the e ring such a re tion to the univ pressed regret. Hopkins, presi met with an a onto, and was He extended th to the visitors attend a banquet by the city co that tomorrow be given an au

Presid The presiden first topic on the absence retary-treasurer was called upon the president inability to pre meeting had pr the province an municipalities a tively new.

A convention not be other the organization of He had just ing the gover Canadian Muni onto. The sub were worthy of The establish tem of munici planning, munici ment by commi trol be concea taxation debate

"Should busi ed and the tax improvements red in fact, be one values?" He thanked t of appointing t clusion he trust resolved would good of the la of Saskatchewa

Hon. A. P. municipal affa speaker. He act was still fa thought an eff amend it in ma ured that son ings of the uni these towns thought it wou progress durin very favorable.

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The followi statement:—\$20,12; less honorarium, three subscr Total, \$387.12. Postage and tlonery and p fee to U. C. \$3.85. Sundri ance in treat 378.12.

Saskatoon, sion of the convention o dresses from deput. minis Mr. Bayne, were taken strong talk o C. Lisle, M.P. one of the m meeting.

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

SUICIDE

Shoots Wife... Recover—Had for Stealing

Following a... Stephens street... o'clock this at... through the... frame structure... by several... the first indica... was the firing... scene of the shoot... was found lying... under her in the shoulder... she had been shot... then made for the... was found dead in... in his heart... drinking and started... wife, who had re... with the man on ac... smoking habits, it is...

tragedy was dis... sent a detachment... to the scene in... Headon, and... also called to the... ram was called in... first aid to, the wo... moved to the Gener...

33-calibre revolver... time. He was a la... Transcontinental... across the... between 50 and...

dead man stated that... quarrel was that... charge of steal... the Canadian Pacific... she stated that she... ready for the... that another charge... the police, she claim... ough that he would... all for the crime this... engered him.

one at noon in a... on and started a fig... ver the thefts, which... by the shooting and... neighbors state that... been a resident of... for a month and two... he did not bear a very...

FINES INFLICTED

Law Gambling House Very Hard

26.—One hundred and... dollars was the sum... in the police court... Michael Kennedy and... charged respectively... keepers and frequent... on gambling house... in upper room on Albert... for some time past... conducting a poker game... proportions. Com... in to the police from... lost money there with... and a dozen decks of... were seized.

ing plant thrives in a... there is a piano there... picture in the air of the... instrument in good...

made by French chemists... ken from healthy horses... with water, is said to... well known typical quali... blood.

nos... PROFIT... ET

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities Held in Saskatoon—Important Papers by Lisle, Bayne and Seymour

Saskatoon, Sept. 20.—The fifth annual convention of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities opened here this morning. Sixty delegates are in attendance and a list of very important matters will be discussed. This morning the registration of the delegates required the greater part of the time and in the afternoon the convention was opened. Acting Mayor Smith welcomed the delegates to the city. He expressed his feeling of pleasure in having the opportunity of welcoming such a representative organization to the university city. He also expressed regret at the absence of Mayor Hopkins, president of the union, who met with an accident while in Toronto, and was confined to his room. He extended the freedom of the city to the visitors, and invited them to attend a banquet being given tonight by the city council. He also stated that tomorrow the delegates would be given an auto drive about the city.

President's Address The presidential address was the first topic on the programme. Owing to the absence of the president, secretary-treasurer, J. K. Hunter, was called upon to read it. In part the president said he regretted the inability to be present. He said the meeting had proved a great benefit to the province and the Dominion as the municipalities in the West were entirely new.

A convention of this nature could not be other than a great help in the organization of new municipalities. He had just returned from attending the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities held at Toronto. The subjects discussed there were worthy of serious consideration. The establishment of a uniform system of municipal accounting, town planning, municipal taxation, government by commission or boards of control, the water supply, and the question of taxation debated on.

"Should business taxes be abolished and the tax on buildings and improvements reduced. Should there, in fact, be one tax, that on land values?" He thanked the union for the honor of appointing him president. In conclusion he trusted that whatever was resolved would be for the greatest good of the largest number of cities of Saskatchewan.

Hon. A. P. McNab Speaks Hon. A. P. McNab, minister of municipal affairs, was the next speaker. He thought that the city act was still far from being good and thought an effort should be made to amend it in many particulars. He also urged that some of the future meetings of the union be held in some of these towns and villages, and he thought it would give all the municipalities a fair chance. He said that the progress during the year had been very favorable.

Secretary's Report Secretary Hunter followed Mr. McNab, with his annual address. He dealt chiefly with the resolutions taken up by the executive with the minister of municipal affairs and the attorney general during the last session of legislature and stated that the members of the government had given the assurance that legislation would be introduced giving effect to points agreed on. He was pleased to be able to show an increased membership, but to show an increased membership, but to show an increased membership, but to show an increased membership...

Postage and telegraphs, \$25.91. Stationery and printing, \$133.10. Annual fee to U. C. M., \$50.00. Discounts, \$3.85. Sundries, \$43.00—\$255.86. Balance in treasury hands, \$122.26. Total, \$387.12.

CANADA'S FUTURE

The Theme of an Eloquent Address by Celebrated English Catholic Divine—Imperial Federation the Goal

WINNIPEG, Sept. 21.—Father Vaughan, speaking before a large and distinguished audience last night in this city, said that the colonies were the children of the parent state. Of all her teeming brood England was justly proud, but of Canada she was especially so. As he the speaker, stood in her stately presence, with his feet upon a continent a little smaller than Europe and a little larger than a third of their world empire, and as he gazed into her eyes, prophetic of the future, he could not help feeling that she was England's daughter of Destiny. Her life, inspired by the idealism of France and the imperialism of Great Britain, had before it a future which baffled and balked all calculations of arithmetic.

He had passed through her own colonies, her mining districts, he had seen her forests and her fisheries, and had almost seen her towns and cities actually rising up like enchanted castles in this fairland of the west. The vision to one from the motherland was truly inspiring. Imperial federation under aegis of the British flag seemed to be the one absorbing ambition of Great Britain's overseas possessions.

As an English Catholic who loved his country, he felt that his church was charged with a tremendous mission to the Dominion. The Catholic church it was true stood above race, her ministry was to all the children of humanity, but if she was to fulfill her duty to the English speaking section of the ever expanding community of Western Canada, she must not forget the appointed means thereto. She must convey her soul saving message in a message which called to the hearts of her hearers. In a word if the Catholic missionary who had wares to offer that defied all competition, was to win the souls of men, he must present them under cover of the mother tongue, for none other would get hold of the hearts of men and women, who, the further they were from the motherland, the more they loved the sound of her voice and the magic spell of her tongue, which was the symbol of justice, truth and liberty.

DIAMOND THIEF Strong Plea For Leniency For Saskatoon Offender

SASKATOON, Sept. 21.—A strong plea for leniency by the minister and several representative citizens of the city on behalf of a widowed mother, who is almost broken, may result in Herbert Falkner being very leniently dealt with when he appears before Magistrate Brown tomorrow morning for sentence. Today he was arraigned.

The charge of stealing \$1,000 worth of diamonds from P. Woolhouse's store was read, and the youth pleaded guilty. He told how he found the back door of the store open, and entering found the safe unlocked; he simply took a handful of diamond rings.

Falkner's father, who died here a short while ago, was formerly city clerk and also organist and choir-leader of St. John's church. He was very highly respected, and Rev. E. B. Smith, Rev. Mr. Hullinger, Hon. A. B. McNab, Mr. Turner, J.P., and J. W. Bell were all present today to plead leniency for the boy, as his mother and family are terribly distressed. Magistrate Brown said that he felt very keenly for the widowed mother, but said that the crime could not go unmentioned.

He said, however, that he would take into consideration the plea of the representative group of citizens who had intervened themselves and would try and make the sentence as light as possible. He remanded the prisoner until tomorrow morning for sentence.

Falkner was arrested in Toronto a few weeks ago, where he sold the diamond rings at ridiculously low prices.

KITCHENER Will Be Given Control to Re-Organize British Army

London, Sept. 25.—That Lord Kitchener will be called upon to take an active part in the re-organization of the British army is regarded as certain as a result of the showing made in the army manoeuvres just concluded. It is admitted by papers of all shades of opinion that the manoeuvres resulted in a fiasco. The Express calls it "a gigantic muddle." There was hopeless confusion. Some battalions fired on their allies in the fearful and wonderful tangle. The foreign attaches openly expressed contempt for the British generalship.

The aeroplanes, which were to do scouting, could not fly. Had the troops been engaged in real warfare with any army or that of Germany, for instance, it would probably have been wiped out. The universal opinion is that no man in England save Kitchener can put the army on an effective fighting basis.

Elaborate tests have shown that the left leg is stronger than the right in about 54 out of every 100 men.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

Hertzogism

One of the issues that contributed to General Botha's defeat is described in the word "Hertzogism," a thing as objectionable in fact as in sound or appearance. Gen. Hertzog is a Boer politician, now a member of Gen. Botha's cabinet, formerly Premier of the Orange River Colony, and before that a capable warrior on the veldt. As Premier of Orange River Colony, he established an Education Act that is very unpopular with English-speaking citizens, and is alleged to have "aroused racial animosity, retarded education and robbed the Free State of valued public servants." Since Gen. Botha has made Gen. Hertzog a member of his cabinet, the Premier is saddled with responsibility for his Minister's acts to such an extent that a writer in the Empire Review says that "Gen. Botha's conciliatory speeches have been cancelled by his deeds in the constitution of his Cabinet."

In South Africa, as in Canada, education is a matter of state or provincial control. There, as here, they have the problem of two languages to solve, though they have not our attendant problem of conflicting religious instruction in schools. Most school sections in the Orange River Colony have both English and Dutch-speaking children. The constitution granted the colony by a weak English Government left each colony free to make what arrangements it chose as to language and education. The Dutch being in the majority in the Orange River naturally saw to it that their own language was not thrust aside. But they did not desire to arouse English opposition by appearing to slight the English, as Hertzog's Education Act, which, on the surface, appears to be fair to both races, though in its working it has proved almost destructive to the teaching of English.

The Hertzog Act provides that all subjects shall be taught in both Dutch and English. To carry this plan through, either the number of teachers had to be doubled, or each teacher would be required to speak both English and Dutch. The latter alternative has been chosen, and throughout the Orange River Colony only bilingual teachers are employed. More- over, almost all the teachers are Boers, for a few months' experience has shown that few English-speaking teachers know enough Dutch to teach there. There is no particular incentive from the point of view of general culture for anyone to learn the Dutch tongue. It has practically no literature, and is much more limited in scope than the English. Those English speaking residents of Orange River Colony who do not actually make a living by doing business with their Boer neighbors have no object in learning Dutch.

The contrary, however, is true of the Boers. Few of them who are not illiterate realize that a knowledge of English is a tremendous instrument for purposes of education and material advancement. Therefore, nearly every Boer who is capable of educating his children beyond the primary class has picked up some English. In many cases the English is not very good, in few cases is it extensive. Yet poor and limited as is the knowledge of English possessed by the average Boer, he is able to choose between the two, and recognizes one tongue to be as important as the other, school trustees naturally vote for the majority of the trustees are Boers had also an influence on the situation.

The position of the English-speaking pupils is thus more deplorable. They are taught their own tongue and every other subject at school by the teachers whose knowledge of English is not generally superior. A solution of the difficulty is being sought in that of a Cockney being sought by the establishment of separate schools, where the pupils are taught by teachers of their own tongue. These schools, of course, are supported by the English-speaking parents, and naturally they tend to promote separation. Gen. Botha has sought to have the subject of education kept out of politics, and though he has admitted that the result of the Hertzog system in the Orange River Colony is not what he would like, he professes not to have a constitutional power to interfere. The English-speaking citizens of the Orange River Colony, however, believe that it is within the power of the central Government to regulate this educational bungle, and it was in this belief that they so generally supported the Unionist candidate in the recent election.—Mail and Empire.

Hudson Bay Stores Toronto, Sept. 22.—A special cable from London says: "There is not a word of truth in the elaborate statement in the financial news today that the Hudson Bay Company has bought for a huge store to compete with Eaton's."

"No such project has ever been discussed by the board. The News talks of a coming battle royal for the supremacy of Toronto trade, which a director assured me is all childish nonsense. Deputy Governor Skinner and Mr. Burbridge go to Winnipeg a fortnight hence to inaugurate a new and vigorous policy, but store developments will naturally be, not at Toronto, but at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver."

YEGGMEN IN PROVINCE

Balgownie and Stoughton the Scene of Daring Burglaries—Burglars Secure Rich Haul in Each Place

Daring burglars are operating throughout the province. On Saturday night Stoughton was visited by these men. Sometimes between eight and nine o'clock the McCulloch store was broken into and a sum of over \$730 stolen. The store is a general one and the burglars after obtaining an entrance and finding the combination of the safe beyond them, blew it open with nitro-glycerine, after which they disappeared, leaving no trace behind them.

No thought of a desperate burglary in their midst occurred to the citizens until well on towards two o'clock, when the discovery was made by the proprietor of the store. The method adopted shows clearly that the burglars are no ordinary sneak thieves but are men well versed in the art of safe-blowing. On Saturday morning just before seven o'clock the same methods were adopted by a gang at Balgownie. In this town they chose the store of Messrs. Wilson & Wilson, first robbed the C. P. R. tool house of wrenches which they used in making their entry into the Wilson store. A sum of over \$600 was taken from Mr. Wilson's safe, the nitro-glycerine system being followed. Here again it was to be noticed that the work was by no means the handiwork of amateurs, but of experienced cracksmen. Almost every citizen of Balgownie was throughout Saturday and Sunday on the search, but in view of the second burglary at Stoughton and taking into consideration the method adopted, it would appear that the thieves succeeded in making their escape from the Balgownie neighborhood and starting operations elsewhere.

MURDER AT GODERICH Girl Murdered While at Fall Fair in Goderich

Goderich, Ont., Sept. 25.—The mysterious disappearance of Lizzie Anderson, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Wesley Anderson, of Salford, was solved this morning by the finding of her dead body, with her throat slashed from ear to ear. That a most dastardly murder has been committed is evident by the surroundings of the place and the body where the crime occurred. Nearly every stitch of clothes had been torn from the body. The unfortunate girl had come from her home in Salford, a little village across the river from Mainland, to attend the fall fair here last Tuesday evening, promising to return home in the evening.

Early in the morning a boarder at their Salford home met the young girl and asked her to accompany him home, to which she replied that she would not leave before 9 o'clock. Her brother waited for her at the main exit, but failed to notice her as she went out. The girl not returning home that night led to great anxiety, an immediate search being instituted by the family.

The fear that she might have been persuaded by some of the midway performers to leave the town led to a search by the local police in the neighborhood, where fall fairs were in progress. No trace of her could be found, however, and information as to her whereabouts was not forthcoming from those who had been in conversation with her on the fair grounds that evening. This morning, a searching party of four, including the father, made a careful investigation of the surrounding banks and empty buildings, and passing by the avenue of the exhibition grounds, decided to look into an empty house just across the street, where, to the horror of the leader on stepping into the cellar from an outside entrance, the mutilated body of the girl was found lying across the floor. The cellar showed evidences of a desperate struggle. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

HOLD-UP IN CITY Bandits Rob A Street Car in Minneapolis

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 25.—Six armed bandits Saturday obtained \$80 on a crowded interurban street car, flourished knives in the faces of the passengers, fought their way to the rear of the car and made their escape in broad daylight. The car was a Minneapolis bound interurban and the robbery occurred at five p.m. At Seven Corners one of the passengers saw a man extract a wallet from the pocket of G. A. Bolmgren, a member of the firm of Bolmgren Bros., furniture dealers, 309 Cedar Avenue. He accused the man of the theft and the man started for the rear of the car. At the same time four other men, who were standing in the rear, jostling passengers out of their way. The crowd in the aisle made no effort to stop the men, and Bolmgren closed with one of them. The four other men drew knives, and warned the passengers to keep back, went to the assistance of their companion.

At Eleventh Avenue one of the men signaled the motorman to stop the car, and with the knives still in their hands, the five men backed down the platform. The men separated and at the time the police arrived, all of them had eluded their pursuers.

Accident at Herbert Herbert, Sask., Sept. 24.—An accident occurred this morning to a C.P.R. freight train at Artemis Sliding, four miles east of here, and it is reported that the cylinder of the engine was blown out, scalding the fireman to death, who was later picked up by the flyer. Further particulars are not obtainable at present.

Western Jr. Boilers. Hot Water and Low Pressure Steam. Sanitation and Economy in Heating. Make careful selection of a heating system for your new home. The 'Western Jr.' will amply fill every demand—it will heat all the rooms equally and comfortably during the most severe stress of weather—and provide health and winter comfort indoors at a reduced expense for coal. Read The 'Dictionary of Heating' It's Free. Write for it—a booklet that will help you solve the heating problem. Contains some useful information on the subject of heating generally. TAYLOR-FORBES COMPANY LIMITED GUELPH, CANADA

Agents in Calgary: The Barnes Company, Ltd. Installed by Heating Engineers and Plumbers Throughout Canada

THE SIMPLE LIFE Model of Simplicity Vienna, Sept. 23.—Perhaps the only country where you can occasionally see a king leaning out of a window of the royal palace and passing the time of day with his subjects, is Montenegro, whose popular ruler has celebrated the completion of fifty years reign by assuming kingly rank and title.

Normally the population of Cetinje, the capital is 3,500, but for the festivities 20,000 Montenegrins from all over the country assembled, decked out in the best multi-colored clothes, each man carrying a small array of knives and pistols, most of them a foot and a half long. It mattered little to the mountaineers that there was no sleeping accommodation in the town; they made themselves comfortable on the bare hillsides.

There is a beautiful simplicity of manner among the Montenegrin folk. Two Canadian women managed to get a room to themselves. When they asked for a door key their host answered with a beaming smile: "We don't keep them. We only shut our door because of the cold and to keep the dogs out."

The next morning their host, the pink of courtesy, presented them with a rare luxury, an ancient toothbrush to use between them. Mirrors there were none in Montenegro, neither are there any trains or street cars. What seemed to impress the people vastly, says a correspondent, was the first water car seen in the kingdom; a queer tin boiler affair bought for a queer tin boiler affair by men using gold petrol cans. Afterwards, bemuddled official walked in front of it through the town directing the men where to water the roads.

For six years there has not been a single case of robbery or burglary in Montenegro. There are at present only eight convicts in the Cetinje jail, all young men who have killed or maimed someone in accordance with the vendetta. It is a queer sight to see them calmly stroll about the streets smoking cigarettes. They are let out for exercise every morning and afternoon accompanied by one warder.

Each of them drags an iron chain by his feet. The size of the chain varies according to the gravity of the man's offence. A man who has killed someone has a chain on each ankle. It makes a loud noise on the cobblestones, but the prisoners are quite unconcerned. They buy their own food, munch it calmly as they proceed along and stroll back into prison again when their time is up.

Immigration Drains Erin London, Sept. 23.—Ireland's population is decreasing, for, according to the registrar-general's annual report for 1909, which has just been issued, the loss of emigration more than wiped out the excess of births over deaths. The birth rate, which was 102,759, showed an increase over the previous year, and the deaths, numbering 74,975, were less than in 1908, but the number of emigrants totalled 28,676, which meant a decrease of 830 in the population.

One gratifying feature of the report is that deaths from tuberculosis decreased by 699, and this following a decrease of 386 the previous year, is attributed to the work carried on by the Women's National Health Association, under the Countess of Aberdeen.

Buried in Well Kamsack, Sask., Sept. 26.—A unique funeral ceremony took place on Saturday at the farm of John Bowes. Elmer Olson, 25, had drilled a three foot well to 75 feet, when he got indications of coal. Going down the shaft to investigate Olson detected gas and calling for help the men on top started to pull him up, but he got fast in the cribwork, about 20 feet from the top. A man named Ransen was lowered to assist, but in the descent Olson was knocked to the bottom 50 feet below. Meanwhile Hansen was overcome by gas also. Since that date, Sept. 15, repeated efforts have failed to recover Olson's remains, and it finally was decided to leave them.

By compressing flour into bricks an English miller has succeeded in preserving it from the ravages of insects.

Local and General

Building permits in Regina up to October will amount to \$2,000,000.

Alderman Robert Martin has been elected president of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

The Dominion Linsed Oil Company will shortly erect a \$40,000 building in this city on block 188.

Local Option will not only abolish the bar in hotels but will also deprive clubs of the right to sell liquor.

W. P. Lynn, the C. P. R. brakeman charged with chloroforming a passenger, will appear for trial on Tuesday.

Newton T. Trevel has arrived in the city to take over the management of the Sun Life Assurance Company.

Sir N. Bate and Geo. Burn of Ottawa were in the city over Sunday. Mr. Burn is general manager of the Bank of Ottawa.

Annie Imor, who pleaded guilty to the charge of abandoning her child was sentenced to six months in the Prince Albert jail.

The contract for the addition to the Leader-Times block on Eleventh Ave. has been let to Smith Bros. & Wilson. It will be occupied by the Traders Bank.

Mr. Justice Wetmore is presiding at the Supreme Court which opened here yesterday. Chief Justice Wetmore is at Saskatoon and Justice Newlands at Moose Jaw.

Yesterday at the Supreme Court sittings, the defence in the "chloroform case" made a determined effort to have the case transferred to Moose Jaw. Judgment was reserved.

Nay & James have moved into their new offices on Hamilton Street. Their new building is a handsome structure and in keeping with the business development of this well known financial firm.

Rev. Murdoch McKinnon, the new pastor of Knox church, preached his first sermon to that congregation on Sunday. The church was crowded and the new pastor created a very favorable impression.

Geo. T. Marsh has issued a writ of summons against the city to restrain entrance by the city or its contractors on his land west of Albert street bridge. Mr. Marsh also claims damages from the city.

The members of the Bar and Students at Law of Moosomin have presented Sheriff Murphy with a smoking set and their congratulations upon having filled the office of sheriff for the past 21 years.

Thos. Wilkinson has sold his two wholesale warehouses on Dewdney St. to the Burrage-Cooper Co. Ltd., of Winnipeg, who will open a distributing house in this city. Mr. Wilkinson will proceed at once to erect a large two-storey warehouse on Rose St. north of Tees & Perse.

Another good sale of Regina district farm property was put through recently by which Mrs. Archibald, living between Regina and Condie, disposed of her farm of 640 acres for over \$30,000, the price paid being \$50 per acre. It is Mrs. Archibald's intention to erect a residence in Regina and make her home in the city.

A lease of W. G. Collins' house has been taken and this house will be used as a clergy residence by the Church of England. It is the intention to train young clergymen from England for work on the prairie. The scheme has the backing of no less a personage than King, George. The Revs. White and Ellison are in charge of the work.

To Saskatchewan and Alberta were credited no less than 22 of the 43 new postoffices opened in the Dominion on September 21. Saskatchewan alone has 12 of the offices, which were opened at the following places: Big Quill, Big River, Davyroyd, Duff, Edenkille, Harb. Kelvinhurst, Mitchellton, Patchgrove, Salt Plains, Senlac, Sunnyvale.

The following issues of debentures have been awarded to Nay & James, of this city: Village of Foam Lake, Sask. \$2,500; Kinistino school district, Kinistino, Sask., \$4,000; Village of Elfrs Sask., \$3,000; Castor School District Castor, Alta., \$20,000; Havelock school district, Minnedosa, Man., \$1,600; sundry Saskatchewan school districts \$12,000; sundry Alberta school districts, \$9,000.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Weldon, of Shediac, New Brunswick, announce the engagement of their daughter Minnie to Mr. L. R. Parsons, of Regina. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 6th. The honeymoon will be spent in England, France, Italy and Egypt, and the happy young couple, who are both very popular in Regina, will return to their home here early in the spring.

The wedding took place last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Broadfoot, 2135 Hamilton street, of H. J. McMillan, of Regina, formerly of Avonmore, Sturmount Co., Ont., and Miss M. M. Rowson (Nurse Rowson) of Regina. Rev. Murdoch MacKinnon officiated, and happy couple left on the midnight train for the coast, where the honeymoon will be spent. On their return they will take up their permanent residence in the city.

At Moose Jaw on Saturday the following officers of the new Saskatchewan Rugby Union were elected; President, S. S. DuMoulin, proposed by Mr. Galvin, seconded by Mr. Townshend; vice-president, Allan Wetmore, Regina, proposed by W. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Townshend; secretary-treasurer, W. T. Bright, Regina, proposed by Mr. Townshend, seconded by Mr. Galvin.

E. F. Ackerman, Sons & Co. have leased a portion of the warehouse of Teese & Poore and will open their wholesale harness house here about the first of next month. Next spring they will proceed with the construction of a large warehouse 45 by 100 feet on Dowdney street. The company proposes carrying on a wholesale harness business and will ultimately instal a factory that will employ 200 hands. W. C. Ackerman will come west from Peterboro to take charge.

A third decision by Magistrate Trant was upset in the District Court Wednesday by Judge Hannon. During the recent carpenter strike, P. C. Foley, a member of the general executive of the Brotherhood of United Carpenters of America, was convicted by the Magistrate of assaulting R. J. Crawford at the Regina C. P. R. station and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor without the option of a fine. No evidence was offered by the respondent in support of the Magistrate's finding and the conviction was accordingly quashed by the judge. J. F. Bryant appeared for the appellant and Frank Ford, K. C., for the respondent.

The License Commissioners dealt with a dozen applications at their sitting in Regina Monday. Half of them have been adjourned either at the request of the applicants themselves or in order to allow them to comply with previous orders of the Commission. Those recommended were: G. L. Plummer & Son, Elfrs; D. J. Durick, Sintaluta; T. C. & J. N. Lyons, Broadview, and John Gobel Fenwood, recommended for three months. The applications of Werner & Deusch, Quinton; Wm. Henley, Jr. Manor; A. Svalgher, Moose Jaw; Benn & Maynard, Webb, have been adjourned till October 13, and those of John C. Mann, Delmas and Odette & Dureau Delmas, to October 11th. The application of Luther Thomas, Dana, and that of F. L. Ball, Tugaska, for a transfer from H. Dapper, were refused on the ground of unfitness, two convictions being registered against the last named applicant. C. E. Wilson, secretary of the License Victuallers' Association was present during the sitting.

The official telephone directory of the Government of Saskatchewan Department of Railways and Telephones is issued. It was delivered to subscribers in Regina on Saturday and is now in general use. The directory is corrected up to September, 1910, and an analysis of its contents is interesting. A count has been made in the number of telephones in Regina. Moose Jaw and Prince Albert found in the book, and the comparison shows this city far above the others. Saskatchewan's list does not appear, as the government has not the local system there. Here are the figures taken from the book; the numbers being the highest found on the lists:
Regina 1,336
Moose Jaw 888
Prince Albert 320

From these figures it will be seen that Regina has nearly twice as many telephones as Moose Jaw. The Regina directory occupies 304 pages and the Moose Jaw directory 19 1/2 pages.

Normal Literary Society
The regular meeting of the Literary Society was held in the Assembly Room on Friday. In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Miss Gray, the vice-president.
The following programme was rendered:
Vocal solo—Miss W. Gray.
Vocal solo—Miss B. Archibald.
Recitation—Mr. Edwards.
Speech, "Homesteading"—Mr. Ste-mans.
Quartet, "Canadian Boat Song"—Mr. B. Brathwaite, Mr. A. H. Wilkinson, Mr. T. Hanam, Mr. R. Hanham.
Recitation—Miss Black.
Speech, "Life in Prince Edward Island"—Mr. McKenna.
Chorus, "Bonnie Dundee"—Glee Club.
Educational Review—Mr. A. E. McLeod.
Critic's report—Miss Rankin.

Railway Commission.
The work of interest to Regina at the meeting of the Board of Railway Commissioners last week was the proposed Broad street subway. After considerable discussion the chairman reserved his decision in regard to the division of costs. Judging by the remarks of the chairman the probability is that the city will have to provide the entire cost, which will be over a quarter of a million dollars.

Harvester Excursion
The extra excursion run from the East by the C. P. R., which arrived in Winnipeg on Sunday, brought 288 harvest laborers out who have been distributed where most wanted to assist in completing threshing gangs. Of the 288 men in question, 268 were brought on to Saskatchewan; C. P. R. main line, 160; Yorkton branch, 7; Arcola branch, 3; Weyburn-Stoughton branch, 11; Estevan branch, 2; Portal branch, 5; Kirkella branch, 80.

Our Autumn Display of the Newest Dress Fabrics

Fashions last word of beauty in Dress Goods for Autumn and Winter Wear. Our famous Aisle of Dress Goods, now enlarged, is given over to a practical display of the new weaves, the new colors. It is an unrivaled collection from every point of view—heavy, rough suitings—light, airy silks and Chameleon hued chiffons—everything that style lays claim to is tastefully displayed.



- THE POPULAR BASKET WEAVE DRESS MATERIAL** is still to the fore in shades of cadet blue, Wisteria, seal and golden brown, plum, myrtle and bronze green. Makes up very handsomely. Trading Company price, per yard \$1.75
- NEW WIDE WALE SERGES** in many shades, including tan, cadet blue, taupe, Wisteria, Jude, grey, green, mignonette and black, will be the season's leaders at Trading Company price, per yard 60c to \$2.00
- PERLE DIAGONAL**, a shadow stripe combination of wide-wale fabric, in the new shades. Trading Company price, per yard \$1.50

- TWO-TONE WORSTED SUITINGS** in handsome combinations of shadow stripe effects in all the leading colors and shades. Trading Company price, per yard \$2.00
- FINE BROADCLOTH**, always a favorite, in many new shades, 54 inches wide. Trading Company price, per yard \$1.25
- VELVETEENS FOR FALL**—Among the many materials favored for Autumn wear are the Velveteens. For the more elaborate dresses and suits they are hard to beat, combining fine appearance with good wear. Trading Company price, per yard 50c to \$2.00

Underwear for Men's Autumn and Winter Wear

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

- MEDIUM WEIGHT FOR AUTUMN WEAR**
Medium weight all wool shirts and drawers, all sizes, per garment \$1.50
Lamb's wool, a pure wool, medium weight underwear, soft and light, all sizes, per garment \$2.00 and \$2.50
Silk wool mixture, a fine soft, comfort bringing garment, all sizes, per garment \$2.00
And \$2.50
- HEAVY WEIGHT FOR WINTER WEAR**
Red Label, guaranteed all wool and unshrinkable, a light weight winter garment, per garment \$1.25
Blue Label, all wool and unshrinkable, a medium weight, per garment \$1.50
Black Label, heavy weight, pure wool, unshrinkable, all sizes, per garment \$2.00



Many Men Bought Fall Overcoats on Saturday

The need for them was evident and the demand exceeded expectations; and on every hand were heard exclamations of approval on our medium priced coats. Here is a suggestion or two:

- Black Cheviot Chesterfield, \$8.00**—For the man who wants a medium priced coat with plenty of weight, wear and style to it. Heavy Cheviot, Italian cloth body lining, good mohair sleeve lining; velvet collar. Trading Co. special \$8.00
- Black Fall Overcoat, \$12.00**—Also made of black Cheviot, in a good style, raised, double-stitched, lap seams. In every sense of the word a gentleman's coat. Trading Company price \$12.00
- Melton Chesterfield, \$18.00**—For the man about town who wants a coat with style and freedom, yet warm and comfortable. In single-breasted, Chesterfield style, with double-stitched, raw edges. Trading Co. price is \$18.00

Everyone Who Has Floors to Cover is Invited to Attend the

FALL RECEPTION OF CARPETS AND RUGS

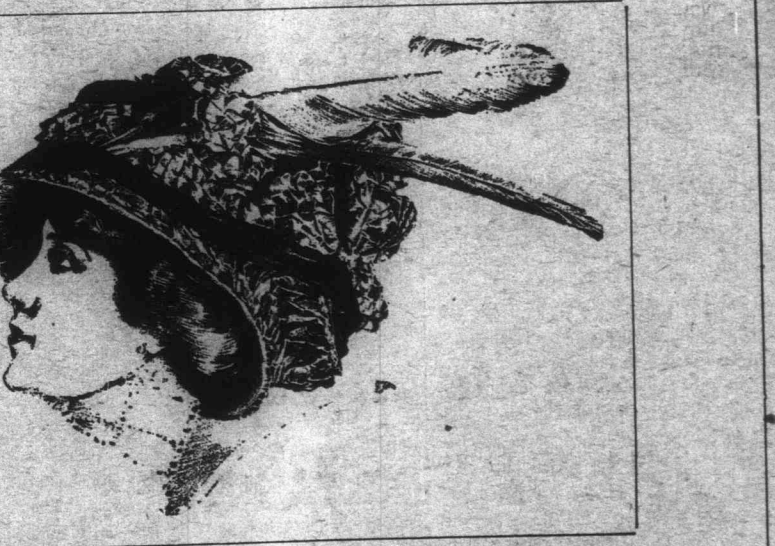
Beautiful Designs and Serviceable Weaves
Homemakers, hotel managers, church committees, anyone who is interested in Floor Covering, will find a notable exhibition of new Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and Oilcloths on view on the second floor.

Autumn with its long, cool evenings, finds us living more in the home and less out-of-doors, and the thoughts of the homemaker turn to indoor improvements. She must have a new rug for the parlor—the old one will do very nicely for the living room—the kitchen needs new Linoleum—and those back bedrooms can have that long promised carpet. See to it now—while the assortment is fresh and the best choosing remains.

- WILTON SQUARES**
These make excellent floor coverings for Parlors, Dining Rooms or Dens, and are unsurpassed for wear, good looks and color combinations. In fancy floral, Turkish and Persian designs and colors, and in the following sizes: 9x12 feet; 9x10 1/2 feet; 9x9 feet; 6 1/2 x 9 feet. The price quality ranges from \$18.50 to \$35.00 and \$42.50 to \$45.00
- WILTON and BRUSSELS CARPETS**
Now in and ready for inspection. Showing a well assorted stock of both makes, with borders, and stair carpets to match, in as fine a range of patterns as your care to see. They are appropriate for Parlors, Dens, Dining-Rooms, Bedrooms, Halls, etc.
Best quality, Wilton, per yd. \$2.00
Best grade Brussels, per yd. \$1.50 and \$1.60



- NEW LINOLEUMS**
Printed Linoleum, in splendid tile and floral patterns, suitable for Bedrooms, Kitchens, Halls, etc. Good heavy Scotch make, per sq. yard 55c and 65c
Inlaid Linoleum, the best and most durable floor covering made. The patterns and color go right through to the back and will not wear off. Made in three qualities. Per sq. yd. \$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.35



Our Magnificent Millinery Display

Our lovely new creations are attracting the widest attention this season. Our Millinery Opening has been the mecca for hundreds of women. In the past we have attained a reputation—now we have excelled it—and the demand for our productions this year is more pronounced than ever.

We Copy the Latest Parisian Models which imported would cost you five times our prices, and thus you are assured of the newest and most authoritative French styles at our famous prices. If you haven't seen our display yet, come today.

—SECOND FLOOR

THE REGINA TRADING COMPANY, Ltd.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST STORE

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