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10 Dozen Men's Fancy Stripe and Check Oxford Shirts, collar attached, good full sizes, Gordon's Special Price, each... **60c**
4 Dozen Only Men's Light Fancy Oxford Gingham Shirts, collars attached, full sizes—12½ to 17, Gordon's Special Price, each... **35c**
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15 Men's Tweed Worsted Suits, sizes 35, 36 and 37 only; regular prices up to \$12.00 each. Our Special Price, each... **\$5.95**
75 Men's Medium Weight Tweed and Worsted Suits, sizes 35, 37 and 38 only; regular prices up to \$14.00. Our Special Price... **\$8.45**
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EVERYTHING IN MEN'S WEAR

Vol. 11 No. 29

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1909

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Derry Oak Heater
FOR COAL ONLY
A handsomely finished Stove with full nickel trimmings.

No. 11.....	\$ 6.50
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Perfection Coal Oil Heaters
We have also a nice line of Perfection Coal Oil Heaters. Prices range from \$4.85 to \$9.75.

Stove Pipes and Elbows, Etc.
In fact everything in the Stove Line. Request at rock bottom prices.

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A complete line of Mechanical Rubber Goods.
Harness, Oils and Greases.

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ROSE STREET REGINA

DOMINION CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION NEXT YEAR

Leader Borden Announces at Halifax That It Will be Called--He Declares Canada's Future to be That of a State Within the Empire.

Halifax, Oct. 19.—Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative in the House of Commons declared in a speech here the other evening that a Dominion Conservative convention would be held in 1910.

Speaking of Canada's future he said: "Shall we, as Mr. Goldwin Smith declares and predicts, become part of the great American republic? Or shall we follow the aspirations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who believes that Canada will sever her connection with the British Empire as a ripe apple drops from a tree? Or shall we follow the ideal of Sir John Macdonald, who foresaw and predicted a cordial and healthy alliance with the mother country, by which Canada would become a powerful nation, owing allegiance to the British Sovereign and flag, and maintaining the advantage of a connection with the greatest Empire of the world?"

In speaking of the record of naval defence, Mr. Borden disclaimed any idea of being a militarist, and declared that nationhood involves certain responsibilities from which we cannot escape. One of these responsibilities is the duty of defending our borders, and of taking effective steps to protect our commerce and trade routes. It is sometimes said that if Canada were independent the fleet of the United States would afford us an all sufficient protection. Does any reasonable man imagine that such a protection would be given "without a quid pro quo. To suggest such an idea is to refute it.

SASKATCHEWAN REFUSES GRANT

The Scott Government Follows Alberta's Lead—Have No Control of Public Domain.

Following the example of Alberta, the Saskatchewan government has refused to make a grant to the Selkirk Centennial Exposition to be held in Winnipeg in 1912. The following letter has been sent to the exposition committee:

Executive Council, Saskatchewan, Regina, September 14, 1909.

Dear Sir,—

I am directed to inform your committee that the Government of Saskatchewan has examined with a great deal of care the subject of the proposed Selkirk Centennial Exposition in 1912, respecting which representations were made by an important delegation from your committee who visited Regina on September 4, and to state that a survey of the position of the province as outlined hereunder has led to the decision that, notwithstanding the attractiveness of the project, the government of the province would not be justified in recommending any considerable outlay upon it.

That Saskatchewan would derive advertisement from such an exposition and gain additional population as a direct result goes without saying, but a consideration which cannot be disregarded is that until many existing settlements in that province are more satisfactorily served with railway, highway and many other facilities than is the case at present, the first duty of the provincial government is to seek to utilize the available credit and revenues of the province towards procuring these facilities, which, indirectly, yet none the less certainly and constantly, tend to encourage additional settlement, before agreeing to any expenditure to be indirectly applied towards procuring increase of population. This consideration is further endorsed by the policy relative to the public domain which was adopted by the federal government at the time when the province of Manitoba was established, and continued when the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed. It is, in fact, not questioned that feature of that policy places wholly upon the authorities at Ottawa the problem of peopling the prairie provinces, including all necessary and advisable expenditures incidental to the solution of the problem. The Dominion government has fully recognized and fulfilled its duty in this respect, and there is every reason to believe that the policy hitherto pursued will be continued until all our vacant homestead lands have been entered upon by actual settlers.

Furthermore, I am directed to point out that particularly since the erection of the province in 1905 the influx of settlers into Saskatchewan has been very rapid, and that one result of this generally encouraging condition is that the provincial government has had to assume burdens and responsibilities, both financial and otherwise, such as no other provincial government in Canada has had to assume within an equal period. Owing to the absence of organized municipalities, and the non-existence of the various public institutions which are necessary to the life and prosperity of every progressive community, the government of Saskatchewan has been called upon in a few years to meet necessary extraordinary expenditures and must in the immediate future make other outlays, which, in the case of Manitoba and the other provinces of Canada, were spread over long periods of comparatively slow growth.

In view of the position of the province in these respects the Government believe that they will not be justified in granting direct monetary aid to the funds of the exposition, or in expending on the part of Saskatchewan in connection with it, a greater amount than is required to provide a creditable display of our provincial resources. The government have no definite information concerning the cost of such an exhibit, and I am to say, therefore, that it is not deemed advisable to name any definite sum to be so expended.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN A. REID,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Hugh Sutherland, Esq.,
Chairman International Exposition Committee, Winnipeg, Man.

Misses' and Children's Coats

We have a very complete range of Misses', Children's and Babies' Coats this season. They are mostly imported coats, smartly tailored, well made and correct in styles. You'll be surprised at the excellent values we can give you. Here are descriptions of just a few:

BROWN BROADLOTH COAT—A smart Coat for little boys. Double-breasted with frog fasteners, velvet collar, lined all through and interlined with rubber. A warm, pretty Coat. For boys 4 to 8 years. Each, \$7.25, \$7.75 and... **\$8.50**

Wool Cloth Coat—In browns, blue and red, trimmed with braid, double-breasted with two rows of silver buttons. For children 2 to 5 years old. Each, \$2.50, \$4.50 and... **\$5.00**

CHILD'S FRIEZE COAT—A full length coat of Wool Frieze, double-breasted with close fitting collar, box style back, cape and cuffs trimmed with contrasting color; in blue, brown and green. For girls 3 to 6 years. Each... **\$3.50**

BLUE CLOTH COAT—Of heavy, self-striped Blue Cloth, double-breasted, lined all through, scarlet capote and wool sash, fancy buttons. For girls 8 to 7 years. Each... **\$7.00**

HEAVY WALE SERGE COAT—In a pretty brown, double-breasted with collar fitting up close to the throat, box back with plait, trimming of self-strapping and braid. For girls 10, 12 and 14 years. Each... **\$7.00**

Misses' Coats also, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$8.50.

WHITE BROADLOTH COAT—Of Curled Broadcloth, lined all through; fancy cape collar, fastened with silk frogs. For children 1 to 4 years. Each... **\$4.00**



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THE GLASGOW HOUSE

McCarthy's Big Thanksgiving Bargains for Friday and Saturday

Immense crowds of satisfied buyers will throng our store for these days.

EXTRA SALESMEN COURTEOUS TREATMENT PROMPT DELIVERY

DRY GOODS SPECIALS NOTION DEPT.

20c and 25c Hosiery Sale.
200 doz. Cashmere and Wool Stockings, all sizes, for Ladies or Children. Special import, in ribbed or plain. 20c and 25c pair. Values to 35c.
60 Size Ribbon 15c.
100 pieces of Plain or Fancy Silk Ribbon, in all colors. 50 size for this Special Sale, Friday and Saturday, 10c yard.
Handkerchiefs, 6 for 25c.
50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, assorted hues, 6 for 25c.
\$1.25 Corsets, 75c.
3 dozen Ladies' Corsets, in the D. & A. and P. & C. styles. These are our \$1.25 lines. Sale Price, 75c.
\$1.00 Belts, Ties, etc., 45c.
10 dozen Ladies' Fancy Ties, Belts, Collars, etc., assorted from ends of lines; regular to \$1.00. Sale Price, 45c.
Felix Scarfs, 50c.
This new and close fitting Neck Scarf we clear at 50c.
50c Indiana Hose, 3 for \$1.25.
30 dozen of this famous Pure Cashmere Hose, lovely finish. Our extra special 50c line for sale at 35c for \$1.25.
\$1.25 Gloves at 95c.
Ladies' Mocha Mitts and Gloves, lined; a \$1.25 line at 95c.
25c Embroidery, 8 1/2c.
49 Ends of Embroideries and Insertion to clear. These were regular 35c value. To clear now at 8 yards for 25c.
D'Oylios, 5c each.
10 dozen Lace Openwork D'Oylios to clear on Saturday at 5c each.
\$1.00 Cushion Tops, 25c.
4 dozen odd lines of Cushion Tops, values to \$1.00, for 25c.
10c Laces, 2 yards for 5c.
50 dozen Fancy Laces and Insertion to clear. These were values to 10c a yard. Friday and Saturday, 2 yards for 5c.
\$1.00 Allover Lace, 35c yard.
10 pieces of Allover Laces, in pretty waltz patterns. Values to \$1.00. To clear at 35c a yard.
\$1.25 Silks, 65c.
30-in. Fancy Silks, sold up to \$1.25 a yd., for 85c.
\$1.50 Dress Goods at 80c.
25 Dress Ends, lovely effects, in Allwool Tweeds, Plaid Cloths, etc. Values \$10.50 each, for \$5.30.
35c Plaids, 25c.
35 pieces of Plain and Fancy Plaids, etc. Values to 85c a yard. During this Sale for 25c.
15c Gingham, 10c.
Clearing out all this line of 10c Gingham at 10c.
35c Sheetings, 25c.
72-in. Plain White Sheetings, free from dressing. A 35c line for 25c a yard.
Flannelettes, 10c and 12c, 12 yards \$1.00.
25 Ends of Plain and Fancy Flannelette. Sells up to 12c a yard. Clearing at 12 yards for \$1.00.
35c Toques, 25c.
10 dozen Wool Knit Toques to clear, assorted colors. The 35c line at 25c.
\$1.00 Suit Tweeds, 65c.
Tweeds for Boys' Suits, excellent wearing. Values to \$1.00. To clear at 65c a yard.

HARDWARE DEPT.
Bargain counter goods displayed and selected on front counter of Hardware Dept.

MEN'S SECTION BARGAINS FURNISHINGS

Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear, 75c Suit.
20 dozen Boys' Sanitary Fleece Shirts and Drawers for this Sale. Regular 75c lines for 50c a suit.
Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, at 50c.
1 case of Men's Fleece Shirts and Drawers, all sizes to 44. Values to \$1.25 a suit. For 50c each.
30c and 25c Sox, 3 pairs 50c.
100 dozen Men's Black or Grey Sox, cashmere or wool. Values to 30c. Sale Price, 3 pairs for 50c.
Men's \$1.25 Shirts at 75c.
Men's Negligee Shirts, all sizes 14 to 48. Values to \$1.25. To clear now for 75c.
75c Neckwear 50c.
14 dozen Fancy Silk Neckwear to clear, in knit silk and fancy silk. Values to 75c. for 50c.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Children's Boots, 50c and 75c.
120 pairs Children's Boots, button and lace, sizes 4 to 10 and 10 to 12. Values to \$1.25. To clear at 50c and 75c.
Misses' Boots to \$2.00, for \$1.25.
60 pairs Misses' Button and Lace Boots, sizes 11 to 2, in Kid and Box Calf. These retail at \$2.00. Now selling at \$1.25.
Ladies' Boots to \$2.50, for \$1.45.
48 pairs Ladies' Button or Lace Boots, sizes 3 to 7, in Kid, Goat or Box Calf. Values to \$2.50. To clear at \$1.45.
Boys' Boots to \$2.25, for \$1.65.
Boys' Box Calf or Goat Lace Boots, sizes 1 to 5. Values to \$2.25, for \$1.65.
Men's Boots to \$4.00, for \$2.45.
Men's Box Calf, Kid, Boston Calf and Patent Leather Shoes, sizes 5 to 11. These are excellent values. For sale at \$2.45.

CLOTHING SPECIALS
\$22.50 Men's Suits, \$14.95.
87 only Men's Extra Fine Pure Wool Worsted Suits, sizes 35 to 48. These are in very pretty new shades. Regular \$22.50. Friday and Saturday at \$14.95.
\$15.00 Suits, \$7.95.
84 only Men's Suits, double or single-breasted, all sizes, in Tweeds and Worsteds. Values to \$15.00, for \$7.95.
\$15.00 Overcoats, \$7.95.
48 only Men's Overcoats, Black or Fancy Tweeds. These come in Prussian or Rejola Collars. All sizes to 44. Values to \$15.00, for \$7.95.
\$8.50 Boys' Reefers, \$2.45.
30 Boys' Frieze Reefers, sizes 22 to 32. Values to \$4.00. To clear at \$2.45.
Youths' Overcoats, \$4.95.
Youths' Long Overcoats, sizes 30 to 35, Prussian Cotton. To clear at \$4.95.

GROCERY DEPT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
New Currants and Raisins at 10c a lb.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 2 lbs for 25c.
Swedish Potatoes, 4 lbs. for 25c.
Corn Starch, 3 packages for 25c.
Choice Fall Apples, \$4.50 per bushel.

CROCKERY DEPT. SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Limoges China at less than cost. We have a few odd pieces to sell at a sacrifice. Don't miss this.
Fruit Jars, quart, at \$1.15 per dozen.
Half Gallon Fruit Jars at \$1.40 per dozen.

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RIOTING IN OLD LONDON

The Death of Ferrer Causes Trouble—Strong Language by Grayson.

London, Oct. 17.—The Spanish anarchists in London are openly threatening the life of King Alfonso and boasting that he will not be permitted to live the year out.

Malatesta and others of the more rapid anarchists are actually inviting reporters to accompany them to secret meetings to listen to the fire-brand speeches. Some of them have shown the reporters laboratories with newly devised bombs, wherewith they hope to take the lives of European monarchs.

The outbreaks of Ferrerism which is covering the continent, has reached England and this afternoon and evening London witnessed scenes duplicating those enacted in Paris and other European capitals. Following a demonstration in Trafalgar square 10,000 malcontents rushed to the Spanish embassy in Grosvenor garden by way of Whitehall and Victoria streets and succeeded in reaching it despite frequent charges of the police.

The embassy which was guarded by a strong force of police escaped damage. Hand to hand fights occurred, missiles were thrown and sticks and umbrellas were used.

A demonstration occurred outside Westminster cathedral, where a Catholic priest was threatened. The police were unable to stop the rioters or keep them in check, and not a single arrest was made.

Victor Grayson, the stormy petrel of parliament, made a violent speech in Trafalgar square this afternoon, in which he announced that the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador would be moved in the House of Commons on Saturday. His speech is the strongest thing delivered from any rostrum in England. He said the murder of Ferrer was a local outrage on cosmopolitan feeling.

It means not only the death of one great worthy man, but was an insult to the intelligence of Europe he said. "I believe the price of Ferrer's life will be paid long hence. If the heads of all the kings of Europe were torn from their thrones tomorrow it would not pay the price of Ferrer's life. Let us make no mistake. If all these heads were rolled in the dust tomorrow, we should not have one like Ferrer's, who by his acts as a royal son lost his life for the people of the world. If I had lived in Spain this last week, I should have forgotten I ever attended a peace meeting.

at least I hope so, and King Edward must have known of the agitation going on. That being so, I say, whatever happened within the next week or month that crime lies, not at the door of the people, but at the door of King Edward VII. The King is advised by Sir Edward Grey, who, in everything that interests this country, has been a comrade and politician in Canada, Russia and Spain. Gray has proved that he is merely a chip of the block of aristocratic tyranny. It is the duty of the socialist party in parliament to demand that the Spanish ambassador should leave these shores. If he cannot walk away he will move him.

The demonstrators then decided to rush the Spanish Embassy, and headed by a black banner, inscribed, "To Hell with the murderer Alfonso," they then made their way down to Whitehall. Near the war office 200 police charged the mob and seized several banners, but the great wave of rioters swallowed them up. Several injured are at the Westminster hospital. The mounted police made another attempt to stop the procession but the check was only temporary and the crowd with a dangerous temper rushed on, singing the Marseillaise. It was a baffling every inch to Grosvenor Gardens, where the Spanish embassy is located. Here the fight became the fiercest, and hand to hand battles occurred. The police attempted to make several arrests, but the prisoners were rescued by their comrades. The police reinforcements seemed unable to cope with the mob of rioters.

Sir Edward Henry, commissioner of police, was struck repeatedly, the rioters nearly unhorsing him. The inspectors struck out with their clubs and charges were frequent. Finally with the weight of reinforcements, the police drove the rioters back to the Grosvenor Hotel. Here they were dispersed, but they came back and were driven to Hyde park corner, where they melted. It was the fiercest demonstration England has seen in many years. Its portence is serious not only for Spain, but for England as well. It is the first time anyone had dared to stand up in the public rostrum and attack King Edward, and that it was done and cheered, seems to indicate that the wonderful popularity of England's ruler is on the wane.

REGINA BANK CLEARINGS.

The clearings for the second week's operations of the Regina Clearing House was even more satisfactory than those of the first, the total for the week ending being \$869,130, an increase of \$70,690.

"GOOD-BYE, BOYS."

Fort William, Oct. 18.—"Goodbye boys, I got it good and hard this time" were the last words spoken by William McColl as he was picked up from under the pony wheels of engine No. 2155 on Saturday night and in two hours he was dead. He had been run over by the big locomotive a few minutes before. Feeling in the best of spirits McColl faced his fellow workmen while uttering these words and the trainmen that had gathered around the unfortunate man were dumfounded and were unable to make reply. McColl gave the signal for the engine to proceed ahead and when it approached, attempted to board the front running board but missed his footing and fell backward in front of the engine.

SNEAK THIEF VISITS CRAIK

Bob Zimmerman Supposed to Have Robbed Dentist—Threatens Settlers.

A sneak thief entered the dental rooms of Dr. C. M. Truman at the Waldorf Hotel last Monday noon and stole instruments and material to the value of fifty dollars. The theft was discovered shortly after it occurred and suspicion was directed to one Bob Zimmerman, a character who has made himself notorious here during the past several weeks.

Zimmerman hails from Prince Albert, and landed here several weeks ago. He is of the species of hobo and a confirmed drunkard. His career here has been checked, and being of a quarrelsome disposition he was continually in trouble. About ten days ago he was arrested for drunkenness and was fined for the offence. The fine was paid by a farmer who needed a man to work. After working a couple of days for his benefactor, Zimmerman quit his job and landed in town again last Saturday night. He proceeded to fill up on booze and on Monday morning was the principal in several fist encounters. He was seen about Dr. Truman's apartments shortly before the robbery was discovered and when search was made for him he was nowhere to be found.

Search was made for him Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning. Sgt. Goldsmith learned that he had spent the night at the farm of George McLean. The sergeant immediately set out for that place but upon arriving found that his bird had flown and since then no trace of him has been found. Before going to the McLean farm he visited several other houses, requesting something to eat. He was refused at one and at the next one he told the lady of the house the best thing she could do was to get him something to eat as he was looking for someone to kill. Zimmerman carried a package which it is supposed contained the instruments and material stolen from Dr. Truman. Search is still being made for him and the fugitive is liable to be landed at any time.

Zimmerman has resided at Prince Albert for several years and it is said that much of his time while there was spent in jail.

He is a man of medium height and weight, has two upper front teeth missing, a gray moustache, and when last seen wore a grey cap, blue smock and brown trousers—Crain News.

SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY

1670, May 2. Prince Rupert presented himself at White Hall, received from King Charles II's own hands the royal charter incorporating him and seventeen nobles and gentlemen and their heirs and successors under the name of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay."

1733-1743—Discovery and exploration of the western prairies by Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye and his three sons; and the construction of the following forts: Fort St. Pierre on Rainy Lake. Fort St. Charles on Lake of the Woods. Fort Maurepas near the mouth of the Winnipeg River. Fort Dauphin, northwest extremity of Lake Manitoba.

1783—Act passed giving the North-West Territories representation in the Senate and the House of Commons. 1885—Abolition of the North-West council and substitution for it of an assembly of 22 elected members. 1888, Oct. 31 to Dec 13—First session of the first legislative assembly. 1891—Responsible government granted to Territories. 1901, Sept. 7.—Visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to Regina.

Lieutenant Governors of the North-West Territories from their organization to the inauguration of the province: His Honor David Laird, from 7th Oct., 1876, to 2nd Dec. 1881. His Honor Edgar Dewdney, from 3rd Dec. 1881, to 3rd July 1886. His Honor Joseph Royal, from 4th July 1886, to 31st Oct. 1889. His Honor Chas. H. McIntosh, from 1st Nov. 1889 to 8th June 1896. His Honor Malcolm Colin Cameron from 7th June 1896, to 26th Sept., 1898.

His Honor A. E. Forget, from 13th Oct. 1898 to 1st Sept. 1905. 1871—Population of Manitoba and North-West Territories, 18,000. 1891—Population of North-West Territories, 67,000. 1905—Census taken of Saskatchewan on June 24 gives 257,763.

1870, July 15.—North-West Territories (including Saskatchewan) added to the Dominion of Canada. 1874—North-West Mounted Police established with a strength of 300 at first, increased to 500 in 1882, and to 1,000 men in 1885. Headquarters in 1875 were at Fort Walsh. First Commissioner Lt.-Col. George French, now Major Gen. Sir George French, K.C.M.G., present commissioner Maj. A. B. Peiry. 1875-77.—The North-West Territories

LEGISLATION FOR SESSION

The Naval Defence Bill and Manitoba Boundaries to the Front.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Parliament is to meet on November 14th and it is understood that the program of the government will be somewhat as follows: The Naval Defence legislation; some militia legislation designed to give effect to the decisions of the Imperial Defence Conference; the insurance bill, now nearly old enough to vote; the decennial revision of the Bank Act; a consolidation of the Immigration legislation and some railway commission legislation. It is more doubtfully suggested that there may be legislation for cheaper cable tolls and for ratification of the French treaty.

The mystery of the government's intentions with regard to naval defence has not been wholly dispelled but the story is that a fleet of commerce protection cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers is to be built, the capital expenditure being \$20,000,000 and the annual outlay about \$3,000,000. The story also has it that the measure will be of a piecemeal nature, the provision of so necessary a feature of our naval organization as dry docks being left over. Whether this forecast be accurate or not, it is apparent that Mr. Brodeur is to have control of the new service. This will be a bad start; the Marine and Fisheries department as described by the Courtenay and Cassels Commissions is surely the last branch of the government to be given such a task, and Mr. Brodeur has neither the intelligence, the firmness of character nor the high view of public life requisite for the work.

The French treaty will be a very difficult subject for the government to handle. If the treaty is allowed to lapse, the government in general and Mr. Fielding in particular will lose face. If it is ratified, the United States government will have every reason to apply the maximum rate of the tariff to Canada. It is a matter now for argument whether the preference does or does not bring us under the retaliatory clause. There can be no doubt about the French treaty.

With regard to the proposal for cheaper cable rates, Mr. Lemieux has so far failed to deny the charge publicly made that the cabinet had refused to endorse his plan, and that the scheme had been buried.

More or less comment is finding its way into the press on the subject of the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba; on this the course of the Government has been extremely mysterious. Elaborate preparations were made for dividing Kewatin between Ontario and Manitoba, and then last session the government suddenly weakened. It was corridor gossip that a bill had actually been prepared and had been abandoned at the last moment.

The Manitoba government showed itself reasonable, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused even to discuss the matter with them and treated the Ministers who came from Manitoba to see him on the subject with the utmost brusqueness. The bill was shelved for the session only the latest excuse being vouchsafed. Strangely enough, not a word is said by the government press to indicate that it will be brought up again.

Another subject upon which the government said nothing but upon which string suspicions are entertained is that an attempt will be made to lease the Intercolonial to a private railway. A non-political measure which really should be passed this session is the Insurance Bill. The government has been struggling with it for years and should get it through this year. The Bank Act will also come up for its decennial revision.

Roast Oliver. Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 17.—Hin. Frank Oliver was given a decidedly hot two hours yesterday at New Westminster by citizens who objected to the government's recent action in cancelling the Royal City's reserve around Lake Coquitlam. The Vancouver Power Co. a subsidiary of the British Columbia Electric Railway company, had lately made great efforts to secure the Coquitlam watershed for power purposes, but in this New Westminster opposed the company's action tooth and nail.

Several special reports were made by engineers regarding the raising of the dam by the power company and its effect on the water supply of New Westminster and the surrounding municipalities. Ten days ago New Westminster folk were assigned to learn from Ottawa that their reserve of land around the lake held for several years had been cancelled.

There was a hue and cry when Mr. Oliver arrived and a meeting was arranged. After a hot discussion he agreed Saturday not to sign the order cancelling the reserve until at least eight weeks had elapsed during which time New Westminster and other places must present their case to Ottawa. The meeting got so warm that several times the chairman had to call for order. Finally the Royal City people declared that

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WINTER APPLES

5—Carloads—5

Spys, Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Tolmon Sweet, Kings, 20 oz. Pippin, Haas, Grimes' Golden, Bailey Red

Crap Apples, Pears, Grapes

Williamson's FRUIT EXCHANGE

GEO. STURDY

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

House Mover and Raiser. All kinds of Moving done on short notice. Mail orders promptly sent.

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P.O. BOX 98 REGINA, SASK.

GALT COAL

CLEANEST AND BEST

The Smith & Fergusson Co

Sole Agents Phone 45. Smith Block Rose St.

They would go to court if compelled to do so and fight it out.

A letter from Mr. Oliver of date several months ago was shown which stated that New Westminster need take no further steps towards recording the reserve, that it was perfectly good. Receipts for fees were also presented. Mr. Oliver in reply said of course if they wanted to go to the courts they could, as that was what the courts were made for.

Hays May Quit.

Montreal, Oct. 18.—It is regarded circles of the G.T.R., says the Montreal Witness, that C. M. Hays the newly appointed general manager of the Grand Trunk will not retain that office. Nothing, however, will be definitely known until after the shareholders meeting on Oct. 21, but it is regarded as certain that these duties will pass to another and E. H. Fitzhugh, the third vice president of the Grand Trunk is looked upon as the probable successor. The probable successor of Mr. Fitzhugh is Frank Morse who it is said will now go back to the Grand Trunk. The last word in regard to the policy of the Grand Trunk will of course remain in London as heretofore, but in all the practical problems that have to be dealt with in the control of the company from day to day, Mr. Hays will be supreme.

That no further changes will be announced as a result of Mr. Hays' elevation to the presidency until after the shareholders meeting is pretty certain, because the action of the directors must be ratified by the shareholders. Of late years there has been considerable division of feeling among the shareholders, and they may be divided over the recommendations of the directors. Cables from England, however, will indicate that the preponderance of feeling is that the action taken by the directors is the one in the best interests of the company.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Johnston, dated herein the 21st day of June, 1909 and made in the action of,

The Independent Lumber Company, Limited, Plaintiff,

and Robert Fred Schroder, George D. Wood & Company, The Regina Lumber and Supply Company, Limited, and William Cowan, Defendants.

There will be offered for sale at the General store of James Slater, in the town of Bethune, at twelve o'clock noon standard time, on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1909, the following lands, namely:

The South-east quarter of Section Twenty-four (24), in Township Twenty (20), in Range Twenty-four (24), West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, excepting therefrom the Right-of-way of the Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Railway and the Government Surveyed road. Terms: Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance upon delivery of the Transfer duly confirmed within one month after the sale, and subject to further conditions, full particulars of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for Plaintiff, Regina, Sask.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Newlands, dated herein the 25th day of May, 1909, and the further order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Lamont, dated herein the 28th day of September, 1909, and made in the action of,

The Great West Life Assurance Company, Plaintiff,

and Frederick Lieb, The New Hamburg Manufacturing Company, Limited, Parsons Hawkeye Manufacturing Company, Limited, Balowski & Wodlenger, D. A. McDonald, The American Abell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited, and the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Defendants.

There will be offered for sale at the office of Sheriff Cook, in the City of Regina, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, on Saturday, the 30th day of October, 1909, the following lands, namely:

The East half of Section Fourteen (14) and the North-west quarter of Section Three (3), all in Township Nineteen (19), in Range Eighteen (18), West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan. Terms: Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance upon delivery of the Transfer duly confirmed, subject to further conditions, full particulars of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, Regina, Sask.

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Large stock to select from.

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AFTER SIX YEARS OF INDIGNE

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—Permanent Cure

There are many medicines relieve indigestion for a few days but there is no cure. But there is one medicine—a sure cure—that medicine—Williams' Pink Pills. They are thousands of cases—many of years standing. Cases I Mr. John E. Seale of Montreal after many other medicines tried and found worthless, says:—"For nearly two years I was suffering with indigestion. During time I was constantly taking for the trouble, but never than temporary relief. I decided to try Dr. Williams' and after using them for the trouble disappeared and able to eat heartily and was free from the suffering I had endured. I can, from my own experience, strongly recommend Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for indigestion."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are medicine dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medical Dispensary, 233 Broadway, N. Y., U.S.A.

Simple and Sure.—Dr. T. O. tradesman, in thine honor of on this paper you should take our advice and now Go straight ahead and give you'll find the project of a Neglect can offer no excuse. Be wise in the case, piling up A silent business soon de

Mrs. Crawford—You say possible to get any money husband. Have you got the right way? Mrs. Crabshaw—I've nothing my dear, except sent Black Hand Letter.—Brook

It was at a bacon-and-given by a lady of the American jail. The supply of bacon very limited, and a prisoner received his share, called forward, you'd see the warder hastily turned and the prisoner continued I beg your pardon. I find had got hidden under beans."

Deafness Cannot Be cured by medicines. It is caused by inflammation of the middle ear. It is cured by the use of the Ely's Ear Cure. It is a simple and sure cure. It is a cure for all cases of deafness. It is a cure for all cases of deafness. It is a cure for all cases of deafness.

Josh—Know anything about Josh—Not much. Why Josh—What's a bunk know? Josh—I suppose it's of cranks that simply live a links.

The Grand Old Man of Mr. Joseph Starrs (77) his eighty-fourth year, a man of the great occasion bears his name. The of his age, standing six feet in which the venerable firm was born, and as ed with his brothers, the Sir Edward Fry and the Lewis Fry, in the room staircases which are no the comings and goings able clerks. His private old dining-room, and is with quaint portraits shrouded of his Quaker's epistle of his advanced may be found every after half-past eight at ready to conduct the religious service in the room, where he has a gregation of upwards of

A Great Temperance Sir George White, of N the House of Commons, a boy as a shillings a very business of which hical partner and mana a firm of boot and last in the county town of is a great temperance probably more than an break down the drinking customs which were the commercial traveler a When he went on the ro man he made up his mind would neither buy any himself nor for anyone's determination he has adhered to.

It is a cure for all cases of deafness. It is a cure for all cases of deafness. It is a cure for all cases of deafness.

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The West

THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED
1773 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.

R. J. WESTGATE
Editor and Managing Director

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1909.

Straining at a Gnat.

"When a supporter of the Laurier Government says that the naval defence policy is based upon a distinct recognition of the principle of colonial self-government tell him that he is one of those who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. What regard did the Government, which now regards as inviolable the principle of colonial self-government, pay in 1905 to the principle of provincial self-government? The men who now demand the pound of flesh then refused to recognize the most reasonable demands.

In the hands of the present Government the meaning of the term "autonomy" is determined by the purpose which it has in view. In one case it means "coercion," in another "liberty."

All that the critics of the Autonomy bill asked of the Laurier Government was that it should embody in legislation the principles which its leaders had championed in public. All that the critics of the naval defence policy now ask is that the Government should present a scheme in keeping with the purpose for which delegates were sent to the Imperial Conference, namely, to assist in drafting a plan of effective defence for the Empire. A fig for principles! What regard has the Laurier Government shown for principles?

The Labor Supply.

The particulars to hand inform us that the Brodeur naval proposals call for an establishment of 5,000 men. Where are they to come from? A country which cannot get men enough to harvest its crops and to build its railways cannot spare any for ships of war. A force of 5,000 men placed on warships means, not only 5,000 less to do the country's work, but it means 5,000 withdrawn from profitable work and who must be kept by others.

Crop bulletin No. 14 issued by the Saskatchewan government deals pessimistically with the labor problem. It says:

"There is no assurance that the required number of men will be available from season to season, and while temporary expedients might be resorted to, the only real solution of the problem is the adopting of a system of agriculture that will require extra help throughout the whole year instead of for a few months. Until this is done and the west builds up a permanent and fairly adequate supply of labor, the chances of obtaining it elsewhere will always be precarious when trade conditions continue as good as at present."

All talk of manning warships while enough men cannot be had for harvest fields is ridiculous.

No Money for the Exposition. Why?

Alberta has refused to make a grant to the Selkirk centennial exposition. Premier Rutherford bases his refusal on three grounds: The date is too early; Alberta cannot expect to get an adequate return; the money is more needed for public improvements.

The Exposition authorities requested a grant of \$250,000. It looks to be quite a sum; still it is in keeping with the general outline of the scheme which, in turn, has assumed proportions quite in keeping with the conception of things Western.

As for the argument that the date 1913 is too early it may be replied that it is a time when Western Canada needs advertising because she

needs capital. After all the great purpose of the promoters is to induce a strong flow of capital, which is almost sure to follow a good class of immigration. Besides 1913 is the centenary anniversary of a great event. It is most appropriate that it should be commemorated in a fitting manner, and what better one suggests itself than a great exposition? Equally so a great exposition should commemorate a notable event.

Premier Rutherford does not think that the province would get an adequate return. What does he expect? He must be a man of great expectations; for a successful fair on the scale proposed would well repay any sum that Alberta would put into it.

That the money is badly needed for development purposes is well known. Under the best of circumstances the legitimate demands upon the revenues of Alberta and Saskatchewan will be heavy. Here is where the trouble comes—the revenues of these provinces are very inadequate to meet demands. On the one hand public buildings of a most elaborate and costly nature, exceeding those of any other province have been contracted for. On the other hand the financial terms of the Autonomy Act have so limited the revenue that already the shoe is beginning to pinch. The Exposition promoters asked for \$250,000. Conceded that it is a large sum, still the Alberta Government, if it could not grant so much, should have gone half way. The truth is that the funds in the exchequer are very low. The request was refused, not because the date of the exposition is too early, or that the return would not warrant the expenditure, but because the province cannot afford it.

It is well known that the Saskatchewan government has also thrown cold water on the proposal. Its reasons are identical with those of Alberta. Both governments stand together on such matters. The explanation offered for Alberta's refusal will apply equally to Saskatchewan. The reply of Premier Rutherford coupled with the inconsistent demand for control of the school lands fund is an obvious intimation that the two provinces are financially embarrassed. Remember Manitoba has promised \$250,000.

The Liberals and Railway Competition.

Last week the C.P.R. placed at the disposal of persons traveling from Regina eight sections in the standard sleeping car attached to train No. 96. In doing so it had probably been influenced by the improved accommodation provided by the C.N.R. Immediately the Leader seized upon the incident and filled two ordinary newspaper columns with a eulogy of the Liberal government which, it was represented, had indirectly at least, made possible the reservation of these sections. It was a small matter of which to make so much; but it may be that, worried over having to defend so much inconsistency as falls to the lot of the Leader these days, it unduly magnified the incident. It will be agreed, however, that to a tired person a Pullman berth is an inviting prospect. What wonder then, if the Leader, carried away in an ecstasy, attributed this great boon to the source from which it derives many

CHILDREN

In disorders and diseases of children drugs seldom do good and often do harm. Careful feeding and bathing are the babies' remedies. **Scott's Emulsion** is the food-medicine that not only nourishes them most, but also regulates their digestion. It is a wonderful tonic for children of all ages. They rapidly gain weight and health on small doses.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
Send 10c. name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each book contains a Good Luck Penny.
SCOTT & BOWNE
125 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ont.

more good things than fall to the lot of its brethren—the Liberal Government?

The Leader represents that because a Conservative Government built the C.P.R. the Conservative party has in all things been the defender of that corporation. Indeed it is made to appear that about all the Conservative party exists for is to perpetuate C.P.R. monopoly. On the other hand it is represented that the Liberals are directly responsible for all other railways that now traverse the prairies.

The West holds no brief for the C.P.R., nor does the Conservative party in general. The Conservatives of Saskatchewan in particular cannot be charged with undue friendliness to that company, for who has fought more strenuously for the abolition of the C.P.R. tax exemption than Mr. Haultain? But there is a side to the story other than that which the Leader has exhibited.

C.P.R. stock has not always been the "melon" it is today. Not until 1902, six years after the Liberals came into power, did that stock sell at par and remain there. At the completion of the road in 1904 an issue of stock sold at no higher than 45. It had sold at even as low as 25. In that year \$1,000,000 was required for equipment and it was not in sight. Who supplied the money? Sir Donald Smith, now Lord Strathcona. How did he do it? Did he merely sit down and write out a cheque for \$1,000,000? No he went over to the Bank of Montreal and, among other things, pledged his private residence, and its contents including a very valuable art collection. That is how the C.P.R. got money for rolling stock in 1905.

What would have been the use of building other roads through this country when the one already built did not pay? We speak now of the Territories. Competing roads are induced to build because promoters think they can make money. Even in Manitoba the Liberals accomplished very little in the effort to build competing lines. Not until the Laurier Government had been in power nearly six years did it seriously contemplate the subject of railway extension into the Territories. Then it launched the G.T.P. scheme and aided the C.N.R.

But who made the C.N.R. possible? It was a Conservative Government in Manitoba. Had the entire Conservative party been the defenders of the C.P.R. monopoly, which the Leader represents them to have been, then the Roblin government would not have lent a hand to Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann. But that Government made it possible for these enterprising contractors to do business, and by so doing made possible the extensions into Saskatchewan and Alberta of which the Leader is so justly proud, and indeed may be indirectly credited with having brought about

the reserving of eight sections on train No. 96 for Regina travellers.

The Liberals have contributed to the development of the West and no reasonable person will deny it. But to claim for them all the credit for conveniences we enjoy today is ridiculous. What they have done was made possible by those who went before them. Had they promoted the C.P.R. there is every reason to think that they would have given it as generous assistance as did the Conservatives. Alexander Mackenzie was prepared to grant 50,000,000 acres of land besides a cash bonus. That offer was by no means niggardly. However the people thought he was not competent to manage so great an undertaking. That Liberal governments in Alberta and Saskatchewan have been able to assist C.N.R. and G.T.P. extension is an accident. In 1904 the Liberals said it was improbable that autonomy would be granted for some time. Suddenly they changed their minds, hence that other accident—the birth of the Scott and Rutherford governments.

Let the Leader take as much comfort as it can out of the contemplation of those eight sections on train No. 96. But it is too small a circumstance upon which to rest the claim that Liberalism is to be credited with all the railway competition in the West.

Control of the School Lands

There is a difference of opinion in the Liberal party over the provision made for the expense of provincial government in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The eastern wing is of the opinion that these provinces have received enough. The western wing while feigning acquiescence in this opinion, believes in practice; as for example, in requesting the administration of the school lands.

The other day the Ottawa Free Press, which, being a Government organ located almost at the door of the House of Commons, should know fairly well the opinions of the Ministry, told the Western provinces that they should be satisfied with the terms granted in 1905, and bluntly informed them that a deaf ear would be turned to their request. Naturally the Regina Leader is much incensed at this rude rebuff, and replies that the Free Press does not know what it is talking about. All this is very amusing to the general public, and must be disquieting to these in the party whose endeavor is to promote peace and concord.

If Eastern Liberals have received the impression that Alberta and Saskatchewan have been treated generously they have received it very largely from Western Liberals themselves. No less a person than Premier Scott has time and again asserted that the generosity of Parliament to the new provinces is unexampled in Canadian history. After the reiteration of this settlement year in and year out is it any wonder that Eastern Liberals have accepted it? After

reading the following extract from the peroration of Mr. Scott's speech on the Autonomy bill in the House of Commons who would not be convinced?

"When I remember that this Government and this Parliament are undertaking in addition to the generous terms which I have already described, to bear the cost of the lands administration, that they are undertaking to continue the North-West Mounted Police in that country for some time and that they are aiding and continuing to aid great railway projects in these provinces, I say, and I am sure that in so saying I voice the sentiments of the North-West people, that these measures are based upon principles of justice, equality and above all, GENEROSITY, the observance of which in his whole public life has contributed to the position which my right hon. friend the leader of the Government holds in the confidence and affections of the people of Canada."

In another part of the same speech discussing the subsidy in lieu of the lands, Mr. Scott said:

"I venture to say that there is scarcely a man in the North-west who is not actuated by partisan sentiment, but has stated either to himself or to his neighbors, that this is a better proposition than would be the proposition to hand over the lands to LOCAL MANAGEMENT."

In 1905 Mr. Scott said it would be much better that the Dominion Government should administer the public lands than to hand them over to local management; and yet in 1908 he contends that it would be much better to hand over school lands to "local management" than to leave them in the hands of the Dominion. No wonder Eastern Liberals tell him to leave well enough alone. In 1905 Mr. Scott apparently got what he wanted—at least he said he was more than satisfied. He raised no objection to the continued administration of the school lands by the Dominion. Why does he do so now? Perhaps he has received new light. More probably he perceives the growing sentiment in favor of Mr. Haultain's proposals.

Of course when the Leader contends that the administration of school lands has nothing to do with the Autonomy terms. Admittedly, the arrangement covering the school lands was in force thirty years before autonomy was granted; but the principle at the basis of both pieces of legislation is the same, namely, that federal control is preferable to provincial control. Why do the three provinces desire to administer the school lands? Because they contend that they can invest the proceeds from the sale of them to better advantage than by investing in Dominion securities as is set forth in the Dominion Lands Act. Under the present arrangement the net return to the provinces is about three per cent, which all admit is a low rate of interest.

If the Scott and Rutherford governments object to so low a return as three per cent, from the proceeds of the school lands, which, being sold at auction bring good prices, have not opponents of the Autonomy terms much better cause to object to the present return of one per cent., on a price fixed in 1906, not by auction, but by arbitrary methods and placed so low as \$1.50 an acre? Further, the returns from the sales of school lands have been yielding three per cent. for over thirty years. Alberta and Saskatchewan will not receive 3 per cent from the public lands until their respective populations reach 1,200,000.

In requesting control of the school lands Premier Scott and Rutherford stand on common ground with those whose protest against the Autonomy terms, namely, that the returns to the provinces are less than they would be were the whole of the public lands controlled by the provincial governments. If they can be entrusted with the administration of a portion of the lands, why can they not be entrusted with the administration of the whole of them?

Editorial Notes.

Dukes and drakes seem to be the popular sport in England. Despatches say that King Alfonso

of Spain is obstinate. Why not be frank and say pig-headed.

Will "Crooks" M.P. be the only one of his kind who had a good time at the public expense?

Looks as though the Brodeur battleships would effectually shelve the Hudson's Bay railway for a while.

When Scott is stealing Haultain's planks why doesn't he take C.P.R. exemption and one or two others at once?

It is reported that Capt. Bernier returned to Quebec to get a new supply of Seagram's '93 and the celebrated Laurier cigars.

Dan Mann says he fell down once on a prophesy. Well, a man of his great expectations could not expect to get everything he desired.

So Scott wants to administer the school lands, eh? Guess the Government is so hard up it would be glad to get its hands on anything.

Winnipeg proposes to raise \$1,000,000 for the Selkirk Centennial. That's talking business, and it acted upon will make the movement a reality.

The Regina Leader is in favor of just so much low tariff as will fool the people, and just so much protection as will satisfy the Grit manufacturers.

Surprising that the Free Trade Leader should endorse artificial measures to establish the ship-building industry on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Lloyd-George says that dukes are as expensive as Dreadnoughts. That may be, but judging by his escape so far they don't seem to be half as dangerous.

It is safe betting that up in Prince Albert the opinion is that what Sir Thomas Shaughnessy doesn't know about the Hudson's Bay route would fill a book.

An American scientist says that the earth is shaped like a Bartlett pear. What presumption for the fellow to imagine that the earth was modelled after his head.

The Leader now claims that the Liberal Government is at least indirectly responsible for the fact that the C.P.R. has placed eight reservations on No. 96 for the convenience of Regina people. Surely its reward will be rich!

In what four respects does a caller resemble a lover? First he comes to adore. Next he gives the bell a ring. Next, he gives the maid his name. Then, if he does not find her out, he is taken in.—Independent.

EVOLUTION OF CATTLE.

Prof. J. Wilson speaking at the meeting of the British Association at Winnipeg, pointed out that nearly every breed of cattle was a combination of several breeds, a result of crossing again and again and of subsequent "pure" breeding. The modern Aberdeen-Angus breed was the result perhaps of fewer crossings than some other breeds; but the ingredients used in its production were so decidedly varied that a consideration of the way in which it had been formed yielded the most highly instructive results. In addition to the Urus, which became extinct in the Bronze age, half a dozen different kinds of cattle had been imported into Great Britain at different times—viz: (a) the black Celtic race, which came in before the Urus was extinct; (b) the brown race, black with a tan stripe along the back and a tan muzzle, which probably was imported with the Belgae; (c) the white race, taken in by the Romans; (d) the red race by the Anglo-Saxons; (e) the hornless race taken in by the Normans; and (f) the large flecked race imported from Holland in the 17th and 18th centuries. When the Normans took over their hornless cattle Scotland was occupied by the black Celtic race with a considerable infusion of the white Romans. These were all large. In the 18th century many large cattle of the Dutch flecked race were taken to the Northeast of Scotland and crossed with the small native cattle, with the result that the native cattle gradually acquired the size of the flecked cattle. In the middle of the 18th century a demand arose in England for hornless cattle, and to meet this demand the farmers crossed their horned cattle with the Norse hornless ones, with the result that the horns disappeared. By selecting breeding stock that were black in color, large in size the farmers eliminated the undesirable characters of the various races of cattle and eventually produced their present breed.—Exchange.

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RUTHERFORD KNOCKS FAIR

Alberta's Premier Says His Province Has No Money for Selkirk Exposition.

Edmonton, Oct. 19.—The proposal of the delegation representing the Selkirk Centennial, that the Alberta government erect and maintain an exhibit at the Centennial, at an outlay of \$250,000...

Premier Rutherford gave grounds for his refusal as follows: First—That 1912 was too early a date in the progress and development of the western provinces for an attempt at a world's exposition.

Second—That Alberta could not hope to secure substantial returns from such extensive outlay on an exhibit in Winnipeg.

Third—That there were requirements in the development of the province that demanded heavy outlays along the line of buildings, and roads, and that the government were under the necessity of meeting these requirements at once.

The delegation was headed by D. C. Cameron, chairman, and included William Whyte, second vice president of the C.P.R.; J. W. Daloe, editor, Manitoba Free Press; H. J. Hutchinson, real estate broker, and T. A. Anderson, real estate merchant.

In an interview after the meeting Premier Rutherford said: "I am absolutely of the opinion that Winnipeg is going into this project at too early a date. I advised a postponement of several years, at which time Winnipeg would be more prepared to accommodate the thousands that would visit such an exposition, and the new provinces would be sufficiently well advanced in the development of their government to give substantial support."

"At present Alberta is not prepared to make such a huge outlay on the scheme. Money is needed for the completion of our public buildings, and the improvement of roads, which are absolute necessities."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Alberta and Saskatchewan were deprived of their public assets to buttress an oligarchy at Ottawa. The tendrils of official influence are entwined closely around western Canada by virtue of federal control of the lands, mines, timber and fisheries.

No government will be able to retain the confidence of Alberta that continues to endorse the autonomy deal. But few years will be needed to prove that true. The west will not long be subject to the political deals of a group of "Ottawa politicians." And western Liberals know it.

That is the situation with respect to the demand for control of school lands. The information will not be comforting to the complacent group of Ottawa politicians with whose views the Ottawa Free Press is familiar; but it may prove useful to them.—Calgary Herald.

EARL GREY RIGHT

The Daily News is not a disciple of the Dreadnought shooters by any means; it does not agree with everything that Edward Northcliffe says regarding the German invasion of Britain; but it does approve of the sentiments expressed by the Governor General at the Canadian Club luncheon at Calgary, where nearly one-half of those present were of American and other foreign extraction, and where the speech was endorsed by all of those who were present.—Calgary Daily News.

WELL DONE, MAGRATH!

At length there is discovered among the western M.P.'s, one who has the courage to speak out against the mad project of a Canadian navy. C. A. Magrath, representative of the Medicine Hat constituency in the House of Commons, has done this.

Mr. Magrath was for many years an esteemed member of the Territorial legislature. He is a man of mature judgment, and his forcible pronouncement upon the navy project will be heard with interest and will contribute towards the forming of a wholesome public opinion upon the subject. Unfortunately both political parties seem to be puddling in the same mire in regard to this matter. In-

CAN. NORTHERN BRANCHES OUT

Application Made to Parliament for Charters for Many New Branches.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Notice is given in the Canada Gazette by the Canadian Northern Railway that application will be made to parliament at its next session for an Act authorizing the construction of the following lines:

From (a) Dundee, northerly and easterly to a point on the Winnipeg River. (b) Portage la Prairie, southerly and easterly to a point in or near township 2, range 7. (c) Hartney, westerly to a point in or near township 2, range 7. (d) Moose Jaw southerly and easterly to Beinfait, with a branch from a point thereon near Estevan to Roche Perce. (e) From Davidson and Disley on the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake railway, westerly and northerly to a point on the Saskatchewan-Calgary line. (f) Lashburn westerly to a point between Camrose and Edmonton. (g) A point on the Saskatchewan-Calgary line near township 28, range 6, west 4 meridian, Rocky Mountain House. (h) A point on the Saskatchewan-Calgary line near the crossing of the Red Deer river, northwesterly through or near Janisfall and Rocky Mountain House to the head waters of the Brazeau and McLeod rivers and to the Yellow Head pass. (i) Winnipegosis, southerly to a constructed line near the south end of Lake Manitoba. (j) A point on the authorized line between Prince Albert and Battleford, near township 49, range 3, west 3 meridian, northwesterly to the Great Slave Lake. (k) A point on its constructed line between Grand View and Roblin, and for extending the time for the commencement and completion of the following lines: From (1) Strathcona southerly to Calgary. (m) Regina southerly to the international boundary line between the 1 and 5, W. 3 meridian. (n) Between Winnipeg and Ste. Anne's, southerly to the international boundary. (o) Battleford westerly to the Brazeau river. (p) Regina, Humboldt and via the Carrot River to Pas Misson, and between Humboldt and the South Saskatchewan river, crossing the same south of Prince Albert. (q) Prince Albert to Edmonton. (r) Swan River westerly to the main line crossing the Saskatchewan river. (s) A point on the authorized line of the A. Morden and Northwesterly railway between Neepawa and the west boundary of Manitoba, northerly to the main line between Grand View and Battleford. (t) Regina westerly to the Red Deer river, with a branch at Carleton. (u) Gladstone to Fort Nelson or Fort Churchill. (v) Oak Point to Grand Rapids on the Saskatchewan river. (w) Edmonton to the Pacific via Pine River Pass or some other feasible pass. (x) McCreary via Cartwright southerly to the international boundary. (y) Russell, westerly via Yorkton to a point on the Saskatchewan-Calgary line, also varying the limit to the amount of securities which the company may issue in respect of its land grant.

the Saskatchewan supposed to come from?" "Dr. Geo. Dawson, Mr. McEwen and other geologists accord the popular belief that some ancient system of streams carried the gold from the northwest to southeast, or in an opposite direction, parallel to the base of the mountains, forming a wide belt of auriferous alluvium in the direction of its flow."

"Are dredges working in the district now?" "Oh, yes, but not noticeably improved. For instance, a 12 horse power dredge did some work in 1896, but was too light. This was at Big Island, about 14 miles above Edmonton, although three men and a boy recovered from \$26 to \$40 a day. The Loveland brothers also worked a dredge of two 20-horse power engines. Dr. Bowers had another dredge, also a gentleman named Braithwaite, Mr. Brindley had a dredge at Edmonton ten years ago, and several others, (rather primitively constructed) machines were employed at various points. Since then improvements have been made and tested, notably the Saskatchewan Gold and Platinum Extraction Works, controlled by Dr. Routledge. It is provided with four engines, operating an endless chain of buckets, raising the gravel to a height of 25 feet above the deck, the material being subsequently screened in revolving drums, the finer residue being treated on blanket covered Frue Vanners on the after deck. I am credibly informed that fully six hundred dollars and 25 tons of black sand, for special treatment, are frequently recovered every working day. The dredge of today is very powerful, treating 3,000 cubic feet per day; the season for working comprises about 150 days. It is natural to believe that with the many ingenious devices now in vogue for saving extremely divided gold, instead of \$50,000 per annum as in 1898, when I returned from the lieutenant-governorship, the yield has been marvellously in excess of this, where work has been practically prosecuted."

How far from the Saskatchewan is the new gold field, of which so much has been published this summer? Mr. Mackintosh replied: "I am not an authority on the point of values, but the veins of great richness were said to have been discovered at Lac la Ronge, or perhaps it should be Lac la Ronde—round lake. For several years gold has been found in that district, a pretty rough country to go through on pack horse or on foot. It is over 200 miles north of Prince Albert, and no doubt much of the gold is washed down from the North Saskatchewan every season."

The Lac la Ronge district, I am informed, was formerly called Lac la Ronde, and has been explored by many prospectors as far back as 25 years ago. Mr. T. H. Brooks of Toronto, was one of these; later on two prospectors, Hallon and Munroe, went as far north as Cree Lake. Last summer some prospectors sent very fine samples of copper-gold from the district to Vancouver. The samples of gold look like natives of very fine quartz, justifying geological belief in true fissure veins. It is only within a year or two that noticeable gold finds have been made, specimens assaying from \$5000 to \$17,000 per ton. J. C. Stone of Prince Albert, accompanying a party of prospectors took out noticeable specimens. This summer scores of prospectors left Regina Vancouver, Calgary and Prince Albert and will no doubt make new discoveries. The provincial government of Saskatchewan is not waiting to see what private sacrifices may produce, already a substantial wagon road is being built to Montreal Lake and every facility offered the prospectors, both as to facilities for obtaining title and the gold values that may be derived from the district, which so far covers an area of forty five or fifty miles. By next year good roads and canal routes will be established. From recent information I have reason to believe that the Canadian Northern Railway officials are considering the policy of extending north from Prince Albert."

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

In a recent interview which appeared in the Toronto World, ex-Lieutenant Governor Macintosh spoke of the mineral resources of Alberta and Saskatchewan as follows: "In Alberta, petroleum has been discovered, although up to the present time not in paying quantities; the coal deposits are known to the world already. In Saskatchewan, however, the wealth of the cereal belt south will soon be supplemented in the north by increased gold dredging operations. Many years ago Judge Rouleau of Calgary and other associates expended much money experimenting in gold-washing, the sand in the bed and on the beach of the North Saskatchewan river, grey, white, black and ruby, yielding fair returns, but not sufficient to justify continuance of the work by primitive appliances. It had all along been known that gold was to be found in sinking wells in the prairie land at some distance from the Saskatchewan. R. G. McConnell of the Dominion Geological Survey, referring to some of the deposits as "Saskatchewan gravel." This gentleman whom I frequently met, being on a visit to Edmonton, proved by his examinations that gold existed in workable quantities in portions of the gravels underlying the boulder clay of the plains, as far as sixty miles above Edmonton. The late Dr. George Dawson, perhaps the ablest geological authority connected with the Ottawa department, held that some deposits were doubtless products of the earliest period of glaciation, during which the western mountain range was the main source of ice. He found hard scouring along that part of the river extending from about 60 miles below Edmonton. However, to my knowledge, work has been prosecuted as far down as Battleford—that would be about 250 miles from Edmonton—and also above and below Prince Albert, passed the Forks and Port de la Corne."

MILLIONS ON DEPOSIT

Montreal, Oct. 19.—Although the banks have put the rate on call loans up to 4 1/2 per cent, the advance was more or less manufactured, and is scarcely a harbinger of tight money. The truth is that the Canadian banks have many millions of idle money on hand, and although business is expanding and demands are increasing, loans will have to go up several millions yet before the hardening of the money market becomes real. In the States a similar condition exists, and the higher rate now prevailing in Wall street is merely the result of a concerted effort on the part of the banks to squeeze a little profit out of a very unprofitable loaning season. At least that is the view some papers are taking in commenting on the rise. The crop movement affords the surface excuse for the rise there as it does here. In the States the banks have \$500,000,000 of so-called "Aldrich money" all back on hand; here we have the holding emergency currency. In Europe the situation is less clear than in America. The advances in the German and English bank rates were based on circumstances that made the rise genuine and more or less urgent.

BIGGEST CROP ON RECORD

Ogilvie's Manager Says Wheat Crop is Both Biggest and Best Gathered in Twenty Years.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—"The western crop this year is without question the best both in quality and quantity that the country has had in twenty years. The wheat is nearly all high grade, as evidenced by the daily inspection returns at Winnipeg, and as a result the flour from this crop is very much stronger and superior in every way to last year's."

The above statement was made to the Star representative today by Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice president and general manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., who has just returned from a tour of inspection in the west.

"I believe that the high quality of our wheat this year, as soon as it is widely distributed and comes into general use, will do more to advance Canada and improve immigration than anything that has happened for many years. The estimate of 115,000,000 bushels made by our company we believe, be exceeded, this conclusion being based on threshing returns up to the present time. Fully 39,000,000 bushels of wheat have been delivered to the elevators, and the production of oats, barley and flax will be much greater than in any previous season."

"The question of an adequate supply of labor being readily available at harvest time in our west must, under existing conditions, forever be a great problem. It is not unreasonable to expect that thousands of men will be available on such occasions, and there is no doubt that farmers in time will be forced to adjust their methods of farming as far as possible to help steady employment to the help required all the year round by following mixed farming. Had it not been for the splendid weather which has prevailed during the past six weeks throughout that country, millions of bushels of grain might have been destroyed by wet weather, and the losses would have been enormous in this respect. Even now there is a large amount of threshing to be done, and in the province of Saskatchewan much grain is still in the stock."

"One of the most remarkable things to remember, however is that in no single section of the whole country has there been an absolute failure of the crop. While it is quite true that weather has been too dry for fall plowing, yet in Saskatchewan it was told by experienced men that this did not really afford them any anxiety, as the great majority were inclined to favor spring ploughing in that part of the country. However, in the province of Manitoba the work in this respect is well advanced, and with the recent rains it will, no doubt, be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible."

"At Fort William we expect the new half-million-bushel addition to our elevator there will be completed by the 1st of November. The 300,000 addition to our Winnipeg elevator is practically completed, and will be in operation within a few days."

LIQUOR LICENSES GRANTED

At a meeting of the board of license commissioners held in Regina last week the following liquor licenses were granted. Three were refused: Polson & Bolton, Kelliber Hotel, granted.

H. Deaper, Tugaska hotel, granted. The applications which were refused appear in the following list: White & Mills, Mooseland. Application for renewal of hotel license. J. N. Pomerleau, Melville, hotel, third application. W. J. Moodie, Raymore, hotel, third application.

The two latter applications were not granted, for one reason, namely, because of uncompleted buildings, and because of the fact that they had not as yet put fire escapes or installed fire extinguishers. The next meeting of the commissioners will be held at Mortlach, on October 27. They are holding the meeting here because of the unusual conditions which exist in connection with the application for the license.

Another meeting in Regina will be held the following day, Oct. 28.

FINANCIER GETS 15 YEARS

New York, Oct. 19.—The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower federal court sentencing Charles W. Morse to 15 years imprisonment in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. The decision of the circuit court of appeals is final so far as direct appeal is concerned, but it was said today that counsel for Morse may apply to the Supreme court of the United States for a writ of certiorari in order to bring about a review of the entire proceedings by that court. Mr. Morse was convicted of violating the National Bank Laws in misapplying the funds of the National Bank of North America, of which he was president at the time of the last financial crisis. He was charged with making false entries on the bank books. He was sentenced on Nov. 8th, 1908, after a long trial. Mr. Morse surrendered and is now in the Tombs.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT.

Bear Island, Aug. 26, 1908. Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Dear Sirs,—Your traveler is here today and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best liniment in the market making no exception. We have been in business 13 years and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of. M. A. HAGERMAN.

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make a different design of heating apparatus to burn the different kinds of coal there are found in Canada. The Western Jr. is the boiler for the west. No other heating apparatus is made especially for this particular coal.

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Sophy of Kravonia.

By ANTHONY HOPE.
Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda."
Copyright, 1909, Anthony Hope Hawkins.
(Continued)

She saw that they must wait. It was impossible to approach the king on the matter of Sophy. It cut dead at the heart of his ambition. It would be a shock as great as the discovery of Countess Ellenburg's ambitions. It could not be risked.

"But if under Stenovics influence the king does refuse to see you?" she said. "Refuse to see you and repeats his orders?"

The prince's face grew very grave, but his voice was firm.

"Not even the king—not even my father—can make me throw away the inheritance which is mine. The hand would be the king's, but the voice of the voice of Stenovics. I shouldn't obey. They'd have to come to Volensel and take me."

Sophy's eyes kindled. "Yes, that's right," she said. "And for that?"

"Nothing will happen today unless by chance the thing which you now know may happen any day, and of that we shouldn't hear till evening. And there's no drill even. I sent the men to their homes on forty-eight hours' furlough yesterday morning." His face relaxed in a smile. "I think today can have a holiday, Sophy."

She clasped her hands in glee. "Oh, monseigneur, a holiday?"

"It must be the last for a long time," he said, "so we must enjoy it."

This day—the holiday which might be the last—passed in a fine carelessness and a rich joy in living. The cloudless sky and the glittering waters of Lake Talt were parties to their pleasure, whether as they rode far along the shore, or sat on a simple meadow on the rock strewn margin. Hopes and fears, dangers and stern resolves, were forgotten. The only thing which the future promised or dangled before their eyes there she said, "It was little thought or speech. The blood of youth flowed brightly. The heart of youth rose high. The prince joked, teased and paid his court. Sophy's eyes gleamed with the fun as not even the most exalted and pious adventures could make them sparkle.

"Oh, it's good," she cried—"good to live and see the sun! Monseigneur, I believe I'm a pagan—a sun worshiper! When he's good enough to warn me to through and make the water glitter for me and shadows dance in such a cunning pattern on the hills, then I think I've done something that he likes and that he's pleased with me!" She sprang to her feet and stretched her hands toward the sun. "In the grave, I believe, I shall remember the glorious light. My memory of that could surely never die!"

His was the holiday mood too. He fell into her extravagance, meeting it with banter.

"It's only a lamp," he said, "just a lamp, and it's hung there for the sole purpose of showing Sophy's eyes. When she's not there they put it out, for what's the use of it?"

"They put it out when I'm not there?"

"I've noticed it happen a dozen times of late."

"It lights up again when I come, monseigneur?"

"Ah, then I forget to look?"

"You get very little sun anyhow, then?"

"I've something so much better."

"It is pathetic to read—pathetic that she should have set it down as though every word of it were precious—set it down as minutely as she chronicled the details of the critical hours to which fate was soon to call her.

They rode home together as the sun was setting—a sun of ruddy gold, behind it one bright purple cloud, the sky beyond blue, deepening almost into black. When Prasek came in sight she laid her hand on his, with a long drawn sigh.

"We have been together today," she said. "That will be there always. Yes, the sun and the world were made for us today, and we have been worthy. He pressed her hands, "You were sent to teach me what joy is—the worth of the world to men who live in it. You're the angel of joy, Sophy. Before you came I had missed that lesson."

"I'm very glad,"—thus began her own record of this day of glory—"that I've brought joy to monseigneur. He faces his light joyful of heart." And then, with one of her absurd, deplorable, irresistible lapses into the merest ordinary feminine, she adds, "That red badge is just the touch my sheepskin cap wanted!"

Oh, Sophy, Sophy! What of that for a final reflection on the eve of monseigneur's flight?

"The time was short and the omens doubtful. It was the moment for a bold stroke, for a forcing game. The great of the king's long knife would lay, whose was the winning side.

Captain Markart arrived at Slava at 1 o'clock. Zerkovitch had used his start well and reached the city nearly three hours earlier. When Markart told Stenovics he reported himself at once to the general—he had been outwitted—Stenovics smiled, saying: "I know, and I know what he has done since he got here. They stole a march on you, but not on me, captain. And now your story!" He listened to Markart's tale with a frowning brow and then dismissed him, saying: "You will meet me at the palace. We meet the king in conference at 4 o'clock." But the general before 4, and he and Stafultz were closeted with Countess Ellenburg. Lepage, returning from a walk to the city at 2 o'clock, saw the general arrive on horseback. Lieutenant Rastatz saw Lepage arrive—aye, and had seen him at the city. The heart of Stenovics and his gongs, but of this Lepage was unconscious. The little lieutenant was not much of a soldier, but he was an excellent spy. Lepage had been with Zerkovitch.

The king was confined to his apartments, a suit of six rooms on the first floor, facing the river. Here he had his own sitting room, dressing and bedrooms. Besides these there were the little cupboard Lepage slept in and a spare room, which at present accommodated Dr. Natcheff. The six rooms were divided into six cells and ends, including the tackle, rods and other implements of his majesty's favorite pastime. The council was held in the sitting room. Natcheff and Lepage were not present, but each was ready on his services. Markart was there, first to tell his story and deliver his letter, second in his capacity as secretary to General Stenovics. The countess and Stafultz completed the party.

The king was anxious, worried, obviously unwell. His voice trembled as he read aloud his son's letter. It was brief, but dutiful and even affectionate. After a slight reproach that he should have been kept in ignorance of the apprehensions entertained about the king's health the prince requested an audience within the next two days. He had considerations which it was his duty to lay before his majesty, and he firmly but respectfully claimed the right of confidential communication with his father. That was essential to his majesty's obtaining a true appreciation of his views. The hit at Stenovics was plain enough, and the prince did not labor it. The letter ended there, with an expression of earnest concern for the king's health. There was no word in it about starting on his journey.

Then Markart told his story—not that he had much to tell. In essence he added only that the prince proposed to await the king's answer at Prasek. Neither to him had the prince said a word about starting on his journey. On this point Stenovics seized, pursuant, no doubt, to the plan devised in that preliminary discussion with the two members of the little coterie.

"It is remarkable, sir," even more so that Stenovics said, "that his royal highness makes no reference at all to the direct command which your majesty was pleased to issue to him." He observed.

The king listened, puzzled and rather distressed. "Yes, it isn't proper; it isn't respectful. But now that my son knows the state of my health I think I must see him. It seems unnatural to have been kept in ignorance of his journey, sir?" asked Stenovics. "Does the studied silence of his letter auger well for his obedience? Doesn't he seek an interview in order to persuade your majesty against your better judgment? I must be pardoned freedom of speech. Great interests are at stake." The last words were true enough, though not in the sense in which the king was meant to understand them.

"My son knows how near this matter is to my heart. I shall be able to persuade him to do his duty," said the king.

The first round of the fight was going against the coterie. They did not want the king to see his son. Danger lay there. The prince was the stronger character. It might well prevail, and they were no longer certain that the prince knew or guessed nothing of their hopes and intentions. How much news had Zerkovitch carried to Prasek the night before? Stenovics addressed the king again.

"Captain Markart gathered that the prince was reluctant to interrupt the military training on which he is engaged at Volensel, sir."

"A very excellent thing, that, but the other matter is more urgent. I shouldn't

change my mind on account of that." A personal interview might be trying to your majesty."

The king looked annoyed, possibly a little suspicious. "You've no other objection than that to urge, General Stenovics?"

Stenovics had none other which he could produce. "No, sir," he said.

"While I'm here I must do my duty, and I shall induce my son to do his duty and receive the Prince of Slava in private audience tomorrow." Next day, I'll fix the precise time later, and I'll write the letter myself."

The decision was final, and it was defeated so far. There was a moment's silence. Markart saw Colonel Stafultz nod his head almost imperceptibly toward Countess Ellenburg. The deed and the moment for re-enforcements had come. The colonel was calling them up. The order of battle had been well considered in Countess Ellenburg's apartments. The second line came to action. The countess began with a question, put with a snarl:

"Did no other reason for the prince's unwillingness to set out on his journey suggest itself to Captain Markart from what he saw at Prasek?"

The king turned sharply round to her, then to Markart. "Well?" he asked the latter.

Markart was sadly embarrassed. "Who was at Prasek?" asked the countess.

"Mrs. Zerkovitch, and her husband for one night, and Baroness Dobrava."

"Yes, Baroness Dobrava?"

"She's still there?" asked the king.

He looked perplexed, even vexed. The again he smiled. He looked at Stenovics and Stafultz, but this time he found no responsive smiles. Their faces were deadly serious. "Oh, come, Stenovics, don't be so nervous. The prince has a sense of duty. He'll see that that won't do. And we'll send the baroness a hint—we'll tell her how much we miss her at Slava." He tried to make them answer his smile and accept his smoothing away of the difficulty. It was all a failure.

"I'm bound to say, sir, that I consider Baroness Dobrava a serious obstacle to his royal highness obeying your wishes—a serious obstacle," said Stenovics.

"Then we must get her away, general."

"Will he let her go?" snapped the countess.

"I must order it. If it comes to that," said the king. "This little—er—affair—these—what—holiday flirtations—"

The countess loomed or appeared to lose control of herself suddenly. "Little affair?—holiday flirtations?—If it were only that it would be beneath your notice, sir, and beneath mine. It's more than that!"

The king started and leaned forward, looking at her. She rose to her feet, crying: "More than that! While we sit talking here he may be marrying that woman!"

"Marrying her?" cried the king. His face turned red, and then, as the blood ebbed again, became very pale.

"That's what she means—yes, and what he means too!"

The king was agitated. The second assault struck home—struck at his dearest hope and wounded his most intimate ambitions, but he was still incredulous. He spread out trembling hands, turning from the vehement woman to his two counselors.

"Gentlemen, be so kind as to implore, with outstretched hands, on their services. Markart was there, first to tell his story and deliver his letter, second in his capacity as secretary to General Stenovics. The countess and Stafultz completed the party."

The king was anxious, worried, obviously unwell. His voice trembled as he read aloud his son's letter. It was brief, but dutiful and even affectionate. After a slight reproach that he should have been kept in ignorance of the apprehensions entertained about the king's health the prince requested an audience within the next two days. He had considerations which it was his duty to lay before his majesty, and he firmly but respectfully claimed the right of confidential communication with his father. That was essential to his majesty's obtaining a true appreciation of his views. The hit at Stenovics was plain enough, and the prince did not labor it. The letter ended there, with an expression of earnest concern for the king's health. There was no word in it about starting on his journey.

Then Markart told his story—not that he had much to tell. In essence he added only that the prince proposed to await the king's answer at Prasek. Neither to him had the prince said a word about starting on his journey. On this point Stenovics seized, pursuant, no doubt, to the plan devised in that preliminary discussion with the two members of the little coterie.

"It is remarkable, sir," even more so that Stenovics said, "that his royal highness makes no reference at all to the direct command which your majesty was pleased to issue to him." He observed.

The king listened, puzzled and rather distressed. "Yes, it isn't proper; it isn't respectful. But now that my son knows the state of my health I think I must see him. It seems unnatural to have been kept in ignorance of his journey, sir?" asked Stenovics. "Does the studied silence of his letter auger well for his obedience? Doesn't he seek an interview in order to persuade your majesty against your better judgment? I must be pardoned freedom of speech. Great interests are at stake." The last words were true enough, though not in the sense in which the king was meant to understand them.

"My son knows how near this matter is to my heart. I shall be able to persuade him to do his duty," said the king.

The first round of the fight was going against the coterie. They did not want the king to see his son. Danger lay there. The prince was the stronger character. It might well prevail, and they were no longer certain that the prince knew or guessed nothing of their hopes and intentions. How much news had Zerkovitch carried to Prasek the night before? Stenovics addressed the king again.

"Captain Markart gathered that the prince was reluctant to interrupt the military training on which he is engaged at Volensel, sir."

"A very excellent thing, that, but the other matter is more urgent. I shouldn't

VALUE OF THE HEADLINE

MUST BE CONCISE AND RIGHT TO THE POINT.

Headline Bears a Most Important Relationship to the Advertisement—Poor Opening Lines Very Often Principal Cause of Failure of Ad. to Get Business.

Writing of the value of the headline in the retail advertisement, A. E. Edgar, in the Advertiser's Magazine, says—

The newspaper spends a great deal of money in gathering news matter. This is served up under suitable headlines. These headlines furnish the gist of the news. Three or four words in the heading will be made to tell the same story as a whole column of text, or serve to make the reader curious enough to read the whole.

A great many men and women do not sit down and read the newspaper, but they are interested in less time. Instead, they read the headlines for the purpose of getting the news. If they run across a headline which shows them there is an item below it whose details will be interesting they read it. In this way they read to spend over one week.

Supposing then there was a local murder reported in the newspaper. It may be just as interesting to you as it is to the man who reads it. If the headline should be "A Murder in the City," you would not read it. If the headline should be "A Murder in the City," you would not read it. If the headline should be "A Murder in the City," you would not read it.

"MOTHER OF QUEENS."

England Seems Destined to Take Over the Title From Denmark.

England seems to be usurping the title "Mother of Queens." Nearly every throne of Europe has some descendant of Queen Victoria for an occupant or close to the place of power. It used to be said that the Queen of Denmark was the royal ancestor of Queen Victoria. Now the title seems destined to fall on the shoulders of her daughter, Queen Alexandra, of England.

The latest English princess who stands in the shadow of a throne is Alexandra of Portugal. He will thus follow in the footsteps of his former wife, the late Queen Victoria. Princess Beatrice and has had no occasion to regret the choice. He not only gains for his bride a beautiful and brilliant woman, but he gains the powerful support of the English nation for his throne, and in a country where so much unrest prevailed, and whose fortunes of late have been so checked, this was a most valuable asset. Like Alfonso, Manuel is in need of support and advice, such as the King of Spain, for Alfonso was able to gain the support of Sweden because of his advisers could give.

The Princess Alexandra is a most charming and attractive girl, and which has been raised in the Victoria laid down for her line, and which has been followed by her daughter-in-law, Queen Alexandra. If she becomes the bride of the young king it will be another member of the British royal family, and perhaps of other nations. Her aunt is already a queen, now ruling over Norway. She was formerly the Princess Maad of Wales, and when Sweden became an accomplished fact, it was her husband, a Danish prince, who was elected to the newly-made throne under the title of King Haakon VII.

The Princess Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, now Queen of Spain, is the daughter of the King's sister, Princess Henry of Battenburg. Sweden also boasts an English princess as a future queen, the Princess Victoria of the Duke of Connaught, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, a brother of the King of England. The daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, another brother of King Edward, but who is now dead, is the Crown Princess of Rumania. She will become queen when her husband, King Charles, is crowned.

Of the English princesses who are still single there are the Princess Patricia of Wales, and the Princess Patricia of Connaught, his niece, and Princess Maude of Fife, his granddaughter.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

Most of the troubles that afflict little ones may be traced to the stomach and bowels, and if these are put right the child will get well and thrive well.

Most of the troubles that afflict little ones may be traced to the stomach and bowels, and if these are put right the child will get well and thrive well. Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles and all the other minor ailments of babyhood and childhood. The Tablets are easy to take and are guaranteed free from opiates. Mrs. H. Matthews, Cnfield, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little girl who had a weak stomach and was badly constipated. The Tablets cured her of both troubles, and I really feel as if she had saved her life." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The professor seated himself airily at the piano and announced in a far-away voice, "Song without words."

He rendered a few dreary chords, and then Maria Philippe told Mrs. Dash of a screaming story and a bunch of debutantes in the corner quarreled about the handsome villain at the Mimic.

The professor roused, "Song without words—lots of words," he corrected.

The most obstinate cows and warts fail to resist Hollway's Corn Cure. Try it.

The tramp rang the doctor's bell and asked the pretty young woman who opened the door if she would be so kind as to ask the doctor if he had a suit of old clothes he would kindly give away. "I'm the doctor," said the smiling young woman, and the tramp all but fainted.

"Does he know much?"

"Well, he not only knows that he doesn't know much, but he knows enough to keep others from knowing it."

The unfortunate features of this season's large crop of North Pole discoveries is that they will all insist on writing about it in the magazines.

A chauffeur has been run down a Toronto. This is reversing the custom of order of things.

SUNLIGHT SOAP



DON'T BE AFRAID that Sunlight Soap will spoil your clothes. There are no injurious chemicals in Sunlight Soap to bite holes in even the most delicate fabric. \$5,000 are offered to anyone finding adulteration in Sunlight Soap.

Take a Chance. Mr. Reed, Senator Wolcott and Joseph H. Choate, were having a little dinner at the Waldorf. When wine was being served Mr. Choate turned his glass down. "Gentlemen," he said proudly, "I have arrived at the age of fifty-five, and never yet have I tasted wine or tobacco, nor played any game of chance for money."

Wolcott heaved a very audible sigh: "My, how I wish I could say that!"

"Why don't you?" drawled Reed; "Choate did!"—Success Magazine.

Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once—before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all is Farnell's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

First Deaf Mute (making signs)—Did you ever see a deaf mute who stayed out until after midnight?

Second Deaf Mute (chuckling)—Did she? You should have seen her! But when it began to get monotonous I just turned out the light.

Lifebuoy Soap is delightfully refreshing for Bath or Toilet. For washing underwear it is unequalled. Cleanses and purifies.

A promising youth recently surprised his father by asking: "Father, do you ever say to yourself, 'Why, yes; of course.'"

"And she likes you?"

"Of course she does, because this is the only girl she ever says so to."

"Many a time, my son."

"Did she marry you because she loved you?"

"Certainly she did."

The boy scrutinized his parent closely, and after a long pause asked: "Father, do you ever say to yourself, 'she is now?'"

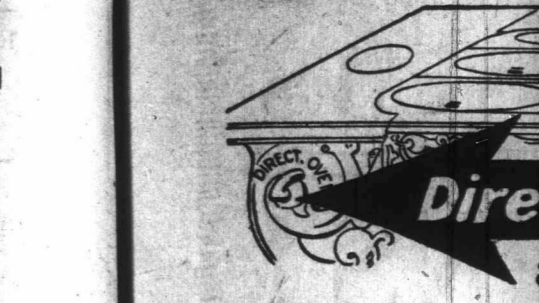
—Home Topics.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Wife—A tree, you know, gets new clothes every spring—hat, parasol, everything!

Husband—Yes, darling, and makes them all itself.—Elegance Blatier.

A party of Scotsmen had been having a little celebration, and unsteadily were the steps of the home-going in the morning. One fell by the wayside, and called for help from another wayfarer. The worthy good Samaritan tried to steady himself as he looked down upon the fallen one, and then settled matters by saying: "I canna help ye, but I'll be down beside ye."



Where it is No reaching across hot stove and steaming pots to direct-draft dampers. It is as right at front of stove (see illustration) as a child can reach to operate it.

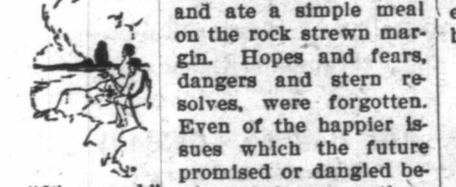
McClellan's

For Sale by Peas

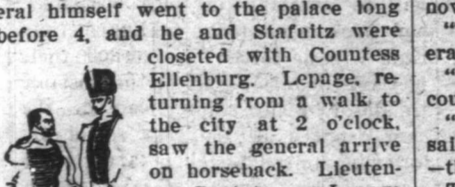
AN INCIDENT OF EARLY DAYS IN THE KLONDIKE.

One of the most interesting that ever took place in any California courts, for the substance were as follows:

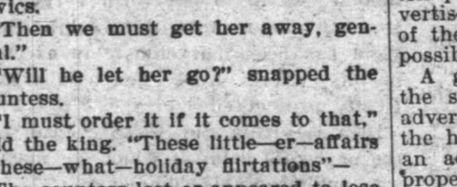
There were four prospectors in the Klondike region, when there was at his height, and Stevens was one. They divided up and started on United States. Just before Stevens got into a faro game, he had a bad coming on, and he bid fair unless something was done. So the other three decided to go to the Klondike. Stevens got into a faro game, he had a bad coming on, and he bid fair unless something was done. So the other three decided to go to the Klondike. Stevens got into a faro game, he had a bad coming on, and he bid fair unless something was done. So the other three decided to go to the Klondike.



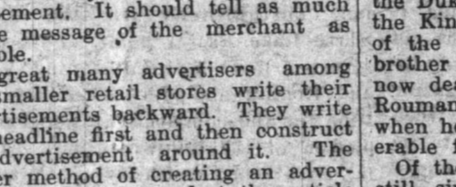
"It's good," she said, "good to live and see the sun! Monseigneur, I believe I'm a pagan—a sun worshiper!



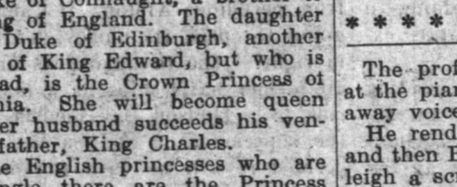
"They stole a march on you, but not on me, captain. And now your story!"



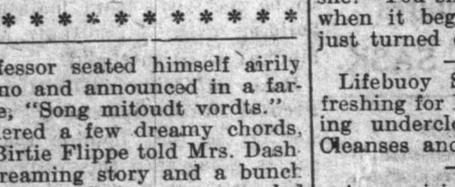
"I'm bound to say, sir, that I consider Baroness Dobrava a serious obstacle to his royal highness obeying your wishes—a serious obstacle," said Stenovics.



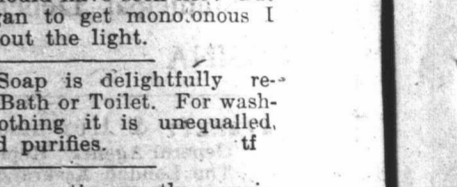
"Will he let her go?" snapped the countess.



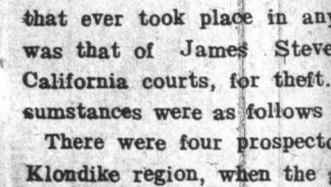
"I must order it. If it comes to that," said the king.



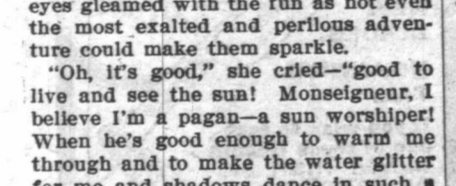
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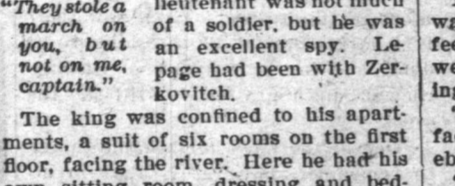
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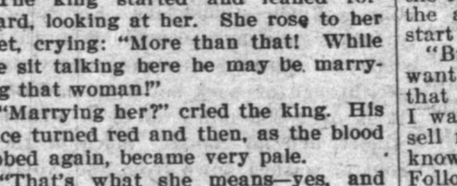
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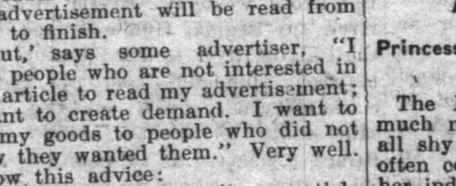
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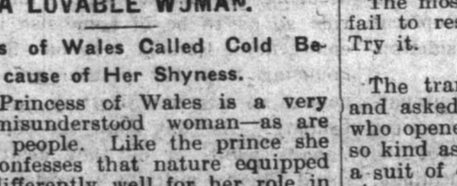
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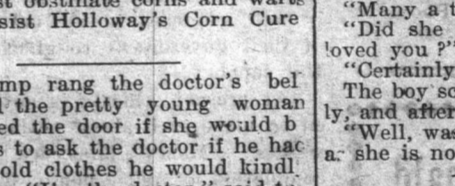
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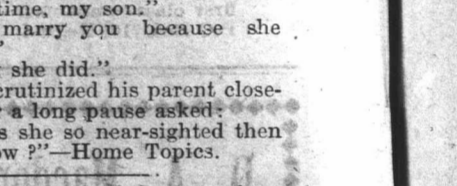
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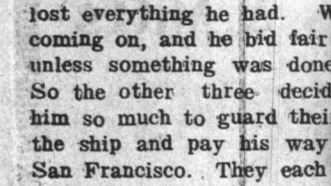
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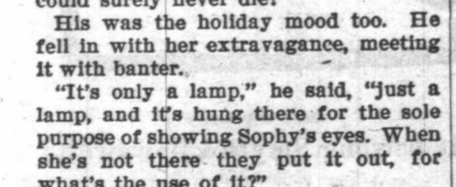
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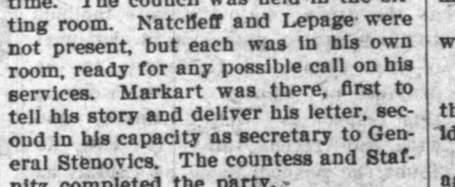
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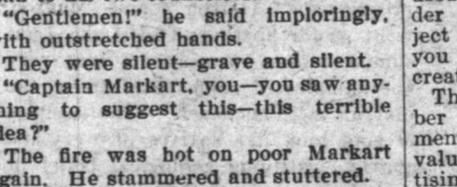
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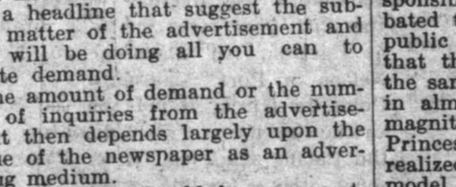
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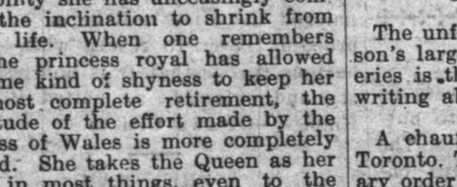
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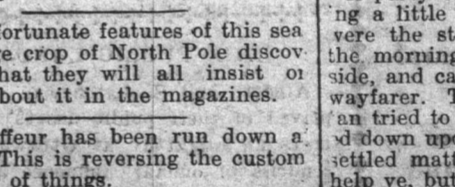
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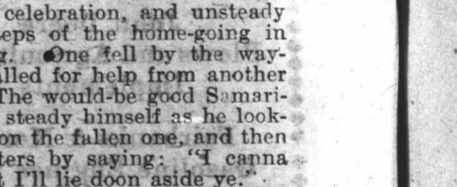
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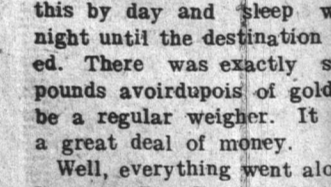
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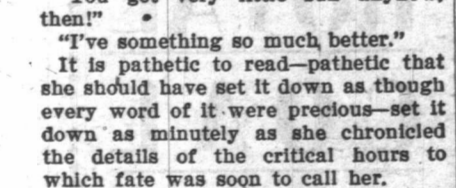
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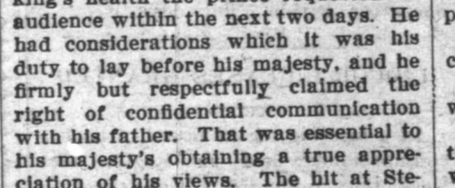
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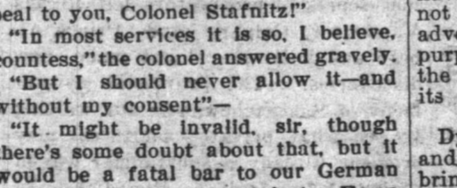
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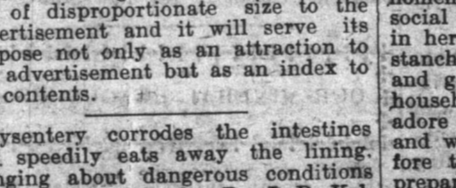
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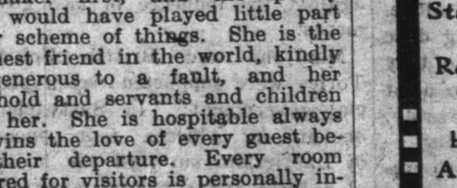
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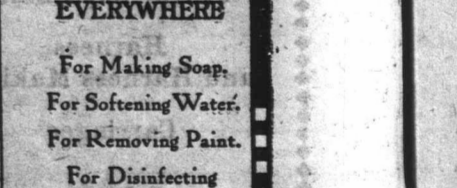
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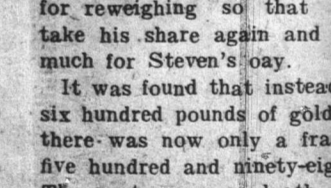
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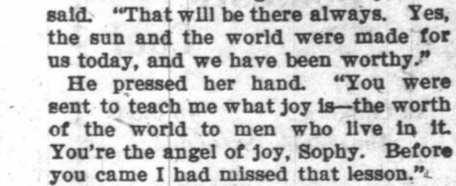
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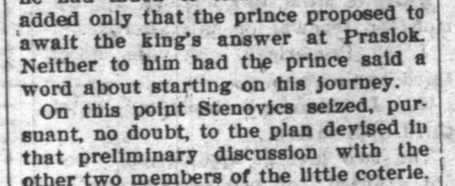
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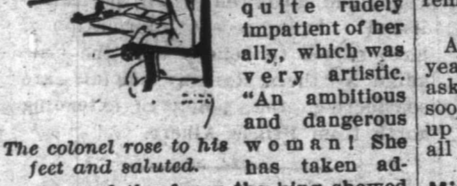
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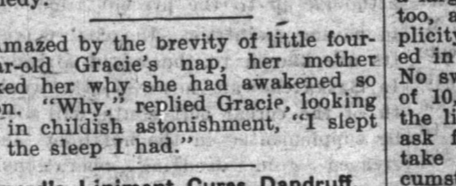
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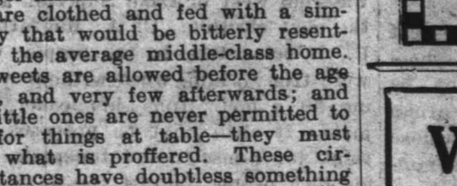
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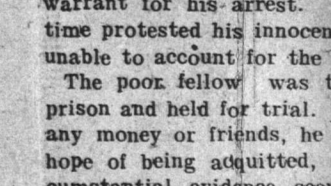
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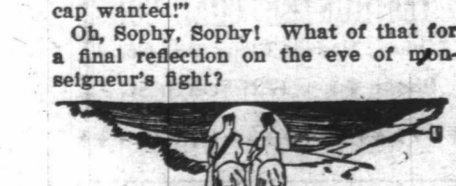
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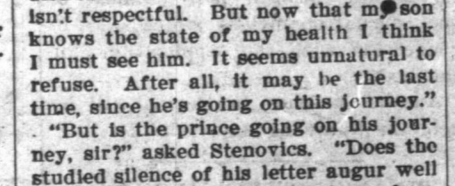
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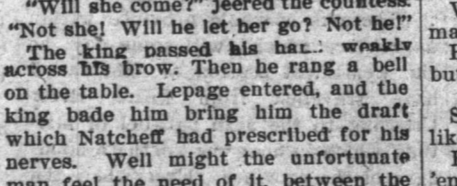
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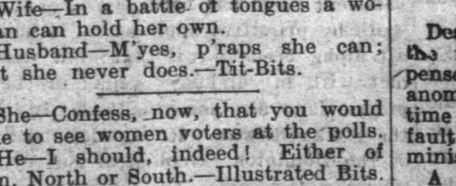
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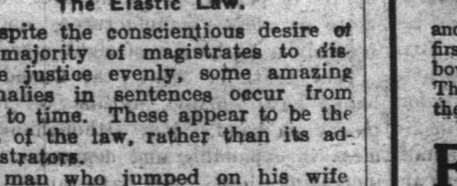
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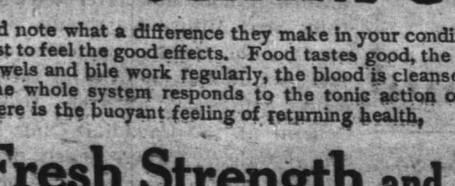
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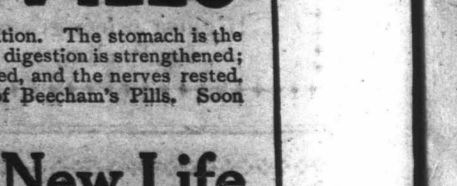
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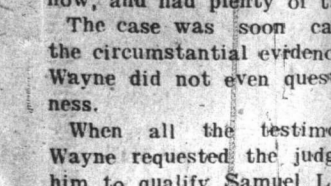
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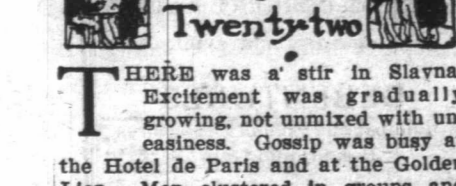
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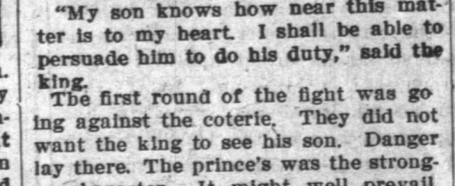
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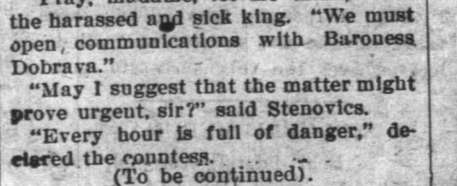
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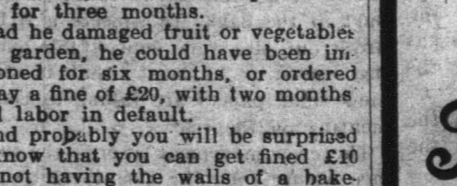
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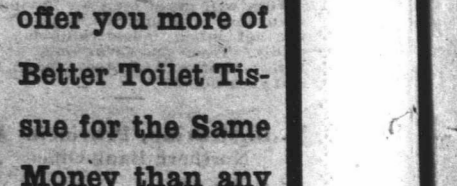
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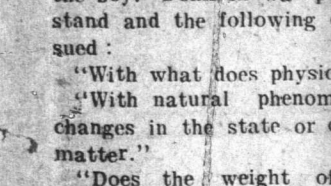
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Direct Draft Damper at Front of Stove Where it is Easy to Turn No reaching across a hot stove and over steaming pots to turn direct-draft damper on Sask-Alta. It is placed right at front of stove (see illustration) where a child can readily operate it.

McClary's Sask-Alta Steel Range For Sale by Peart Bros. Hardware Company

AN INCIDENT OF EARLY DAYS IN THE KLONDIKE One of the most interesting trials that ever took place in any country was that of James Stevens in the California courts, for theft. The circumstances were as follows:

There were four prospectors in the Klondike region, when the gold fever there was at its height, among them Stevens was one. They struck it rich divided up and started out for the United States. Just before leaving Stevens got into a furore and lost everything he had. Winter was coming on, and he bid fair to starve unless something was done for him. So the other three decided to pay him so much to guard their dust on the ship and pay his way home to San Francisco. They each had their share of dust and nuggets accurately weighed, and then put into a common pile, pending, of course, their re-shipment on reaching port.

This they placed in a strong box, which they nailed up and sealed carefully. It was Stevens' duty to watch this by day and sleep with it by night until the destination was reached. There was exactly six hundred pounds avoirdupois of gold, sworn to be a regular weight. It was worth a great deal of money.

Well, everything went along smoothly until San Francisco was reached, Stevens seeming to appreciate what his former partners were doing for him, and guarding his trust jealously. When the ship came into port the box was immediately removed under the supervision of Stevens, to a place for reweighing so that each could take his share again and deduct so much for Stevens' oay.

It was found that instead of having six hundred pounds of gold as before there was now only a fraction over five hundred and ninety-eight pounds. The partners were loath to distrust Stevens, and so had it reweighed twice; but with the same result each time.

Reassured as they were of his guilt and having contempt for such ingratitude they immediately swore out a warrant for his arrest. He all the time protested his innocence, but was unable to account for the loss.

The poor fellow was thrown into prison and held for trial. Not having any money or friends, he gave up all hope of being acquitted, as the circumstantial evidence seemed altogether against him. A young lawyer was appointed by the court to defend him. This young man, Thaddeus Wayne, by name, set to work on the seemingly hopeless job with great enthusiasm, as he had few clients anyhow, and had plenty of time.

The case was soon called and all the circumstantial evidence set forth. Wayne did not even question a witness. When all the testimony was in, Wayne requested the judge to allow him to qualify Samuel L. Johnston, teacher of physics in a high school, as an expert witness, the judge not seeing any relation of physics to the theft, was about to refuse the young man, when a peculiar glimmer in the latter's eye persuaded him to humor the boy. Johnston was placed on the stand and the following colloquy ensued:

"With what does physics deal?" "With natural phenomena, or the changes in the state or condition of matter."

AN AMATEUR PAWNBROKER

Must Pay Fine and Secure License—Herne Will Get watch.

A rather interesting story was told in the police court, on Tuesday by Herne, who is a native of Quebec, of Quebec, and not altogether acquainted with modern methods of business. He came to Regina on Oct. 2nd, and when he reported at the police court without any money he produced a bank book, showing that he had money deposited with the Montreal Bank at Quebec, and seemed to think all he had to do was to go and get the money here. This was on Saturday afternoon, and as the banks were closed he secured a room at the Alexandra and pledged his watch for \$5 with Fisher, saying he would redeem it the following Monday. Fisher gave him the \$5, and promised to return him the watch if Herne would pay him \$5.50 on the return of the money, and also give him a fountain pen he owned. Herne gave him the pen in order to get the money, but when he went to the bank on Monday he found he could not get the money until the bank officials received it from Quebec. The bank manager gave him \$5 to help him out for a few days and Herne hired with a thresher until his money came from the east. He came back in two weeks time, went to the bank and got his money, but when he went to Fisher to get his watch, Fisher said he had sold it. Fisher wanted to sell him another watch, but Herne wanted his own, and when all efforts to obtain it failed, Herne put it into the hands of the police. Chief Zeats took the matter up, had Fisher prosecuted for running a pawn shop without a license and had him convicted. The magistrate fined him \$10 and costs and ordered him to take out a license, \$100. He was also ordered to secure the return of the watch.

THE NAVAL RACE

I. N. Ford, London correspondent of The Tribune, discussing the competition for naval power writes: A dozen Dreadnoughts in four months! That is a proof of reckless competition in the mechanism of sea power battleship or armored cruiser, with turbine engines and 12-inch guns it is the most experimental as well as costly warship ever designed, and its resources for defence and attack are capable of vast expansion from rapid process of invention and readment of weights and battery power. The super-dreadnought is already knocking out the Dreadnoughts, although only three of them have been launched, and the entire class of battleships and cruisers is so few that only advanced nations have experimented with them or possess the mechanical plant for constructing them. It is the maddest race of modern times, and hardly more than a duel. Of the dozen Dreadnoughts and invincibles taking the water within four months, two are Japanese and one is French. The remaining nine are German and British, five under one flag and four under the other, and everyone is so markedly superior to the vessels of the same class launched within four years as to justify the name of Super-Dreadnought or Super-Invincible, whether admiralty experts claim the distinction or not. Was there ever so extraordinary a duel? Not a shot is fired and only the taxpayers blood is shed; yet the warfare is so destructive that the new ships are discredited for superior designs as soon as they are commissioned, and if they are not prematurely "scrapped" they are virtually outclassed.

The Heligoland, as the Siegfried is now known in Germany, is something more than another Nassau or Westphalen. It is not an attempt to reproduce at Kiel the original Dreadnought, with improved engines and readjusted batteries, so much as an undertaking to outclass all battleships now afloat. It has been followed this week by the launch of a sister ship, the Oldenburg, or Ostfriesland, at Wilhelmshaven, and a third the Beowulf, will be ready for the water at Bremen before Christmas. The measurements and details of engine power, calibre of guns and arrangement of the batteries are naval secrets which are carefully concealed, yet without doubt these three battleships are superior in so many respects to the original Dreadnought as to stand by themselves. The hulls have been lengthened and broadened, the displacement and engine power have been considerably enlarged, the armor has been strengthened, and the primary and secondary batteries have been rearranged, and materially improved in striking power and defensive resources against torpedo warfare. Before the end of the year two armored cruisers will be in readiness for launching at Hamburg, and these are already proclaimed by British alarmists as Super-Invincibles superior in displacement, engine power, battery fire and manoeuvring capacity to the best cruiser-battleships designed by the admiralty experts here. Certainly they will be the largest warships afloat, and if they attain the projected maximum horsepower of 20,000, they will be the fastest leviathans. If the forecasts of the experts are fulfilled these five German warships will so far surpass the six Dreadnoughts and invincibles already completed or under construction in the Hamburg, Bremen and Kiel shipyards as to render the earlier vessels fairly antiquated.

On the British side the Neptune has been launched at Portsmouth and the Indefatigable will be in the water next week at Davenport, one the best invincible the other the best Dreadnought designed by the naval experts; and during December, two more battleships, the Colossus and the Hercules, will be well in hand for their first dip in Jarrow and on the Clyde. The Neptune's tonnage will exceed 20,000 and her engines will have 25,000 horse power, and her 12-inch guns will be lengthened, and 4-inch guns will be substituted for 12-pounders in the subsidiary battery, with tubes for carrying a 21-inch torpedo five or six miles. It will be the most formidable Dreadnought or Super-Dreadnought in the British navy, yet the German experts are confident that the Heligoland, the Oestriealand and Beowulf will each be superior to it in striking force, broadside fire and weight of material, for there will be a dozen 12-inch guns in place of ten, and the secondary battery will be more formidable. If the Neptune falls below the German standard, either in striking power or more destructive guns at longer range or a more servicable battery, the armaments of the Hercules and the Colossus will be increased beyond the maximum now known to the British navy. In the same way, if the Indefatigable be outclassed by the two armored cruisers which are soon to be launched at Hamburg, 28 or even 30 knot Super-Invincibles with 12-inch guns will be deliberately laid down in British dockyards.

With engines running up to 75,000 horsepower and armaments of 12-inch and 14-inch guns and 21-inch torpedo tubes projected, the Dreadnought race will soon be confined to nations which can raise the money required for the costliest warships known. There are now only six competitors, Great Britain, Germany, America,

France, Japan and Brazil; and so fast is the race that America is likely to be left in the field before long as the only rival of the two leaders. Super-Dreadnoughts and Super-Invincibles, whether built in Germany or England will involve a crushing weight of taxation. The cost of construction is steadily rising with the progress of invention; the average life of a warship is declining even more rapidly; and the maintenance of the fleet involves greatly increased expense, owing to the necessity of a higher trained personnel. The Neptune launched this week, represents an investment of \$10,000,000 for imperial defence, and the ship may be out of date in the course of a few years under stress of existing competition between Germany and England. The Liberal government with the help of Sir John Fisher, succeeded in effecting considerable reductions in ordinary maintenance by laying up useless ships, concentrating fleets and saving pay and pensions of officers and men. These economies will eventually be lost in the enlarged service of a more scientifically organized navy. The burdens of efficient maintenance and training increases with the cost of construction and armament. Super-Dreadnoughts with super-Dreadnoughts and Super-Invincibles. The experimenting goes on and the taxpayers are bled without end. The controversial points are: Decide the relative merits of 12-inch and 14-inch guns, and not until a great sea fight comes off will it be known whether a large increase in striking energy from the heavier guns is counterbalanced by a slower rate of fire. The batteries are arranged differently on the rival battleships, and there is a preference in Germany for 6-inch guns as the secondary armament, with strenuous objections to them in England on account of alleged interference with the training of 12-inch guns. The construction of cruiser battleships with turbine machinery vastly more powerful than that of the Mauretania brings in a new series of problems of great perplexity. Hundreds of technical questions will be settled within two weeks, scientifically built and equipped named and handled, are pitted against each other in war, but meanwhile, ship designers and gun-makers are working in the dark and the cost of naval progress is steadily increasing. In Germany a new naval station has been constructed at Wilhelmshaven for the Dreadnoughts at a cost of over \$17,500,000, and the enlargement of the Kiel canal, another tremendously expensive work, will have to be undertaken if the Baltic and North Sea fleets are to be concentrated in an emergency. In England, docks have to be lengthened and broadened for the accommodation and repair of these enormous warships, and roadsteads and ports have to be dredged and deepened for their admission.

Already the Dreadnought race is involving heavier taxation than has ever been known in war time, and the competition has barely begun—the end of the race is nowhere in sight.

PRINCE ALBERT GRAFT CHARGES

Council Refuses Investigation—Beatty Sues the City for \$10,000 Damages.

Prince Albert, Sask., Oct. 19.—Sensational developments are expected momentarily in the alleged grafting of Mayor Charles McDonald, and members of the city council. H. C. Beatty formerly secretary of the board of trade, is credited with circulating the report that the above men had attempted to form a private company, in an effort to get a franchise of the Lethbridge Falls, and that they had applied through a lawyer in Ottawa for a franchise. The story so far is unconfirmed, but Beatty is making every effort to have an investigation held. A motion of the council was passed asking that an investigation be held, but at a meeting tonight the motion was rescinded. Beatty was discharged from his position, and at a meeting tonight made enquiries as to whether the investigation would be gone on with. The mayor objected to his interference, and ordered him from the council chamber. He refused to go, but when a policeman was called he left the room. In a few minutes afterwards he returned, and was again ordered from the room. Beatty asked for the mayor's resignation, or an investigation. The mayor made an affidavit that no company to his knowledge had been formed. He stated that Beatty had acted like an insane man in circulating the story. The ratepayers are anxious for an investigation, and the council, in rescinding the former motion have placed themselves in an unfavorable light. Beatty now proposes to sue the city for \$10,000 for wrongful dismissal from his position as secretary of the board of trade.

LAKE CRUISERS.

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 18.—The announcement from Washington today that the navy department has decided in direct violation of agreement, to fully man and equip the two remaining United States training reserve ships Yantic and Don Juan D'Austria, now on the lakes, with modern guns, and armament was received here with surprise. It will be remembered that when the Don Juan D'Austria was being taken through the Welland canal after her voyage from Manila, where she was taken from the Spaniards, the question was raised by the federal and imperial governments as to the intentions of the United States government in thus desiring to place a cruiser on the lakes in violation of the Rush-Bagot agreement. The reply from Washington was that the ship was to be used only as a training ship for naval cadets, and with such an understanding the ship was permitted to pass the Canadian canal.

JEWES AT THE NORTH POLE

After referring with pride to Dr. Cook's Jewish origin, the Jewish World says that the north pole is the only place on earth except the other pole, where it is impossible for Jews to settle. Why? The Jew is commanded to turn his face to the east when he prays. How can he do it where there is no east? Then how can he say morning prayers every morning when the polar night lasts six months? It would mean morning prayer once a year. Then what about the Omar? How can he count forty-nine evenings in the seven weeks between the second day of Passover and Pentecost when there is only one long evening in the whole polar year? He would not know whether the Sabbath was in or out.

WRECKED IN HUDSON.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Col. Fred White Comptroller of the R.N.W.M.P., has received a letter from Major Woodie, commander of the forces in the Hudson Bay district, telling of the wreck of the British steamer Paradox, a small vessel of forty tons, which ventured into the Hudson's Straits too early in the spring, and was crushed in the ice. After being bumped about for a month the Paradox was picked up by the Hudson Bay steamer Churchill, and towed to Fort Churchill. The eight men who constituted the crew of the Paradox were recently sent to St. John, N.B., by the Revillon Bros. steamer Adventurer.

WEALTH TAKES THE SMILES.

Speaking of wealth, Andrew Carnegie said recently: "Comrades, I was born in poverty and would not exchange its sacred memories with the richest millionaires son who ever breathed. What does he know about father or mother? These were mere names to him. Give me the life of the boy whose mother is a nurse, seamstress, washerwoman, cook, angel and saint, all in one, and whose father is guide, exemplar and friend all in one. No seraphs to come between them. These are the boys who are likely to be the best forerunners. Some men think that poverty is a dreadful burden, that wealth

WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 63, Windsor, Ont.

WANT LOCAL OPTION.

Yellow Grass will be the scene of a local option campaign this fall. This movement was decided upon by the temperance people of that town last week. A petition, asking the town council to submit a local option by-law to a vote at the forthcoming municipal elections, was circulated on Friday and Saturday by the ministers of the three churches in town, and received the signatures of more than the necessary twenty-five per cent. of the persons entitled to vote on the bylaw. It is intended to present the petition to the town council at the regular council meeting this week, when it is confidently expected that the bylaw will receive its first two readings. The fight on the temperance side will be directed by the local Social and Moral Reform league.

ACCIDENTS AT MANOR.

Banor, Sask., Oct. 19.—Boarding a construction train today, Andrew Sutherland, 22 years of age, missed his footing and fell, the clear ties passing over his neck and arm, killing him immediately. The deceased was working on P. F. Murphy's bridge gird. His parents live in Annprior. While teaming large timbers for the C.N.R. construction work, Jack Depres of Quebec City, fell from his wagon, the front wheel passing over his body. He was brought here unconscious and while no injury was discovered at first, peritonitis set in and Depres is not expected to live.

Winnipeg Cash Prices

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Trade Returns.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—The total trade of Canada for the first half of the current year has been \$304,390,088, an increase of \$43,221,436, or about 17 per cent., as compared with the corresponding six months of 1908. The imports exclusive of coin and bullion have totalled \$172,373,148, an increase of \$35,727,931, or over twenty per cent. The increase in customs revenue has been \$5,827,658. The total of exports of domestic products for the half year was \$130,484,265, an increase of about \$10,375,204. Exports of foreign products have totalled \$3,187,971, an increase of \$1,683,564. Last year during the six months from April to September inclusive, Canada imported gold and bullion to the value of \$5,816,473. This year for the same period the amount was only \$837,284. For September the imports totalled \$30,399,930, an increase of \$6,161,155 over September of last year. The value of domestic products for the month were \$38,548,330, an increase of \$3,551,960. The total trade for the month was \$65,901,759, an increase of \$7,091,184, or over 14 per cent. The trade of the Dominion is now up to the record figures of 1907.

Resigns From Board.

H. W. Laird has resigned from the Collegiate Institute board. The following extract from his letter to the board will explain the reason. "I have taken over the business of the Western School Supply Co., Ltd. and under the arrangement assume all outstanding accounts of the company. I find that amongst the contracts to be assumed are ones with the Collegiate Institute board, and as it would be incompatible with my position on the board to do this and at the same time serve as a member of the board, there is no alternative but to tender my resignation."

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Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—The wheat markets weakened in the face of extremely bearish figures from almost all parts of the world, and though there was no startling break, the tone of the market was heavy and the export demand was very light. The decline in Winnipeg December was only 1/4 for the day, but the close was at 94 cents, and last Friday, December sold freely for exports at 97. A drop of three cents in three working days is a fairly significant factor. Other options showed relatively the same decline. The receipts for Monday were 577 cars, and as there was a larger percentage offered for sale than has been the case for some time, it looks as if the farmers were beginning to sell more freely.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern, No. 4 Northern, No. 5 Northern, Rejected 1-1 Northern, Rejected 1-2 Northern, Rejected 2-1 Northern, Rejected 2-2 Northern, Rejected 1 Nor. for seeds, Rejected 2 Nor. for seeds, Oats, No. 2 White, No. 3 White, Barley, No. 3, No. 4, Flax, No. 1 N. W., No. 1 Manitoba.

Winnipeg Cash Prices

Winnipeg, Oct. 19.—The wheat markets weakened in the face of extremely bearish figures from almost all parts of the world, and though there was no startling break, the tone of the market was heavy and the export demand was very light. The decline in Winnipeg December was only 1/4 for the day, but the close was at 94 cents, and last Friday, December sold freely for exports at 97. A drop of three cents in three working days is a fairly significant factor. Other options showed relatively the same decline. The receipts for Monday were 577 cars, and as there was a larger percentage offered for sale than has been the case for some time, it looks as if the farmers were beginning to sell more freely.

Winnipeg Cash Prices

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Local and General

Tratagar Day tomorrow.

The legislature is called to meet, Nov. 16th.

J. H. Haslam of St. Paul is in town this week.

William Jennings Bryan will be in Regina on Friday next.

Monday, Oct. 26th is Thanksgiving Day and a general holiday.

The A. Macdonald Co., wholesale grocers, intend opening a branch in Regina.

The Rouleau Enterprise has again changed hands. It is now the property of Walter King.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Westgate, of Foxleigh, returned on Saturday evening from a trip to Prince Albert.

Thos. Watt returned last week from a trip to British Columbia. While away he took in the Seattle exposition.

A provincial Sunday school convention is in progress at Saskatoon. Many delegates are presented from Regina.

The International Harvester Co., have located a distributing warehouse at Yorkton to serve the northeastern part of the province.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Westgate, returned last Wednesday night from a brief visit to Mr. Westgate's old home at Watford, Ont.

Trossachs and Forward, two new townships on the Weyburn-Lethbridge extension of the C.P.R. were placed on the market last month.

Judge Hannon has appointed Friday, Oct. 29, for the preliminary meeting in the civic investigation into the warehouse scandals.

Rev. Geo. Harris and Mrs. Harris left on Friday for Clinton, China, where they will begin mission work under the direction of the Methodist church.

Walter Cundy, driver for Wright Bros., was injured in a runaway on Monday. He was taken to the Victoria hospital. His injuries were not serious.

The charter for Assiniboia Lodge No. 48 A.F. & A.M. has been received. The lodge will be constituted and the officers installed on Monday evening next.

Warring Laird arrived home on Sunday having severed his connection with the Dominion Bank to take a position in the Western School Supply Co.

E. G. B. Pense, editor of the Kingston Whig, visited Pense last week. In the early days he visited the west and his name was given to what is now a thriving town.

Cook & Vanstone expect to have their mill ready for operation in about two weeks. They have the elevator going now and have taken in a considerable quantity of wheat.

The criminal libel charge preferred by Mayor Gregory of North Battleford, against H. C. Dillingham, late editor of the News has been dropped. The late editor retracted all charges.

About 100,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Weyburn during the present season. This means that about 200,000 bushels have been taken to the elevators during the same period.

Annie Gilbert, wife of W. J. Clancy of the Camden district, died last Wednesday at the residence of S. Loverock, Oiler St. The funeral took place on Friday to the Regina cemetery.

About twenty-five students are at present in attendance at the Ruthenian school in the old government buildings. The object is to educate these pupils as teachers for the foreign population.

Indications point to potatoes being a good price before the next crop, notwithstanding the fine weather this fall, a large number of the farmers failed to dig their potatoes before the frost came.

Several miles of steel have been laid out from Weyburn on the new Weyburn-Lethbridge extension of the C.P.R. The C.N.R. have also done considerable grading out of Midale running west and it is reported will beat the C.P.R. to Lethbridge.

On Saturday, Wm. Rush, of Belle Plaine, appeared for H. McGillivray J. P. Pense on a charge of being under the influence of liquor while intoxicated. Rush pleaded guilty and turned King's evidence. T. Giles will now answer the charge of supplying liquor to an intoxicated person.

The Regina Southern railway is applying for incorporation at the coming session of the legislature. The company ask for powers to build a railway from Regina through Rouleau to 12-28 and from this point branches to the International hound-are line and to Willow Bunch. The company also ask for power to lease and purchase mining properties.

The Regina Philharmonic Society will be called together at an early date for practice. The society has in contemplation for production about New Year time one of the most attractive comic operas which

has appeared recently. After this production work will be commenced on the music to be performed at the Musical Festival at Saskatoon.

A contingent of the Daughters of the Empire arrived in Regina on Saturday and while here organized a chapter of the society with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. W. M. Martin; vice regent, Mrs. R. Rimmer; secretary, Miss Newlands; treasurer, Mrs. Low; standard bearer, Mrs. Scott. While here the party were entertained at luncheon at Government House.

During his stay here Earl Grey visited one of our old soldiers, Mr. Walter Simpson, and spent considerable time on his farm. Unfortunately Mr. Simpson was absent but his son showed His Excellency over the farm. The Earl has always had a warm feeling for our soldiers and it was a kindly act to visit one, who has made himself a prosperous and influential member of our great community of grain growers.

St. James church Condie, will hold their annual harvest-home festival on Friday evening, Oct. 29. A fowl supper will be served at six o'clock. The program this year will consist of high class choruses under the direction of Mr. Ward, and music by the Regina Orchestral Society. On Sunday, Oct. 24th at 3 p.m. a Thanksgiving service will be conducted by Rev. W. Simpson, B.A., a former rector.

Rev. M. Buchanan, who has been acting as warden of St. Chad's hostel, returns on Thursday to the Prairie Brotherhood home, Willow Bunch. He preached a farewell sermon at St. Chad's on Sunday evening. He is a sincere and effective speaker and during his short stay here has earned the high esteem of the congregation of St. Chad's. The wardenship has been collated to the newly elected Archdeacon, Rev. G. N. Dohie, D. D. who yesterday conducted the services at St. Paul's church. Rev. R. J. Morrice, M.A., is the sub-warden of St. Chad's hostel.

Grain Growers Meet.

Owing to the very busy season, few farmers were present at the Grain Growers meeting in the city hall on Saturday. Those that were there listened attentively to two splendid addresses by E. N. Hopkins, president of the Association and E. A. Partridge.

Mr. Hopkins dealt with the purpose of the tour, the aims of the association and the progress of the work. An attempt was being made to place the association on a permanent basis by securing life membership. At present there were 230 sub-associations which number was rapidly increasing and they hoped to establish one at every point in the province.

E. A. Partridge devoted considerable time to the work of the Grain Growers Grain Co., which has been in existence three years and today handles one fifth of the grain marketed in Winnipeg. The Bank Act and the Hudson Bay railway questions were dealt with by the speaker. It was with the elevator question that the speaker dealt the hardest knock. The request of the farmers had been refused by three governments, which were led by Lawyer Rutherford, Journalist Scott and Grain Dealer Roblin.

The proceedings were terminated by a vote of thanks to the speakers on the motion of Messrs. McInnis and Motherwell. Motherwell offered his sympathy but could not endorse all the demands.

City Council.

The principal business last on Monday evening was the passage of the bylaw to submit the question of the abolition of the ward system to the ratepayers. This was carried by a small majority after considerable discussion. Aldermen Halleran and Kramer spoke very strongly against the proposed change.

Alderman Wilkinson sought to have the scope of the proposed civic investigation enlarged so as to include all property sales since 1902, but had no seconder for his motion. He promised to again introduce the motion at the next meeting.

Under the heading of enquiries, Ald. Wilkinson asked if the following work had been done by the men under Charles Bull, head electrician at the city power house.

1. Temporary fixtures installed in McGregor and Jones' store?
2. Work done at Regina Trading Co. store?
3. Motor installed for Smith and Ferguson?
4. Wire supplied to J. Reid (blacksmith) by C. Bull, and connecting up his motor. Had this been done free of charge?
5. Work done at Creswell's store? (Oct. 16th, 1909.)
6. Bracket placed over entrance of Williams block? (About a year ago.)
7. When the Westinghouse were handed the order for plant extension at higher price than the Brush, the claim was made that delivery was the important item. Was there a penalty clause inserted in the Westinghouse? Are they living up to their contract regarding delivery?
8. Why is Williamson (contractor, Railway street), permitted to run a single phase 7 1/2 h.p. motor supplied by the Westinghouse Co. without a starter, when Mr. Bull insists upon supplying starters with all motors over 5 h.p.

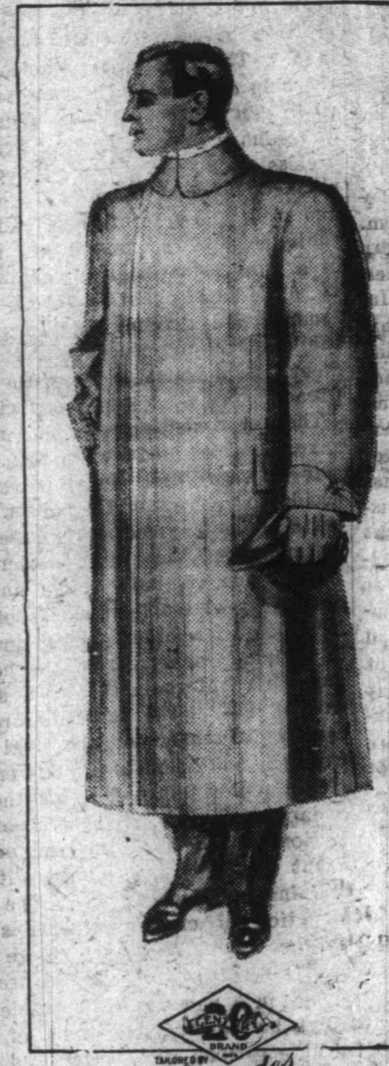
THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY STORE NEWS
MEN'S CLOTHING THAT WINS!

MUST be the product of a clear eye and of accurate execution. It must be like the good sportsman: Square all the way through with good staying powers; thoroughbred in other words. **TRADING COMPANY CLOTHING FOR MEN IS THAT SORT.** We invite men to see this clothing and try it out. Our warranty that it will set for them a new standard of clothes values.

Suits of Fall and Winter Models, \$7.00 to \$35.00, and at prices between. Special values at \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00.
Overcoats, \$7.00 to \$35.00, and all prices between. Special at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00.

Men's Fall and Winter Overcoats

The most complete range ever shown by this or any other store in the West. Over 100 patterns and styles to choose from. Included in the lot are two sets of Travellers' Samples, bought at a discount of 25 and 30 per cent. The saving is yours. **SEE THEM!**



Overcoats at \$12.00
This is an exceedingly strong line with us and embraces Tweeds and Cheviots, cut either in College style with collar buttoning close up at throat or single breasted Chesterfield style. These coats are exceptional values and smartly tailored in every respect. All sizes. At.....**\$12.00**

Overcoats at \$15.00
At this price we offer splendid Scotch Tweeds and English Beavers, cut in all the newest styles, and the values are the best we ever offered. Some particularly smart Young Men's Coats and others for older men. Sizes 35 to 44. At.....**\$15.00**

Overcoats at \$18.00 and \$20.00
Meltons, Beavers, Cheviots and Tweeds. An enormous range to choose from, embracing all the newest patterns and styles for Fall and Winter. Every garment is new. Included in this lot are some dressy raw edge Meltons. All sizes. **\$18.00 and \$20.00**

Other Overcoats at \$22.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$32.00 and \$35.00.

Overcoats at \$5.00
Our range at this price includes a Black Cheviot of heavy weight and good wearing qualities, cut in the single breasted Chesterfield style, with velvet collar. Well made and trimmed and a good fitter. Sizes 36 to 44. Splendid value at.....**\$5.00**

Overcoats at \$10.00
At this price we offer a splendid Heather Mixed Tweed, cut in the latest style, full and roomy; with Prussian collar, buttoning close up to the throat. Splendid value at.....**\$10.00**

A Guaranteed Sheep-Lined Coat
We are to the front this year with a Sheep-lined Coat that we absolutely guarantee to give satisfaction or we will replace free of charge. The cover is an English Corduroy. The linings are shearlings with the long wool left on. The collars are of Wombat, first quality. Leather-bound pockets, snap fasteners set in with leather, knitted wristers in the sleeves, leather arm shields. A high-grade coat at.....**\$10.00**
A Special Sheep-lined Coat, sheep collar, canvas cover, in all sizes, at.....**\$5.00**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

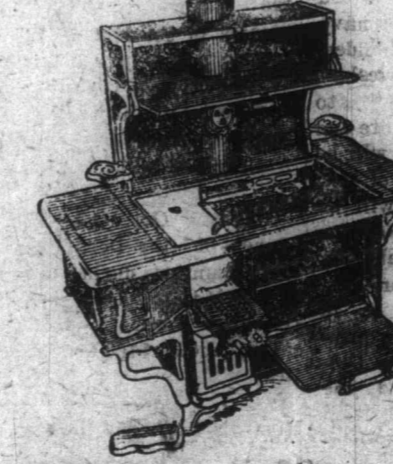


All the leading makes in stock and some lines we import direct from the mills in the Old Country: Morley's, Dr. Jaeger's, Stanfield's, Watson's, Turnbull's, Penman's, Ellis Spring Needle and others.
Stanfield's Underwear, medium weight, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and.....**\$2.50**
Stanfield's Heavy Ribbed Underwear, all wool, \$1.00, \$1.25 and.....**\$1.50**
Too many lines to tell you about them all, but if you want to see the most complete range offered in Regina our salesmen will be pleased to show you through.

HARDWARE DEPT.

RANGES AND COOK STOVES

Steel Ranges and Cook Stoves at one third less than you can get anywhere else. If you are in the market for a Steel Range do not fail to look over this line before you buy. Our stock



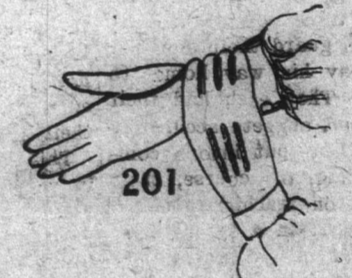
SALE OF HOUSEFURNISHINGS

ALMOST 300 Rugs and Squares are now on sale. Squares for every sized room and in every popular quality. Small Rugs of every desirable description. This is the event of the season in Carpets. We expect big business, and are prepared with not only the stock and lowest prices, but also extra help, that your every need may receive prompt and most satisfactory attention.

Door Mats, 18x30 in. \$.65	Tapestry, 9x9 ft. \$10.50
Door Mats, 18x36 in. 1.25	Tapestry, 9x10 ft. 6 in. 12.50
Tapestry Mats, 27x50 in. 1.50	Tapestry, 9x12 ft. 14.50
Aryan Mats, 27x54 in. 1.65	Brussels, 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. 12.25
Velvet, 37x50 in. 1.75	Brussels, 9 ft. x 9 ft. 17.25
Saxony, 27x53 in. 2.00	Brussels, 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. 18.75
Tecumseh, 26x54 in. 2.25	Brussels, 9 ft. x 12 ft. 21.90
Tecumseh, 30x50 in. 2.45	Wilton, 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. 23.50
Wilton, 26x50 in. 2.75	Wilton, 9 ft. x 9 ft. 31.00
Rideau, 27x54 in. 3.00	Wilton, 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. 34.00
Tecumseh, 30x52 in. 4.75	Wilton, 9 ft. x 12 ft. 37.50
Wilton, 30x53 in. 5.45	Wilton, 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. 50.00
Rideau, 30x53 in. 6.35	Axminster, 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. 38.50
Bath Mats, 18x36 in. 1.45	Axminster, 9 ft. x 12 ft. 40.00
Bath Mats, 27x34 in. 2.75	

Special prices on the following also for this sale: Heavy Drapes, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Carpets by the yard, Wallpaper.

Men's Gloves & Mitts



A full range of Knitted Gloves in different colors, at 50c, 60c and.....**75c**
Mohs and Dogskin Gloves, silk lined, from \$1.50 to.....**\$2.50**
Mohs and Dogskin Gloves, wool lined, \$1.25 to.....**\$2.50**
Mohs Mitts, wool lined, \$1.25 to.....**\$2.50**

BOOT AND SHOE DEPT.

HIGH-GRADE SHOES



For people who care about dress and comfort

For Men

The Barry Shoe for the man who wants a high-grade shoe and a shoe that will keep its shape and look well until worn out. Made on up-to-date lasts and of choice stock in the following leathers: Gun Metal, Velour Calf, Tan Calf, Vici Kid and Patent Colt. In Bals and Bluchers. Prices from \$5.00 to.....**\$6.00**
This shoe recommends itself. Give us a chance to please you.

For Women

High-grade Shoes for Women of the choicest stock and up-to-date shapes of the following makes: Smardon, McPherson, Goller, Queen Quality and Edwin C. Bart Shoes. Prices range from \$3.00 to.....**\$5.50**

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

10 Doz Oxford sizes, 6c
4 Doz Gingham sizes, 15c each
C. N. 60

Vol. 11 No. 30

Money
On Improved FIRE INSURANCE policies in the World, and "weak ones."
FARM LANDS CITY HEALTH AND
1837 South Railway

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
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J. A. WETMORE, Mgr.

Seas
AT
There is an old comparison on our Stoves. Store Boards. Store Pipes, Elbow Weather Strip w. serrion. Frost King Weather per box, complete with
In fact we can make the home co

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Visitors to
When in Regina them at HOWE'S. be ready for you in the

M. G. HOWE

R. General
We carry the McCormick cannot be P. & O. Flows. Bissell, Disc He Wm. Gray & S The Hamilton and durable DeLaval Cream A complete line Harness, Oils R. E. ROSE STREET