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Vol. 11 No. 22

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1909

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GETS MONEY AND SKIPS
Secretary-Treasurer of School District at Rama, Sask., Does Up People of the District and Absconds—Police Are After Him Now.
Buchanan, Sask., Aug. 26.—For two or three weeks this section for a radius of fifty miles has been greatly wrought up over the conduct and sudden disappearance of J. B. Russell who sojourned at Rama for a year. He went about making great claims as to his wealth and possessions. He worked himself into the good graces of the people and secured the appointment of justice of the peace, and secretary treasurer of the Rama school district. He claimed to have hailed from Winnipeg.
About three weeks ago he suddenly disappeared after being kept out of sight of Buchanan for a couple of days. Then things began to come to the surface in earnest. Your correspondent today visited Rama and called on J. A. Berg, president of the school board, and gleaned the following facts:
Russell is short between \$700 and \$900 in his school funds, besides defrauding several Galician farmers out of various sums of money. All of the letters, receipts, bills, etc., were destroyed, even the bank pass book. The only cheque book found contained only four blank notes, each bearing the seal of the school district, but not a single stub filled in to show to whom or for what purpose or what amount the corresponding cheques bore.
President Berg showed your correspondent the following cheques, none of which bore the seal of his office, but had been cashed and passed at bank at Sheho where the funds are kept: One was to J. B. Russell for \$300; one to "Cash" for \$100; one to James McNeil for \$107 account founda-tion (no work has yet been done and no one knows James McNeil); one to Komeil Merson for \$15; one to D. McMurphy for \$75; a second for \$35, a third for \$125; one to J. B. Russell for \$45; one to Jasper Huppe for \$75 (a hired man). These were all signed "J. B. Russell, secretary-treasurer S. D. 2,249," none of which bore the seal of his office, neither was a single one authorized by the president or by the board and so far as known was not in payment of any materials, supplies, labor or other perquisites of the school district, but were in payment of his personal accounts.
Among the Galicians who suffered was Peter Tarkaczuk, who was induced to borrow \$200 from the bank which he handed over, for which he was to receive some Indian scrip; another, Paul Tarkaczuk, who was induced to add to the S. L. G. exchequer the sum of \$100.
There are others whose patents to their homesteads are tied up somewhere, no one knows where. The cheque book now in the hands of the school board was found hidden away in the middle of a hay mattress. The bank officials were very slow in furnishing the board with a statement of the school fund, it being eight days before any answer was made, which gave the absconder ample time to get away.
A warrant was immediately issued for his arrest. The assurity company which went his bond is after him also. Just prior to his skipping out he disposed of several head of cattle farm machinery, etc., by bill of sale to D. McMurphy, J.P., of Buchanan, in payment of a store account. He left the country evidently by taking the train at Tiny, a flag station east of Buchanan. He hired the lively man to drive him to Genora, but ordered him to pull into Tiny instead. He was thoroughly disguised and heavily armed with six shooters, a rifle and a shotgun.
There are several more shady deals left in the wake of this party which will no doubt be probed by the proper authorities before the case is closed; it is the consensus of opinion of the people in all towns adjacent to Rama that investigation should be made into all the deals in order that the rights of the ratepayers of the school district and those of others, which might appear since things are in such bad shape, may be safeguarded.
Berlin, Aug. 26.—Two hundred and forty men were killed by the blowing up of the Yemen barracks, Yemen district, Arabia, in the Mahdist rebellion against the Turkish government. Soldiers were ordered to march against the rebels, but refused because they had not been paid.

NORTHLAND FILLING UP
Athabaska District Raises Good Wheat and Vegetables—Bishop Jossard Tells of Conditions in the Peace River Country.
Twenty-nine years is a large gap in human life to realize such is not easy of grasp, more especially when this array of years are spent away from civilization, where pleasures we realize here are as unknown quantities. A few days ago there stepped from a train at the Canadian Northern depot a man who, during this long time, has dwelt in the wilds of the northland, who until last Thursday had never set his foot in any town, his life for 29 years devoted to the work of his church in undertaking in Athabaska territory. A sacrificial life, heroic, beset with untold hardships, fraught with danger, yet summer's heat and wintry snows know no cessation to his exertions. This is Bishop Jossard, whose arrival was noted in the Free Press a few days ago. There is a full in his career for a shirt (sash), he is resting awhile at St. Boniface, en route to Quebec, a short stay there, then back to his far away diocese, the outside world may never be visited by him again.
In August, 1880, Father Jossard, now assistant bishop of Athabaska, arrived in Winnipeg, en route to his labors, for seventy-two days he travelled the wild western prairie to Lake Biche, where embarkation took place in a birch bark canoe for a sixteen day voyage to Fort Athabaska. The country was untrammelled by the influx of such civilization in these days, a small number of white men dwelt at the Fort and mission, with an outside estimate, five hundred of an Indian population. Fishing occupied the summer days, fur hunting accounted for the dreary months of winter. A lack of provisions was not unusual in those days, neither did it create much consternation when perhaps shooting some rapid on the turbid waters of the Peace River, the most valued of the worldly possessions of a man became irrevocably lost. In 1880, at the Fort, some sisters of the church had already arrived, and men were engaged in the erection of an edifice, for Bishop Grouard had planted the flag of his faith eighteen years prior to this date.
Today the scenes are different. At that lonely place there is a convent of one hundred children, under the charge of twelve sisters of Providence, whilst four priests of the Oblate order, with five lay brothers, are actively engaged in mission work. A large church eighty feet in length and two stories high is being constructed at Vermillion. There are likewise centres of mission work located at Little Red river, Wolverine point, Au river, Smoky and Spirit rivers, Grand Prairie, Larder, Sturgeon, Wabaska, and Whitefish lakes, and two Indian reserves, with a very important mission at Fond du lac. On Slave river, one hundred and fifty miles from Ft. Athabaska, Bishop Brayson is conducting a cattle ranch of gigantic proportions. Up to the present time wheat and barley have not been given any cultivation.
Attention has been called in recent years to the country in the Peace river, Bishop Jossard cannot allude too strongly to its characteristics and ultimate success. At Athabaska lake the splendid land adapted to agricultural pursuits may be said to commence at Little Red river, and 240 miles from this lake the soil cannot be equalled in any portion of the globe. Surveyors upon the Grand Trunk Construction were at the time of Bishop Jossard's departure in July busily laying out the railway route to Wabaska. The main line will be constructed forty miles from Little Red river, an route to the Peace river country. The day previous to his departure the chief officer of the survey party arrived at Vermillion and gave his opinion of the country in laudatory terms. He had traversed a great stretch of country in this region and stated that the area could not possibly be surpassed for the purpose of agriculture.
Alluding to the fur trade, Bishop Jossard regretted to state that for the past two seasons it had decreased. The rabbits had disappeared and a poor fur catch followed. Last winter a slight improvement was shown over the previous year, yet it was not as it should be. Still he looked for vast fur seasons in the future. Moose were prevalent in large herds, furnishing a staple food, and the waters of Lesser Slave lake provided a great fishing industry. At the present time but two firms of traders operated in the Peace River district,

Ladies' Fall Suits
WITH a greatly enlarged Ladies' Wear Department we are making a splendid showing for this Fall. The New Suits are specially worthy of your attention. Many entirely new shades are shown for this season: "Raisin," a dark purplish blue; "Gravier," a pebbly grey-green; "Zenith," a deep Olympian blue; Raspberry Red, Ashes of Roses, Etc.

HERE IS A DESCRIPTION OF A FEW
SELF-STRIPE VENETIAN SUIT
In the new "Raisin" shade. Coat is 44-in. long with lap seam at back giving plaited effect; trimming of large jet buttons, silk faced collar. Skirt is the circular gored style with foot plaits. **\$25.00**
VENETIAN SUIT
In the new "Zenith" shade. A strictly plain tailored suit. Coat is silk lined, 44-in. long, closing with three buttons. Pliskin gored skirt with jet buttons. Extra value **\$25.00**
BROADCLOTH SUIT
In the popular "Tampé" shade. Coat is silk lined, 44-in. long and closes at side of front with five large jet buttons, high military collar. Skirt has yoke top with foot plaits. **\$30.00**
SELF-STRIPE WORSTED SUIT
In the new "Gravier" shade. Coat is silk lined, 44-in. long and trimmed with self-strapping at sides, finished with buttons. Skirt is severely plain tailored style with front panel finished with buttons. **\$30.00**

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THE GLASGOW HOUSE

the Hudson Bay Company and the Revillon Bros., of Montreal, the majority of the freighting is accomplished in the winter months, consequently to cheaper rates for transportation.
In the summer months eighty miles of portaging with carts is requisite to be undertaken from Grouard (the new appellation for Lesser Slave Lake) to Peace River landing, light draught boats with flat bottom, propelled by gasoline, are adopted at the rapids, thence more portage labor and the Hudson Bay steamer to Edmonton.
A steamer of large tonnage traverses the river from Shute Smith to the shute of Little Red river, a distance of 400 miles. Great rapids are located at this place, one and a quarter miles in width, and it is conjectured that the Grand Trunk Pacific will erect its crossing in proximity to this point.
Mails are received once in every month via Smoky river, the transit occupying ten days, representations have recently been made at Ottawa for improved postal facilities, two services monthly will shortly be inaugurated.
In speaking of climatic conditions the bishop affirmed that it is only of rare occurrence that the thermometer will register fifty degrees below zero, its general standing in the depth of winter being from thirty to thirty-eight. Chinook winds are very prevalent, thus tempering the weather. The summer days are of long duration, mosquitoes and other winged pests are favorable in comparison with more settled parts of the Dominion. The potato crop is prodigious always in readiness for table purposes by July 15. Turnips oftentimes attain a weight of 25 pounds, cabbage 28 pounds are by no means a rarity. The forest wealth of the country attains stupendous proportions, and its minerals are fabulous.
During the past twenty years frost has upon three occasions only proved injurious to horticultural efforts, upon one record only has it caused damage. Samples of early Regina experimental farm at Vermillion have proved to be ten days earlier in attaining maturity than other varieties, producing a yield of thirty bushels to the acre. A mill is in operation by the Hudson Bay company, who, in the fall of 1908 paid the figure of \$1.25 per bushel for wheat, manufacturing strong bakers flour of high quality, and another brand slightly inferior known under the name of Voyageur, several thousand bushels of wheat were realized. Many families have already moved into this land of promise, and the incoming transcontinental railway will rapidly cause its population to increase a thousand fold. The hum of twenty hinders was audible at the mission house last harvest, this season the number is largely augmented.
Treaty money is paid to the Indian population in July, followed by the usual festivities. Yuletide is the mythical season, when from far and near the red man and his scattered white neighbor arrive at the mission to participate in the Christmas services and cheerful surroundings.
The official residence of Bishop Jossard is at Vermillion. He is a fluent

conversationalist in three dialects of the Indian tongue. He returns ere long to his lonely dwelling place to continue the good work he and other heroic men are undertaking, depriving themselves of society and life's gaudies, laying the foundation stones of the untold wealth beneath Athabaska soil and her vast agricultural resources in the future years, and bringing the Indian into similitude with his fellowmen.—Free Press, Winnipeg.

ASQUITH ON CONFERENCE
Premier Asquith Outlines the Work of the Imperial Defence Conference—What the British Press Has to Say of the Scheme.

London, Aug. 26.—Premier Asquith today stated in the house of commons that it had been arranged at the Imperial Defence conference to re-organize the military forces of the crown so as to reserve the complete autonomy of each dominion while allowing of assistance in defence of the empire by coming into one homogeneous Imperial army.
Replying to a member, Premier Asquith said the resolutions of the conference had to be submitted to the various governments before they became binding. The South African delegates did not feel in a position to submit problems for naval or military defence or to approve any proposal arrived at by the conference until a union of South Africa was accomplished.
Premier Asquith explained that after the main conference at the foreign office a military conference took place at the war office at which it was recommended by them that complete control be given each dominion over its military forces raised in these dominions and that the forces should be standardized as to formation of units, arrangements of transports, etc., being as far as possible assimilated to those recently worked out by the British military conference. The conference entrusted to a sub-committee the working out of the detailed application of these recommendations and complete agreement was reached.
Turning to the naval side of Imperial defence, Mr. Asquith pointed out that New Zealand preferred to adhere to her present policy of contribution while Canada and Australia preferred the formation of fleets of their own. Conditions were recommended that the fleets must be of certain size to offer a permanent career to officers and men and standard vessels and armaments should be used. The generous offer of the New Zealand commonwealth to contribute towards Imperial naval defence has been accepted with the substitution of large cruisers for battleships, these to be maintained, one on Chinese station and one on Australian station. Separate meetings took place at the admiralty between rep-

representatives of Canada, New Zealand and Australia. General statements were agreed on in each case for further consideration by other respective governments.
As regards Australia the suggested arrangement was that some temporary assistance should be given from the imperial funds and that the commonwealth should provide and maintain an Australian unit of the Pacific fleet. The contributions of New Zealand should be applied towards the maintenance of the China unit of which some of the smaller vessels have New Zealand waters for their headquarters. The New Zealand armored cruiser could be stationed in China waters.

As regards Canada it was considered that her double seaboard rendered the provision of a fleet unsuitable at present, but Canada would make a start with cruisers of the Bristol class partly to be stationed on the Atlantic and partly on the Pacific. According to arrangements already made the Canadian government would undertake the maintenance of the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimaux. Australia would eventually undertake the maintenance of dockyards at Sydney. The papers would be laid before parliament, he hoped, before the session concluded.
The Pacific fleet mentioned by Mr. Asquith will consist of three units, namely the Australian, China and East Indies squadrons. The last will be wholly British in composition.
The commons listened to Mr. Asquith's statement with rapt attention and unbroken silence. A sincere general cheer at the end showed that the house approved.
The comment of the press is just

(Continued on page 5.)

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Tiger Invades Camp.

The Indian mail brings the story of an exciting adventure which befell a surveying party in Assam. They were attacked by a tiger. The party were working in the Cachar district of Assam, and the tiger appeared at the camp of Surveyor Gopal Singh. It sprang at the surveyor and one of his Khalasis, but fortunately touched neither of them, and disappeared as suddenly as it had come. Three days later the tiger returned, and tried to beat the tiger off. When other men arrived the brute dropped its prey and disappeared again. In a few minutes it was back and in spite of the shouts of the natives it seized the plucky native who had gone to the rescue of the first man. Once more it was driven off, and again it returned, this time to seize a third Khalasi. Frightened again, the beast left the camp, but the party sat up all night around the tiger to collect the goods left behind. They found that the tent, bedding, blankets and bags of rice had been dragged about by the tiger, and on a slight rise the tiger had been seen to beat the tiger off. The first man seized by the beast died four days afterwards.

Through indiscretion in eating green fruit in summer many children become subject to cholera morbus caused by irritating acids that act violently on the lining of the intestine. Pains and dangerous purgings ensue and the delicate system of the child suffers under the strain. In such cases the safest and most effective is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It will check the inflammation and save the child's life.

When a boy marries, two opinions prevail at the home he is leaving: His mother thinks he is throwing himself away, and his sisters think the girl is—Pueblo Chieftain.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury, as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering in through the mucous membrane. Beware of cheap imitations. The name is in gold on the wrapper. Sold by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Contains no mercury and is taken internally. It cures the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Halls Catarrh Remedy, see that the name is in gold on the wrapper, and is made in Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Price, 25c. per bottle. Take Halls Family Pills for constipation.

Industry pays debts; despair increases them.—Franklin.

Anger begins with folly and ends with repentance.—Pythagoras.

Eyes are Relieved by Murine when Irritated by Chalk Dust and Eye Strain, incident to the average School Room. A recent Census of New York City reveals the fact that in that city alone 17,028 School Children are afflicted with Eye Care. Why not try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes, Granulation, Pink Eye and Eye Strain? Murine is the most Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. It is Compounded by Experienced Physicians; Contains no Injurious or Prohibited Drugs. Try it today. You Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. Try it in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids. Druggists Sell Murine at 50c. The Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill. Will Send You Interesting Eye Book Free.

A Peculiar Wager. Robert Gordon, a middle-aged man, has, for a trifling wager, imposed on himself a curious task. He undertakes to walk 1,000 miles through Scotland in 1,000 hours. He is to call at all the county towns, and will procure signatures to prove his progress in certain places at particular hours. He started a week or two ago from Edinburgh on his strange pilgrimage, and, in accordance with the conditions, he was attired in a suit of paper, and was bootless. The rain and wind played havoc with this novel wardrobe, and he had to appeal to a police officer, who got him a suit of clothes, a topcoat and a pair of boots.

In exchange he tendered an I.O.U., as he is forbidden to accept charity. He intends to raise money by such means as selling papers, advertisement carrying, and the distribution of bills. Gordon, when on one occasion attempting to walk around the world, was arrested by Russians as a spy. He subsequently escaped.

The King's Charity. The King of Sweden recently told a story of King Edward's charitable propensities. Just before the race for the Derby which the King's horse, Diamond Jubilee, carried off, His Royal Highness—as he then was—was watching the horses proceeding to the starting post. Suddenly turning to the King of Sweden, who was with him, he said: "I am most specially anxious to win to-day."

"Because," was the answer, "I always give the princess whatever my success happens to bring me. With the stake money of the last Derby I won the princess provided 1,700 poor boys with a complete outfit—clothes, underlinen, boots, and all necessities—and stamped on each article was 'From your friend the prince.'"

OUT ON THE COD BANKS

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE LUNENBURG FISHERMAN.

The Men Who Supply the World With its Codfish Have a Hard and Dangerous Life—Fifty Tons Is the Average Size of Schooners—Squid Is the Favorite Bait—Casting Is All Done From Dories.

Like that of a policeman, the life of a "Banker" is not a happy one. It is a long record of toilsome endurance, of simple heroism, of the bearing of incredible hardships, of but scant reward. The great banks of Newfoundland are a rich harvesting ground, and year in, year out, thousands of men are sent there to the tulle. Not alone do the fishing towns of Canada and the United States send their representatives to the warfare of man against nature, but the fishermen of the world, so does France; in fact, during a good season few seafaring countries but are represented there in some form or other. Cod is the fish which is most valuable as a food, exacting of chase; cheap as to price.

On the principle of fitting the back to the work, the Bankers do not fare forth in little luggers or smacks. They ship themselves aboard large, seaworthy schooners, capable of withstanding the hardest gales that ever blow. These schooners vary in tonnage, but fifty tons is a fair average size. They are crewed by eight men usually, and are fitted to handle the vessel comfortably in going from port to fishing ground and back, and also in following the fish as they travel from point to point. But this is not their only work; it is a very small part of it. Their real work is to catch fish.

Imagine yourself for the nonce aboard a schooner out of Lunenburg. She is well-found, a comfortable vessel, once possessed of a good turn of speed, for she has been a racer in her day, though now her glory has departed. This speed will serve her in good stead when the holds are full of the homeward bound cod, for the captain is a grizzled veteran, with a down east drawl that you could cut with an axe. But he has a reputation for being able to handle the schooner in any weather, to "think cod," in short, which means that he can place himself in the position of the fish, and meet every move they make.

It is not a very long journey to the Banks, for the schooner is fast. Once there, the skipper begins to cast about for the best fishing grounds, and he is not so far from the mark as he would be if he could read their most cherished secrets, as indeed he can. There are certain signs and tokens, known to the Banker, which indicate the presence of cod, or, failing their presence, the direction in which they have traveled; and these signs your skipper reads as an open book. The schooner slips away on its own appointed course, and morning shows a deserted sea.

"Well, I guess we're here or hereabouts," says the skipper, and the work is passed for work to commence. The schooner's decks have been filled with a number of small boats called "dories." The schooner slips away on its own appointed course, and morning shows a deserted sea.

Meanwhile the spare hands have been busy for days in baiting vast lengths of cod-line—stout, tough stuff, strong enough to hold a runaway whale. The schooner is fitted with fish in the fat bait, but for cod loves to be baited with the May fly. As stated elsewhere, along the line the boys are great hitches, and each hook receives its piece of bait, after which the line is coiled away into shallow tubs; one tub to each dory, and another to the schooner.

The complete equipment of a dory consists of a small anchor, a coil cable, for anchoring the boat; a heavy mast for supporting the dory; a compass, a stock of provisions, a tin horn for fog signals, a pair of oars, a pair of rowlocks, and a start made as one, for the longer you wait the greater possibility of other schooners encroaching on your chosen ground. The dory is fitted with floats and sinkers at intervals, and your dory is swung outboard by a single wire from the masthead. You have your mast into it as it touches the water, fit bottom boards and thwart in place, receive your impedimenta, and start off.

Arrived at the spot you have selected, you commence to throw out your lines, which sink from sight as you pull back on the way you have come, until the entire line is submerged, when you pull along to your first float, grapple the line—and probably receive some cruel jags from the hooks in so doing, and under-run the heavy mast for the dory along by the line, hand over hand, and as each hook comes into view it is more than likely that it holds a big fish.

One by one you pick off the spoils, flinging them carelessly into the dory, until you are up to your knees in fish, and when the last hook has been reached you are ready to go back aboard, though as you unhook each fish you rebaited the hook from the bait tub in the bows, and let the line drop overboard.

Such is the Banker's life in fine weather; but in a storm it is full of the grimmest dangers. The blinding blizzards of the Banks sweep down in howling fury, and you make the slip that is caught unawares. The mighty Atlantic seas rage on crashing, and the spray freezes where it falls, so that the schooner becomes but a floating mass of solid ice.

But no matter what the weather the work goes on.

In England increasing. In England births outnumber deaths by 5 to 3.

New Lamps For Old. "When all of the jokes are written And all of the stories are told You don't sign the Psalmist As tears from his eyelids rolled."

"What shall we do?" grinned Optimist. "Just what we've done before—We'll change them around a little bit And send them out once more."

The Bruts. Wife—That vicious dog next door bit mother again this morning, and I'd like to know what you're going to do about it. Husband—I'll ask him how much he wants for the dog!

The Result the Same. "Gimme some of that prune pie." "Son, you've had two kinds of pie already." "Then another kind won't matter. There's only one kind of pie I don't s'pose."

TEACHING HORSES TO JUMP

There Are Three Methods Used—Coaxing, Luring and Driving.

There are three methods of teaching a horse to leap—coaxing, luring and driving. In the coaxing method the young horse is turned into a small paddock having a low hedge or hurdle across the center, in plain view of the pupil, and the veteran jumper should take him over the hurdle several times.

The trainer then goes to the opposite side with a measure of corn or oats and calls the horse, shaking up the grain and pouring it with his hand back and forth in the receptacle. The boundary will soon be cleared, and when a few mouthfuls have been eaten the station of the instructor should be at the other side of the hurdle and the lesson repeated. If this be done daily the hurdle may be gradually heightened.

The habit of jumping is thus acquired without those risks which attend a novel performance when a heavy burden oppresses the strength and whip and spur distract the attention. The horse's body, says Country Life in America, is not partially disabled by the imposition of a heavy load before the powers are taxed to the utmost and his capabilities are un-fettered.

The second method is termed luring. A long rein or cord is attached to the bit, and the animal is exercised in a circle in which a hurdle has been placed or a slow trotting dog, a long lashed whip, used only to keep him in motion or lightly applied at the proper moment, will keep him up to his work. Soon the horse will enter into the spirit of the occasion and by unmistakable signs will manifest his enthusiastic enjoyment of the exercise.

The third method, driving, is exactly what its name implies. At first the obstruction should be slight. Any open space will answer the purpose, an earth or sod surface or tannark being preferred. The horse is held straight bar or snaffle bit, a long whip and patience and perseverance are required.

All things considered, the driving method is the quickest and surest way of teaching the horse to leap, and he has become somewhat proficient, having thoroughly learned what is required of him, the saddle may be called into requisition and the practical lessons begun.

Almost any young horse can be taught to leap. Of course his proficiency will depend on the care bestowed on his training and on his general characteristics of wind, limb and nerve.

An ordinary cob or Morgan will attain the proficiency of an Irish hunter, but any horse that is used for a saddle will be of far greater value to his owner if he can be taken occasionally for a cross country ride and put over ditches and low obstructions.

Ethics and Morality. If a woman's husband has been silly enough to take more wine than is good for him, morality would lead her to send him to bed. Ethics would lead her to send him to Coventry. And astrology would probably lead her to send him to a penal settlement for insubordination.

If a man's wife throws a teapot at him (as happened recently to the artisan mentioned in which I live) morality would lead him to go out of the house for a fortnight, and his wife would probably induce him to go out of the town and write to her from a garden city that their temperaments were incompatible. What ethology would make him do is hardly done to think of.

More Accurate. The pastor and his wife had called upon a member of the congregation, a widow with a small but exceedingly lively boy, and were admiring the home. "Well," said the preacher, "he seems to be a very intelligent woman anyhow."

"And very positive in expressing her opinions?" "On the contrary," said his wife, "she struck me as being strongly negative."

"Negative?" "How?" "Everything she said to her little boy began with a 'Don't, Johnny!'"

Sympathy of the Flowers. More or less credence is still given in England to the old belief in the sympathy of the vegetable kingdom for human suffering. "I prayed all night," writes a gardener whose employer was very sick, "and the flowers on my window sill drooped, and I said to myself they were dead. But toward morning they picked up, and I was sure enough the master was better. And the next day I had seen that the flowers I had sent to his bedroom. They were dying, and they came to life again. And I knew when those flowers picked up that the master was better."

The Pins. "Oh, dear," sighed her husband's wife, "I can't find a pin anywhere. I wonder where all the pins go to anywhere?"

"That's a difficult question to answer," replied his wife's husband, "because they are always pointed in one direction and headed in another."

Painter's Colle. Mamma—What's the matter with Fido? Tommie—Oh, I was playing with my soldiers, and he came in and insisted upon licking the whole army.—Yonkers Statesman.

Unreasonable. "Your baby cries, a great deal at night. Can't you do anything for it?" "Your dog barks a good deal. Can't you do anything to stop him?" "Confound it, such unreasonable people as you haven't any right to live in a flat!"

Butter 200 Years Old. Ghee is used in India as is butter in America and European countries, and in fact is butter, so prepared that it never grows rancid, and has been known of its preservation for as long as 200 years. In preparing ghee butter is boiled until all the watery particles are gone, and the remaining oil is kept from becoming rancid off by repeated skimmings. When the liquor is clear oil is poured into a vessel to cool. When cooled it is in granular state, and will keep for years without becoming rancid or of bad color. Ghee has been found in deserted castles, where it must have been made more than two centuries ago.—Popular Mechanics.

TO THE MOTHERS OF PLEASANTS

A Case Showing How the Tonic Treatment Restores Lost Health.

Anemia is simply lack of blood. It is one of the most common and at the same time most dangerous diseases with which growing girls suffer. It is common because the blood so often becomes impoverished during development, when girls often overstudy, overwork and suffer from lack of exercise. It is dangerous because of the stealthiness of its approach and because of its tendency to grow so steadily worse, if not promptly checked, that it may run the course of Bright's disease.

Every growing girl should take an occasional tonic to ward off the insidious trouble; and in all the world there is no tonic that can be so safely and so effectively used as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose of this medicine helps to make new, rich blood, which promptly makes weak, pale, listless girls bright and strong. Miss A. M. Dugay, Lower Cove, N.S., says: "I believe I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My blood became so impoverished that I suffered from headaches and floating specks seemed to be constantly before my eyes. My limbs began to swell, and it was feared that dropsy had set in, and that my case was hopeless. Up to this time I had taken many remedies, but notwithstanding kept growing worse. It was at this juncture I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking a few boxes I was able to get on my feet. I kept on using the Pills until I had taken eight boxes, when my health was completely restored."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure cases like this because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why they cure rheumatism and indigestion, neuralgia, and all those troubles from which growing girls and women of mature years so often suffer in hopeless silence. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are given a fair trial by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box of six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Just Necessity. "Look here!" shouted the brute farmer. "What are you doing fishing in my lake when it's posted?" "Aw, go on!" sneered the tough city man. "Make a noise like a hoop and roll away!"

The farmer took out his knife and cut off a section of birch. "Sonny," he said solemnly, "I reckon you'd be better making a noise like a locomotive for the next few minutes."

"Like a locomotive, old clover seed!"

"Because you are going to be switched."

And the next moment the yells that emanated from the clump of bushes made a noise like a Sioux Indian on the warpath.—Chicago News.

Art For the Animals. Hank Stubbs—I hear you are going to 'low some of them big advertising signs over in your pasture' side up the railroad track?

"Big Miller—Yep, I'll kind 'er keep the cows contented lookin' at the picture when they git tired 'er eatin'—Boston Globe.

Anxiety. "I suppose my baby is a source of great anxiety to you," said the neighbor.

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "When he is crying we are afraid he is sick, and when he isn't we are afraid he is unconscious."

The Bowels Must Act Healthily. In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so composed that they contain no ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action. Indigestion, flatulence, is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

There is no wisdom like frankness.—Beaconsfield.

After making a most careful study of the matter, U. S. Government scientists are definitely of the opinion that the common house fly is the principal means of distributing typhoid fever, diphtheria, and smallpox. Wilson's Fly Paste kills the flies and the disease germs, too.

Neglect mending a small fault, and will soon be a great one.—Franklin.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc. "Well, Uncle Zeb," said his neighbor, "your boys come back with colds, and I reckon he's got a good catch."

"No," groaned Uncle Zeb. "Them four years is plumb wasted. I tried 'im on a railroad guide the other day, and he couldn't make head nor tail of it, any more'n the rest of us could."—Chicago Tribune.

Explained. Aunt Carrie's mocking bird's peach except that he won't sing. Brotham, like many others, was growing tired of the monotonous formula, and one morning, meeting Jones near the temple, he addressed him thus: "Now, Jones, I am going to put a question to you, and I don't care which way you answer it. How are you?"—London Express.

Cherry Salad. Big, dark red and black cherries make the most delightful salad, either alone or in combination with other fruit.

They are heaped on young tender lettuce leaves and served with a French dressing or mayonnaise.

Very thin slices of golden brown buttered toast or rye bread are served with such a salad.

Another way to make a cherry salad is to remove the stones from the fruit and fill the cavity with whole blanched almonds or finely chopped nut meats. Mayonnaise flavored with marshmallows is served, and cream cheese balls instead of finely chopped marshmallows are rolled in powdered nut meats are placed on the side of the dish in which the salad is served.

THE STAGE IN JAPAN.

Origin of the Drama—Women's Ardour—Preparations of Drama.

There is a legend in Japan that the theater had its origin in that country in the ninth century by reason of an earthquake which took place in the province of Yamato. A large crevice was formed by reason of the upheaval of the basalt or old-fashioned need vessels both broad and deep.

Roses Look Best in Bowls That Show the Blushing Beauties' stems. Different forms should be used for different flowers. A flat, circular dish is needed for water lilies, and as these flowers are large the vessel should be also large in proportion. A small saucer is pretty for the rose-like blossoms of the balsam or old-fashioned touch-me-not, a still smaller flat plate for pansies. The tall spikes of gladioli or long stems of carnations must have all vases or slim necked pitchers to sustain their brittle forms, while great bunches of lilacs or snowballs need vessels both broad and deep.

Roses look best in the regular rose bowls that show the blushing beauties from stem to finish. In fact, all flowers with short stems require low, broad vessels, flaring at the top, so as to allow the graceful drooping of the leaves and blossoms. Not more than four or five shapes are really necessary to the best effects in flower vases. Either flat or low, circular vessels, which may be widely fluted upon the edges to break the too great uniformity of a plain circular rim, or round vessels which spread more or less as the sides rise from the bottom are preferable.

All forms which bulge out below or are in the slightest degree flared in shape should be avoided. The old-fashioned bulb vat, shaped like a rabbit or other animal, with growing buds sticking out through holes in the surface, is the type of all that is hideous.

The Japanese use bamboo, which from its irregular surface loses the stiffness of the cylindrical form. We have no bamboo to use, and imitations in glass, china and earthenware are like all imitations, offensive to good taste. Flower vases should be of some opaque material and good glass earthenware is really very suitable for the purpose. Let it be without ornamentation of any sort and of a single uniform tint. No color should be employed that does not harmonize with the various tints of flowers and leaves.

A pure neutral gray is pretty for the purpose, as it affords an agreeable contrast with the shade of green in leaves and with almost all tones of flower color.

Next in order of value comes pure buff, not inclining to orange, but its use is more limited than that of gray. Opaque white flower vases are sometimes effective by contrast; but as a rule, the contrast is too strong.

All colored glasses are to be rejected and colored glass as well as clear glass, flower stems are unsightly. Of course there are exceptions to these rules. Some prominent bulb dealers offer gay earthenware vessels that are really quite graceful and pretty.

HUGO AS AN ARTIST.

The Great-French Writer's Opinion of His Own Drawings. When Victor Hugo's "Marion Desormes" was read before the troupe of the Porte-Saint-Martin theater, the actor Lafontaine, then a young man, protested against the insignificant role assigned him, in which he would have only lines to recite. Hugo promptly reduced him to silence by thundering, "Ten lines of Victor Hugo are something not to be refused—for they endure." Hugo attached a similar exaggerated significance to everything he did and to every object that was in his way.

For instance, he considered his drawings, which were for the most part commonplace enough, of sufficient importance to make them the subject of a testamentary provision. In his will of Aug. 21, 1881, he wrote: "I give my drawings and everything which shall be drawn by me to the National Library of Paris, which will be one day the Library of the United States of Europe."

His drawings are said to have been produced more often than that in the following manner: If a blot of ink chanced to fall on his paper while he was at work in quest of a word or rhyme, he enlarged the spot accordingly and made additions and he instinctively under the influence of a species of subconscious direction until he had produced a sinister moonlight scene or a "venerable booby dominating with his bristling ruins the shadowed waters of a river of legend." He elaborated with great care, however, during his irksome exile at Guernsey certain crude impressions he had transferred to his sketchbook during his journeys in the valley of the Rhine. Furthermore, being a great lover of children, he drew figures of the most extravagant sort for the amusement of the young people of his household.—Alvan L. Sanborn in Bookman.

Ending a Letter. The simplicity of "Yours" as a letter ending would have astounded Jeremy Taylor, whose letters to John Evelyn often wind up with perfect triumphs of complexity in this respect. His best is, "Believe me that I am, in great heartiness and clearness of affection, dear sir, your obliged and most affectionate and endeared friend and servant."

And "Your very affectionate friend and hearty servant" are the plainest and shortest perorations of the kind the "affectionate" and the "servant" are always the two indispensable words. Probably no man, woman or child would combine these two at the end of a letter today.—London Tatler.

A Division of Labor. The following dialogue at the Bow county court deserves to be recorded: "Willness—One day I had some shrimps to sell, and I asked the plainiff to help me. He said, 'I can't push the barrow because my arm is bad, but if you like I'll come along with you and bolster.'"

"Counsel—Why was that?" "Willness—Well, it's like this, sir: A man can often shout when he can't above.—London News.

Explained. Aunt Carrie's mocking bird's peach except that he won't sing. Brotham, like many others, was growing tired of the monotonous formula, and one morning, meeting Jones near the temple, he addressed him thus: "Now, Jones, I am going to put a question to you, and I

The West

THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

United States vs. Canada.

It is to be feared that there is not a little of the Pharisee in our references to the politics of the United States. The fact is that the United States are many years ahead of us in the honesty and decency of their politics. The current news of the day contains word of two developments, either of which would be of the utmost value in the public life of this country, says the Toronto News.

"One of these concerns the public service of the republic. The time is drawing near for the census of 1910, and President Taft has taken steps to ensure its being conducted as a public service, free from political interference. The former Director of the Census, who had involved himself in some transactions of a dubious nature, was forced to retire and his successor possesses high technical qualifications. Moreover, President Taft has issued a letter of instructions emphatically commanding all concerned in the census to do their work without meddling with politics. Supervisors and enumerators alike are prohibited from doing anything whatever to assist any party or any candidate in a primary or general election, or from taking any part, other than merely casting a vote, in politics—national, state or local—either by service upon a committee, by public addresses, by the solicitation of votes, or otherwise."

"The President goes further. 'I wish to make this regulation as broad as possible,' he writes, 'and wish it enforced without exception. It is of the highest importance that the census should be taken by men having only the single purpose of reaching a just and right result, and that the large amount of money to be expended in the employment of so vast a machine as the census shall not be made to serve the political purpose of any one.' There seems no doubt that substantial obedience will be accorded to this order. Politics in Washington are thoroughly human. There are machine-politicians and corrupting influences, and the bad element fought hard to convert the appointments under the Census Bureau into spoils for senators and representatives. But President Roosevelt and President Taft fought the bad element in their own party instead of yielding to it.

"The other incident has regard to the political life upon whose vigor and honesty the administration of the country depends. Its significance is the greater for us because it arises from a discreditable episode. The country really desired a tariff revision that would amount to an appreciable lowering of the duties. The Republican party was pledged to it, and the various interests concerned managed to control the tariff-makers and to disappoint the public. We in Canada have seen a political party win an election on low-tariff talk and quietly turn protectionist. What we have not seen is resistance to the corrupting element by the successful leader, or the open

warfare within the party which has followed the dereliction of duty by the Republicans. Alike in the Senate and in the Lower House there were 'insurgents' who fought hard and fought openly for the policy which the majority of their party had abandoned. Legislators in their places, local politicians at home, newspapers, showed this independence. They were not content to protest in caucus and remain dumb in public.

"In part this readiness to discuss party policy in the open is due to a peculiarity of the American constitution. The elaborate division of powers which it prescribes has the effect of putting the leadership of any political party in commission, and so prevents the extraordinary concentration of power which makes Sir Wilfrid Laurier the despot of Canada. Whatever the cause, the effect is most salutary. An American party in power conducts its affairs with a degree of publicity which would be horrifying to a Canadian politician. President Roosevelt undertook seriously to modify the attitude of the Republican party. He had to fight every step of the way. The American people knew what he wished to do, they knew who sided with him, they knew who were his opponents, and it was the adhesion of the public which caused the Roosevelt programme to win.

"How different things are in Canada, and how inferior. Take our census of 1911. Does any Canadian doubt that every local census officer will be nominated by the local Liberal M.P., or defeated candidate? Or that every nomination will be regarded by the Patronage Committee as an additional weapon for the next election? We simply cannot imagine Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose authority is far greater than that exercised by President Taft, writing and publishing a letter to Mr. Fisher enjoining him to see to it that no enumerator does anything whatever to assist any party or any candidate in a primary or general election, and that he must refrain from taking any part, other than merely casting a vote, in politics, Dominion or Provincial, either by service upon a committee, by public addresses, by the solicitation of votes, or otherwise."

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DON'T WAIT
IF YOU ONLY KNEW HOW
SCOTT'S EMULSION
would build you up, increase your weight, strengthen your weak throat and lungs and put you in condition for next winter, you would begin taking it now.
Take it in a little cold milk or water.
50c. and \$1.00. All Druggists.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
No alum, no lime phosphates

As every housekeeper can understand, burnt alum and sulphuric acid—the ingredients of all alum and alum-phosphate powders—must carry to the food acids injurious to health.

Read the label. Avoid the alum powders

of course and the why or the wherefore never seems to enter his head.

The wars of the sixteenth century between England and France had their occasion in dynastic disputes. Of such were the wars of the Spanish succession and the wars of the Austrian succession. But the real causes of these long struggles lay in the new world and in Asia. Ostensibly the wars were waged to determine whether a Bourbon should die on the Hapsburg throne or whether Maria Theresa should follow her father. In reality the conflicts decided whether Britain or France should be supreme in North America, whether Britain or France should exploit India.

Does mere rivalry account for the persistent war talk between Britain and Germany? The European differences between the two nations, could be as easily arranged as are the differences between any two others of the European states. As a matter of fact their community of interest, resting upon an immense commercial exchange across the North Sea, exceeds in importance any small differences.

The real cause of the mutterings and screams of the extremists on both sides is to be found in Asia, Africa and South America. There is no question of territorial rivalry such as existed between England and France one hundred and fifty years ago. Today the possession of the foreign market is inviting enmity. The war talk of patriots so-called, is now, as in the past, mostly the vociferation and stumult of the auction mart.

Editorial Note.

Regina aldermen are evidently not behind other large cities. There has been a great deal of talk about transactions by aldermen with regard to city matters not being entirely as they should. The latest transaction which is not up to the mark is one regarding warehouse sites. It would be well to have a commission investigate such transactions for the benefit of the citizens and all concerned.

Press Comment.

(Winnipeg Telegram)
On one of Winnipeg's principal thoroughfares one of the many new buildings has an enormous placard declaring that it is being built by a chartered bank of Canada.

Immediately above is an equally enormous advertisement declaring that the contracting firm is of Boston, New York, Worcester, Providence and Cleveland.
It may be that our chartered banks through privileges bestowed upon them by us, have become so magnificent that they cannot find architectural genius of constructive ability in Canada to provide them with suitable habitations.

But it is not the very best of taste to parade the facts before the hotels whose labor provides their dividends. If they must go abroad for the display which will match their pomp, let them at least refrain from proclaiming the fact from the house-tops.

(Moose Jaw News.)

If any organization had issued the pamphlet which has been so widely broadcast throughout the Dominion by the Saskatchewan government, entitled 'Statistics and Information,' deliberately giving a black eye to the districts surrounding the two of the principal cities of the province, the undertaking would have been dismissed with a laugh and rude remarks would have been made in a spirit of levity concerning the inhabitants of helms. But when a government takes a step of this kind, it has to be considered more seriously than

would the irresponsible emanations of a private person.

This done and 'twas done quickly, but it was done rottenly, and it would seem with malice. But why it was done passes the comprehension of the average man, and may serve as an interesting problem for use during the evenings which are closing in so rapidly.

(Calgary Herald)

There was a time when westerners were laughed at by benighted residents of the eastern provinces and states when they told what marvelous changes would come over the prairies when they were developed. It was put down as western optimism, if not hot air, or something worse.

Time has shown the accuracy of these predictions. One of the latest visitors of note to the west has been the financial editor of the New York American, and he says: "I have never seen such wheat. For days we travelled through magnificent agricultural country, where money was growing so fast that the general prosperity to ensue is almost incalculable. Alberta is a vast coal field and granary. The Canadian Pacific traverses a territory of boundless possibilities; the Canadian Northern is reaching out to the north and west, and every foot of the Sop-country is productive. I must say that the millions of unoccupied Canadian lands offer the strongest and safest attractions; that the railroads and business interests generally have all certainties contained in the rapid development, and more to follow."

(Ottawa Citizen)

On one of the walls of an hotel across the river from Ottawa, opposite Rockliffe, the proprietor has painted a sign. "Twenty years in business, and nobody can ever say I did a mean or unfriendly act." The man who painted the sign believes it is true. It is true if he painted it in all sincerity. The fact that he painted it at all indicates that he values his record, even though it be self-estimated. How many of us could paint a sign of like character with the same confidence and assurance as the illiterate individual?

The truth is that most people let it be assumed that they are what they appear to be. It is scarcely human nature's way to advertise our faults. If people arrive at a false estimate regarding us, we usually, far from seeking to disabuse them, try our best to live up to their conception of us. The man, therefore, who thinks well of his neighbors, and lets it be known that he thinks well of them, is elevating their characters as well as his own.

The man across the river who has not committed a mean act has had, it may be surmised, few mean acts done him in the last twenty years. It may have taken some time to bring about the result but the neighborhood is immensely better off because of the presence of that man and the influence of his example.

(Toronto Weekly Sun)

The Standard of Empire, in reviewing the recent borrowings by the Dominion government on the London money market, states some facts which are deserving of very serious consideration.
In June 1906, this London paper says, the Dominion floated a loan of \$5,000,000, bearing 3 1/2 per cent. interest, at par; in January of this year another loan of \$8,000,000 was placed on the same market, at 9 1/2, although bearing the same interest, viz. 3 1/2 per cent.; in July last a third loan, this time of six and one half million pounds, bearing 3 1/2 per cent., was floated at 9 1/2.

Of the first loan only 50 per cent., the authority quoted says, was taken up by the public, the balance being left on the hands of the agents through whom it was offered; and the second 59 per cent. of the whole was left on the agents' hands, and of the third 45 per cent.

"During the same period," the journal already named goes on, "many other loans, offered by foreign countries, and foreign industries, have been largely oversubscribed."

ally. Its friendliness is based, it might be said in passing, on the hope of inducing colonial governments to come to the help of Imperial jingoes in building armaments intended to dominate the common highways of the nations. It attempts to show that Canadian credit is, despite the facts just mentioned, in such a condition as to call for congratulations. It is difficult to see wherein, on the showing made, cause for congratulation is to be found. When over half of three large Canadian government loans, issued within a year of each other, are left on the hands of agents employed to float the same, there is prima facie evidence that something is wrong. The evidence that the "something" lies in the over-borrowing and over-spending of the Laurier government becomes conclusive when it is seen that in the same time foreign loans, floated in the same market, have been over-subscribed.

(Saskatoon Capital.)

No apology is needed for repeated reference to this matter particularly in the west. It took years of agitation to bring the government to the determination to have the necessary investigation made to prove how long the Bay remains open for navigation each year, and after that question has been satisfactorily solved, it took further years to bring the authorities to the point of acknowledging that a railway to the Bay was a necessity, and on the eve of a general election when their prospects in the west were anything but rosy, they made the building of a road, to the Hudson Bay a campaign cry, and their candidates everywhere in the west used it as the principal plank of their platforms, and the promises made in every constituency were definite and specific, that the government would proceed with the construction of the road as a government work "immediately," for had not they sent out surveyors into the field to locate a route?

The reports of these surveyors and engineers have been received, and although western members at the last session of the house were persistent in their efforts to draw the government to implement their pre-election promises, nothing has yet been done to show that they ever intended the Hudson Bay railway as a government undertaking, to be anything more than an election cry.

Another scheme has since been launched for a canal to Georgian Bay, which will cost at least one hundred million dollars, and apparently the government are looking with favor upon the scheme, which, it is undertaken, will take years to complete, whereas the Hudson Bay railway is estimated to cost only some ten millions and can be constructed in a year. The minister of railways and canals has just returned from a trip to Europe, extending over some months, and states that the object of his visit was to look into the canal systems of the old countries. This looks ominous for the railway for which the west is clamoring, and it appears to us that in view of the paramount importance of the west, but of all Canada, every journal and every public man should join in a determined agitation, and impress upon the powers-that-be at Ottawa, that the matter is too important to be shelved any longer.

One admirable feature of the British system is that representatives of the people may be compelled by legitimate agitation on the part of the electorate to carry out the wishes of the people, and there surely never was, in any part of Canada, a scheme more worthy of the attention of all and better deserving of the immediate attention of the government, than the railway to the natural outlet of the west, and for this reason we have urged the population of these western provinces to awake and organize themselves for the purpose of securing the early construction of the road.

The experience of the past has shown that even when the railways furnish cars and provide proper transportation facilities for the hauling of the crop in an average year the spout at the lakes is taxed to its utmost limit and frequently proves insufficient to carry off all the grain. This year with the immense crop we are all confident will be the result of this year's operations, that outlet will probably be unable to handle the crop with dispatch, and the chances are that the farmers of the west will lose enough owing to delays in shipment, and possible reduction in price while their grain is awaiting transportation, to cover the cost of the railway twice over.

The Hudson Bay railway has come to be looked upon as a government undertaking largely owing to the fact that it was used as a campaign cry during the last election, but the farmers of Saskatchewan could provide the funds for the road themselves by setting aside ten cents per bushel from the amount realized on this year's crop. The most conservative estimates give 100,000,000 bushels as a result of the harvest of 1906, and the possibilities are that at least ten cents per bushel more will be paid for the grain at the opening of the season's sales, than has been obtained in previous years, and this ten cents per bushel would produce \$10,000,000, which is the estimated cost of the railway. This looks like a good opportunity for the people to do something for themselves independent of government action.

Put a little "Sunshine" in your home. An old-fashioned, ill-working furnace is a non-producer. It consumes the coal, but through leaks and cracks wastes the heat. It is not economy to have such a furnace in your own home, or in your tenant's home. If you are thinking of building you should be interested in Sunshine Furnace. It adds 100 per cent. to home-comforts. As soon as you let the contract for your house decide on your furnace. The "Sunshine" man will be pleased to tell you just how the rooms ought to be laid out with an eye to securing greatest heat from the smallest consumption of coal. If you want to experiment with the question don't specify "Sunshine." If you want to settle the question specify "Sunshine."

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CRAIK SASK

Foster, a Joke.
Commenting on the weather predictions by W. T. Foster, the Winnipeg Telegram says:
The Saskatoon Board of Trade has actually gone to the trouble of demanding that W. T. Foster, the weather prophet, an explanation of the calamities fate he is alleged to have predicted for the western wheat crop.
Saskatoon is rich in brains, rich in resources, and rich in enterprise, but candor compels the admission that Saskatoon is woefully deficient in humor.

If there is anyone in western Canada who imagines that W. T. Foster or any other man can tell today what the weather conditions will be two weeks hence, he should be examined by the jail physician. And if the jail physician's assurances are not sufficiently convincing, then the patient should be tenderly taken before the eminent scientists, now assembled in our midst, and they will set his simple allusions at rest.
The Telegram has printed for a long time these Foster weather forecasts. It has printed them because it believes that its readers have found in them entertainment and amusement. It has printed this feature in much the same way that it has printed other more or less humorous matter, for which a special column is reserved.

A newspaper these days must have its humorous side and The Telegram knows of nothing more genuinely though audaciously humorous, than the so-called Foster weather forecasts. If some credulous people have taken these weather predictions any more seriously than they would take the weather forecasts that are to be found in any well regulated family almanac, that is perhaps due to the incident that the weather-beaten author of the former has his residence in Washington, D.C.
And perhaps the newspapers are a little to blame for neglecting to state that though "Weather Man" Foster resides in Washington he has nothing more to do with the official weather bureau of that city than the darning composer of weather forecasts contained in the family almanac.

Foster is a free lance unhampered by any official and semi-official responsibilities. He is as free as the winds of heaven in whose capering he takes such a deep and friendly concern. Foster, in short, is a harmless bewhiskered old crank, who knows a little less about the weather than a Hindoo knows about ice.
With these few explanations the Telegram will continue to publish Foster's weather fiction, because it believes its readers find in them occasional amusement. In future, however, the papers printing these forecasts, and they include this great family journal, should take the precaution to confine Mr. Foster's prognostications to the joke column.

When I cash in and this poor race is run, my chores performed and all my errands done, I know that folks who mock my efforts here, will weep and bend above my lowly bier, and bring large garlands worth three bucks a throw, and paw the ground in ecstasy of woe. And friends will wear crepe bow-knots on their ties, while I look down (or up) a million miles, and wonder how these people never knew how smooth I was until my spirits flew. When I cash in I will not care a yen for all the praise that's heaped upon me then; serene and silent, in my handsome box, I shall not heed the laudatory talks, and all the pomp and all the vain display, will just be pomp and feathers thrown away. So tell me now while I am on this earth, your estimate of my surprising worth. O, tell me what a looloo-bird I am, and fill me full of taffy and jam—Exchange.

Some converts to Christianity in Africa, who found no privacy for prayer in their huts, formed the habit of praying in the forest. Paths were worn from each man's hut to his place of prayer. The condition of the path declared the spiritual state of the Christian. When prayer was neglected the path would show the neglect. Then the brethren would remind him of his duty, with the words "Brother, the grass grows in your path." The rebuke, though gentle, would doubtless be effective, and we suggest it to some of you who are neglectful of the means of grace. The tone of your spiritual life is tested very thoroughly in the record of your attendance at the prayer meeting, and in the services in the sanctuary on the Lord's Day. How much of the Christ spirit is there in your Christianity?

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Wednesday, September 1, 1906.

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Evolution of the Fourth Estate

Richard A. Haste Speaks of the Editors Now and As They Used To Be.

During the formation of that most intangible of all important things, the British Constitution, the Lords, the Clergy and the Commons were the three pillars that were supposed to sustain the structure of British liberty. They were known as the three estates. Here was a trinity second only to the Godhead. Combined they constituted parliament—and parliament was omnipotent.

The lords and the clergy having mutual interests sat together, but the commons sat apart as was seemly for the commons. As time wore on jealousies sprang up among these estates over their respective prerogatives and powers. Thus it came about that Edmund Burke in the house of commons, commenting on the comparative influence of the three estates, admonished his hearers not to overlook the fourth estate—the press—represented in the reporters' gallery.

And so it came about that the press was known and recognized as the Fourth Estate, not by any constitution or any law of the land, for it had no place in the machinery of government—its members had no seat in parliament and no votes; they did not answer to roll call nor take part in the divisions, but they made and unmade ministries.

From the time of the inception of the printing press, through the age of pamphleteering to the present—the newspaper age—the evolution of the fourth estate in England has been uninterrupted along the lines of social and political progress. This increased power has been gained at the expense of the clergy and the lords.

The aristocracy of the church and the aristocracy of birth have had to make room for the aristocracy of brains. For more than a century the fourth estate has been the medium through which the intelligence of the British empire has been—the forum where economics and education have been discussed for the benefit of the people. Here the press has retained its influence because, right or wrong, it has stood for something vital, and the fourth estate still represented by the daily press exerts its pristine power. Not so in the United States.

The course of evolution has been checked and diverted from its original channel. The daily press no longer represents the fourth estate. This fact as well as the reasons therefor, are well worth noting.

We of America inherit our dominant tastes and tendencies from England. We inherit, willingly or otherwise, the principles of British government and, to a large extent, the common law. It is true that in the formation of our national government we did not recognize the clergy as a government unit, but we did honor the house of lords by the creation of a senate to represent the aristocracy of the states, and which by a natural evolution has become the representative of the aristocracy of wealth.

The fourth estate we inherit entire. As in England it was not recognized in the scheme of government but nevertheless it had much to do with determining the scheme of government. Here in America during the formative period, the press was the guiding power—it was the dominant estate. The men who reached the top of the public through the press were the real leaders of opinion.

Ben Franklin was the first noble representative of the fourth estate in the new born American commonwealth—the first great newspaper editor. He represented as no one had before and as few have since, the aristocracy of brains. He had opinions to express, and he expressed them. He put his personality into the discussion of public questions. It was Franklin speaking and not a mere machine, and therein lies the secret. He has had some worthy successors during the last century—real men, editors whose personalities dominated the fourth estate in America its moral as well as its political power; but today that race is well nigh extinct. The great editor—the leader of public thought—has been pushed from his throne and in his place sits a nameless thing, a spiritless, soulless corporation—a publishing company.

It was near the middle of the century just passed that the fourth estate in America reached high tide as a factor in the problems of government and as a moulder of public opinion. The editorial page was then the heart and brains of the paper. Here it was that the editor discussed fearlessly the moral and political questions of the day with no thought of the effect his position may have on the business department of the publication. The editors of the then great newspapers were known by name, not only to the American people, but also overseas. They were men of culture, of brains, of experience, and, above all, of character. They were leaders whom the public delighted to follow. They were characters with reputations to sustain. They were responsible to the world, and they knew and felt their responsibility.

It was not the New York Tribune

that was speaking—it was Horace Greeley. Back of those printed words were always the white coat, the child like face, the great brain, and the wonderful personality of the editor. It was not the New York Sun, but the opinions of Charles A. Dana, that had weight. It was not the Chicago Times, but Wilbur F. Storey, and so on through the whole fourth estate of the last century.

It was the personality of the men behind the headlines that gave weight to the metropolitan press of those days. People read what these men had to say though they differed widely from the opinions expressed, because the utterances had the ring of personal conviction. But today who reads the editorials of the average metropolitan paper? Who cares for the opinions of an unknown hiering of a corporation on matters of ethics or public policy? Who cares to wade through inane and pointless comments on current news that now occupy the wide space of the editorials' gallery?

In the development of American metropolitan newspapers—and by the word metropolitan we must include the papers of our smaller cities—the editors of the Greeley and Dana stamp have been entirely eliminated, because the first object of the modern American newspaper is to furnish news, the second to get advertising. As to the expressions of opinion on public matters, there are to be none unless they dovetail perfectly with the financial interests that control the paper. The policy of the paper is shaped in the business office, not in the editorial room. And this is perfectly logical—the legitimate result of the evolution of the fourth estate in Commercial America.

The American newspaper of today is a business enterprise. The gathering and publishing of news, more or less doctored, is necessary to that business success. The circulation depends upon the news columns, therefore the news must be sensational, and the amount of advertising depends upon the circulation. The highest salaries therefore are paid to the business-getters and the news-fakers—the better the faker the better the salary.

Anybody can write editorials—no one reads that page anyway. The editorial page is a form which is maintained out of respect to tradition, but it is regarded by most newspaper men as a needless expense—a waste of space that had better be given to advertising.

As a general rule the editorial page is turned over to the pensioners whose long service keeps them on the payrolls. It is an amusing to observe the contempt which a cub reporter or the advertising solicitor entertains and sometimes expresses on the editorial writers. And it is not wholly undeserved, for if there is any such thing as mental prostitution, it is to be found on the editorial pages of American newspapers.

In twentieth-century newspaper parlance an editor is not a man who writes editorials or in any way shapes the policy of the paper, but the man (or boy) who "holds down a desk." The term editor like that of doctor has been expanded until it has no significance. There are managing editors, city editors, telegraph editors, exchange editors, Sunday editors, night editors, society editors, sporting editors, beauty editors, and contest editors, each with special duties not in any way connected with the opinions of the publication—if it has any.

These various editors have their ideas of what the public wants and from these ideas the character of the paper takes its color. The Sunday editor of a metropolitan newspaper who advertises itself as "The world's greatest newspaper," was asked why he published so much "hog wash" in his Sunday editions. His reply was pregnant with the spirit of modern journalism: "We art running a restaurant—if the people want soup, we give them soup."

The editor of a certain Sunday magazine in returning some manuscripts wrote the author in explanation: "The readers of this magazine want to be entertained and amused, we therefore cannot use any informative articles, no matter what may be their literary merit or instructive value."

The screaming headlines and the colored picture pages show to what lengths the newspaper will go to attract attention—and like the stunts on the vaudeville stage they indicate the character of the average readers. Is it true that the people demand soup? From the apparent success of the press-restaurants which serve that dish exclusively, it would appear that "soup" however thin, is preferred to the best cuts of journalistic steak.

In theory the public press has two co-ordinate primary functions—the publishing of news and the moulding of public opinion. It was the honest discharge of the latter function with its resultant influence, that elevated the press to the dignity of a fourth estate. And it was the subordination of both these primary functions to the business department, or their prostitution to selfish and illegitimate ends, that has shorn it of its

high prerogatives and left it without influence among the thinking. The rise of commercialism marked the beginning of the decline of the fourth estate in the United States. Corporations and individuals for that matter, desiring special privileges needed special legislation, and it was soon discovered that it was cheaper to buy newspapers and with them control legislation, than to buy legislators direct. Besides newspapers when once bought stayed bought. It is not an uncommon thing for a great industrial or transportation corporation to own outright, either directly or indirectly, a dozen big newspapers and control a hundred others. The Hill roads, for instance, have a string of newspapers from St. Paul to Puget Sound. And the very telegraphic news that appears in nine-tenths of the daily papers of the United States is controlled absolutely by a well known trust that openly defies our laws, while the man at its head with his ill-gotten millions founds universities. To what extent this news is colored is difficult to determine. I have no doubt that in all matters affecting the Standard Oil or any of its interests, the news bears the taint of its origin. The writer for a number of years was the "editor" (?) (the interrogation mark is mine) of a certain well known metropolitan daily the policy of which was determined in the office of a railway magnate, while the detailed instructions as to editorial expression came from his private secretary.

Such is the condition of the fourth estate. From the country weekly to the city daily we find few free moral agents. Those who are not owned, stock and bonds, body and soul, by corporations with interests to protect, are rendered helpless and opinionless by the fear of losing their advertising patronage. If the System cannot reach the owner of the paper directly—if he be proof against its moral suasion, it can reach the advertiser, and under our modern methods no matter how independent a publication may be it has one vulnerable point—the business office.

During the fight recently made by the railroads against national legislative control, the fourth estate became the battle-ground. A large sum of money, estimated at not less than \$2,000,000 was raised for the campaign by a pool of the railroad interests. One effort to influence the public through the country press. Over a million copies of a "Magazine Section" were sent out weekly to all who would use them, free and with express paid. But the bulk of the work was done through a publicity bureau that card-indexed every editor and publisher of a paper in the United States. If he yielded to gentle influence, all right—he was sent proper copy to use, but if he was incorrigible or stiff-necked, his record was looked up, and if weak spots were found in his personal or financial armor, he was promptly put on the rack.

The result of this campaign demonstrated the weakness of the fourth estate as a factor in moulding public opinion—people have little or no confidence in the opinions of the average newspaper.

This characterization of the press must not be considered as universal. There are a few great newspapers that are still true to the best traditions of the fourth estate—but they are not money makers, and it requires money to run a great newspaper. Unless a reaction towards sane and honest journalism sets in soon, they, too, will be compelled to join the great majority.

This evolutionary struggle for survival within the fourth estate has brought forth a new type of journalism, the type represented by the Pulitzer and Hearst papers. Here we have the finest of yellow journalism coupled with fearless editorial expression; news columns filled with the most sensational claptrap side by side with editorials expressing the loftiest sentiment. The excuse offered for this unholy marriage of virtue and vice is that the times demand it—that the sensation is necessary to secure the circulation—and circulation is essential to a hearing—the masses must be reached if they are to be influenced.

Mr. Pulitzer himself is said to prefer the New York Evening Post to all other American newspapers. When asked why he did not publish such a paper, he replied, "I want to talk to a nation, not to a select committee."

The decline of the newspaper as a guiding force, left the great field of the fourth estate open to the magazines. These publications were for many years regarded as a means of recreation only, and once came to the front as forums for the discussion of something to say could, through this media, reach the public without running foul of the business office. Here crimes could be exposed—great crimes as well as crimes of the great. A few magazine editors with their ear to the ground heard the rumble of a coming storm, and boldly pre-empted the estate abandoned by the daily press. Their reward was great—the people hailed them as deliverers, and their circulation and their revenue grew apace. At last the high obligations of the Fourth Estate were to be shouldered by the great national weeklies and the militant monthlies.

That was three years ago. The public is now much wiser regarding the methods of millionaires than it

once was. A few of the mailed knights remain in the list, avowed champions of honest business, a square deal and clean government, but some of the foremost in the lists of three years ago seem to have grown weary of the contest. Have they been made to feel the pressure of the thumbcrew, or has public approval been outbid by private interest? Why this silence and inactivity where there was once the shout of battle and the clash of arms? Is the magazine to go the way of the daily press? Is the fourth estate to sink again to the level of the American House of Lords? It has been demonstrated that a magazine may give the truth to the world and live. It must be expected however, that any publication which challenges the existing order will feel the heavy hand of secret and persistent opposition. Publish to the world social or financial rottenness, and you are a "muckraker." But in this crisis the "muckraker" is as essential to our economic and moral sanitation as is the "drain man."

This is not a preachment on the duties of the public press and its moral obligations to organized society, but the following observation is so axiomatic that it may not be out of place in this connection. Whenever a newspaper, posing as a member of the fourth estate, is run purely as a business proposition or as a special advocate, and in the chase after dollars or in its efforts to accomplish other things, suppresses or garbles the news and devotes its editorial influence to selfish ends alone, it becomes a public menace, worse than a venal public servant—worse than a pirate on the high seas.—Richard A. Haste.

Asquith on Conference.

(Continued from page 1.)

as unanimous. The Daily Graphic observes that autonomy and standardization are the leading principles. The Mail proclaims it one more proof of the large patriotism and imperial spirit of the British people. The Morning Post says it is the foundation of a great imperial system of defence.

The Standard says the scheme will secure the outlying portions of the Empire against any attack, but that of a first class fleet and hopes the highest posts in the Imperial navy will be open to colonial sailors.

The Daily Telegraph thinks the statement is "the most epoch making announcement of our time," but adds respecting the Canadian scheme that a few isolated ships of that sort count for practically nothing. The important point, however, is that a start is to be made and the end no one can presume to tell.

As is perhaps natural the Liberal press takes advantage of the occasion. The Chronicle declares that the result of the conference is another Liberal triumph. The Leader remarks that the new scheme is animated throughout by the same zeal for the freedom of local liberties which has marked in the past, the great triumphs of the Liberal colonial policy.

The News makes one criticism remarking that there is no reason to modify the views of all "competent English authorities" that such scattered forces will be of very little use and argues that if the empire be imperilled it will be in European waters. The News adds that the older colonies have really become independent.

The Times says that broadly regarded, the conclusions of the conference justify high expectations. It welcomes particularly the creation of the Pacific squadron and concludes that the proposals open a new period of Imperial history.

Telling Age of Cattle.

At twelve months an animal should have all its calf milk incisors in place. Fifteen months. At this age the central pair of incisors (milk teeth) may be replaced by a pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), these being through the gums, but not in wear.

Eighteen months. The middle pair of central incisors at this age should be fully up and in wear, but the next pair (first intermediary) not yet through the gums. Twenty-four months. The mouth at this age will show two middle (permanent broad) incisors, fully up and in wear.

Thirty months generally shows six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediary fully up and in wear. The next pair (second intermediary), well up, but not in use. Thirty-six months shows three pairs of broad teeth, which should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shedding, with the corner permanents just appearing through the gums.

Thirty-nine months. Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear; the corner teeth (incisors) through the gum are not in wear.

At the annual meeting of the Conservative association of Nokomis district held last week, W. C. R. Garlick, was elected president; T. S. Riley, vice president, and G. A. V. Bachwaite, secretary.

RECIPROCIITY FOR DOCTORS

Canadian Medical Association Are in Favor of Having Inter-Provincial Registration and Are Taking Steps to Have It Carried Out.

At the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association held in Winnipeg last week, a resolution was passed favoring reciprocity between the different provinces.

Toronto will be the next meeting place of the association, and following the usual custom, a Toronto man was elected president for the ensuing year, Dr. Adam H. Wright, a veteran practitioner of that city and professor of obstetrics in Toronto university since 1897, was chosen for the high honor. The finance committee which will also act as the publishing committee and have charge of the new medical journal to be launched shortly by the association, is composed of Doctors J. T. Potheringay, S. J. Turnstall, Murray MacLaren, F. N. G. Starr and James Bell. Dr. George Elliott of Toronto was re-elected general secretary, and Dr. H. B. Small of Ottawa was elected treasurer. As a testimony of his very valuable work at different meetings of the association, Dr. W. J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., was elected to honorary membership.

The discussion on interprovincial registration was long and animated but all the speakers were agreed on the general principles, however, much they differed in their opinions as to the best course to pursue to arrive at the desired goal. After the opening addresses of the mover and second order of the resolution, accredited representatives from each of the provinces took the platform. So great was the interest and so many of the members were desirous of speaking that the chairman was finally forced to call a halt in order to get on with other business. The resolution was as follows:

Moved by R. D. Powell, Ottawa, seconded by Dr. R. S. Thornton, Delpraine: That the Canadian Medical Association now in session urge upon Dr. Roddick the great importance of impressing upon the government and parliament of Canada the desirability of so amending the Canada Medical Act of 1902 that when five or more provinces agree to the provisions and pass the necessary legislation to make it effective, the bill may become law and apply to those provinces which have so legislated.

That in order to strengthen Dr. Roddick's hands a committee be formed from representatives of each of the provinces to consult with him on the provisions of the bill and as to the amendments necessary or desirable, and finally that the various colleges of physicians and surgeons or provincial licensing boards in the Dominion be respectfully invited to nominate at least one of their number to serve on such committee.

Owing to the protracted discussion on inter-provincial or Dominion registration, and the fact that the great majority of the visitors wished to take advantage of the trip on the Red River there was but a very small attendance when Dr. Hastings of Toronto, read the report on the "Milk Problem." The ground covered by the report was similar to that of papers read during the early sessions of the convention. Dominion Analyst Anthony McGill and Dominion Veterinary Surgeon Rutherford were present and both addressed the meeting.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

JUDICIAL SALE

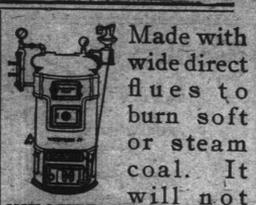
TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Newlands, dated herein the 25th day of May, A.D. 1909, and made in the action of

The Great West Life Assurance Company, Plaintiff, and Frederick Lieb; The New Hamburg Manufacturing Company, Limited; Parsons-Hawkeye Manufacturing Company, Limited; Balcovski & Woodinger; 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, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, A.D. 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 sale and the balance upon delivery of transfer, duly confirmed, and subject to further conditions approved therein.

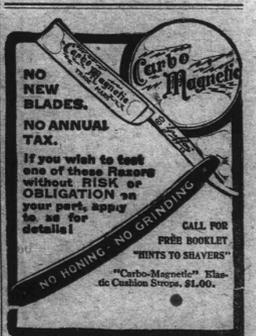
ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, 19-23 Plaintiff's Solicitors, Regina.



Made with wide direct flues to burn soft or steam coal. It will not clog, or waste fuel. Heats on a low fire by the vapor that arises from the simmering water.

Installed by Heating Engineers throughout Canada.

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Ar nstrong, Smyth & Dowswell and Peart Bros. Hardware Co.

GEO. STURDY CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

House Mover and Raiser. All Kinds of Moving done on short notice. Mail orders promptly tended to.

OFFICE: SOUTH RAILWAY ST. OPPOSITE ELEVATORS P.O. BOX 98 PHONE 268 REGINA, SASK.

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FROM LETHBRIDGE The Best Domestic Coal

No Clinkers No Dust Thoroughly Screened

Steam Coal

The HUNTER COAL CO. Office: Regina Flour Mill Co. Phone 74 1721 Scarth St.

MONEY TO LOAN

LOWEST CURRENT RATES No waiting to submit applications.

DEBENTURES Municipal and School Debentures Bought and Sold

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J. ADDISON REID & CO. Limited 305 Darnley Block Telephone 448

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

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Limited

9 SCARTH STREET

BROS.

ROVED LARGE DOWING

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in short, is a harm- ed old crank, who ess about the weather snows about ice. ew explanations the continue to publish s fiction, because it ders find in them oc- nent. In future, how- s printing these fore- include this great should take the pre- Mr. Foster's prog- the joke column.

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to Christianity in nd no privacy for huts, formed the ha- a the forest. Paths each man's hut to ver. The condition of d the spiritual state s. When prayer was th would the brethren show re- dity, with the words rass grows in your puke, though gentle, e effective, and we e one of you who are e means of grace. The rital life is tested in the record of your r prayer meeting, es in the sanctuary ay. How much of is there in your

ent Cures Dandruff.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal

A Short Life History of This Grand Old Man Who is Now in Western Canada.

Noble in bearing, courteous and kind, and richly gifted with an inner grace that animates the features of your face, where life's unerring record well is lined, a fitting temple for a mighty mind. First of an old indomitable race, whose sons have reached the world's remotest place, Scots though at home where e'er heaven's wind. These spacious halls we thoroughly behold, whose massive portals wear your honored name. A worthy monument to one whose days make glad by gracious deeds unweighed by gold, so grateful hearts shall ever speak your praise. While these strong towers reflect the sun's bright flame.

These lines penned by Charlotte Eaton are a fitting tribute to Lord Strathcona. As high commissioner of the Dominion, a post of ever-growing honor and responsibility, he is the man who must uphold Canada's interests in Britain.

Canadians visiting in England call at the high commissioner's office, partly as a matter of duty, but chiefly as one of pleasure, for there they will find a piece of Canada, the Canada they know with a Canadian welcome. And the presiding genius at that office, the man who has made it the mecca of Canadian globe trotters is Lord Strathcona, one time Donald Alexander Smith, who earned a bare sustenance by his own unaided effort. And the reason is not hard to seek. His patent of nobility is based on work, perseverance and native ability. The second of these he has chosen for his motto. He is one of nature's noblemen in whom the great mother of all has centred many of her choicest gifts, and that the graces have not been forgotten is shown by the same kindly gentleman whose charities have added materially to the advancement of education in Canada.

Should you have occasion to visit the office of the high commissioner, and should your business be of such a nature, as to necessitate a personal interview with Lord Strathcona the impressions left with you will be many and varied. Though 89 years of age on Aug. 5 last, Lord Strathcona has lost none of the powers which placed him in the position of Canada's leading financier many years ago. His is a friendly manner and in conversation he will draw his chair close alongside and follow each sentence closely. It is not difficult to see that it is the mind that has placed the man where he is today, a mind that can grasp details and by force of conviction carry through any course of action decided upon. The early life led by Donald Smith demanded an iron will. Men of equal strength but with lesser mental qualifications and courage have failed under the test, while he passed through it in triumph, and his adopted country honored him accordingly for his works, while his native country 'was equally generous. He risked his all and the all of many of his friends and relatives on one throw, but he knew that he was right, and today Canada has in consequence the development of its west, which depended upon his success or failure. Governments have claimed the credit for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but it was Donald Smith more than anyone else who thought out the great enterprise and put it through.

And the secret of his success is "perseverance." In an interview he explained why he chose that single word for his motto. He says: "Every man should prepare himself for his work. Prepare it a word I like. I wish every boy could understand the necessity of preparing himself for his position. Mr. Carnegie, when he was a common blacksmith, prepared himself; he worked hard; he did his best. Today he is a very rich man. I have no friends I think more of than Mr. Carnegie.

"So it was with Mr. Hill. When he was a mud clerk on the levee in St. Paul, working for fifty cents a day, he prepared himself for his work. Then, too, he saved his money. His old clothes didn't make him less a gentleman. Mr. Hill told me his only luxury in those days was books. He was very fond of studying scientific subjects, and money others would spend in clothes he spent in buying books. I never met a man who possessed a greater fund of knowledge than Mr. Hill. He is a power in the financial world today. I should like to tell every young man starting out in life the necessity of preparing himself for his work.

Then he must be honest and save his money. The great trouble with the people today is they all want to be rich without first having been poor. I was very poor when I began life as a boy, very poor."

He was asked: "Isn't it happier amid such surroundings as yours?" "No," he replied, "great wealth cannot bring happiness. Real happiness

must come from a contented mind and hard work. Great wealth is a burden for one has to think very hard how to make best use of his money. I would not advise any man to strive after great wealth. I would rather be a very good man than a very rich man."

The story of Lord Strathcona reads like a romance. In 1838, when Van Buren was president of the United States, when Victoria of England had held the throne but a year, he came into the life of Canada. At that time he was 18 years of age. He was born in Scotland, of Highland parents and he came to the new country to seek the fortune his own land had denied him.

For nearly thirty years he labored in the services of the Hudson's Bay Company. After ten years of it in the Labrador wilderness, the records find him promoted from the trader's vocation to be an agent of the company on the bleak coast of Labrador. Little of hope there was in that. It is the most dreadful place on the continent, this forbidden land of Labrador. Black, iron-bound, storm-beaten through the spring and summer and autumn; white frost-bound, wind-swept through the long months of winter—there is no single thing of beauty, gentleness nor charity in all the life of it.

Soon he gained the reputation of a trader who, no matter how bad the season, might always be relied upon to show a balance on the right side of the ledger; and he advanced steadily from one post to another, until in 1868, the greatest prize, save one, the company could give him, fell to his lot, and he was appointed chief executive officer in Canada, becoming a governor general of the company in 1869. That thirty years in the wilds did not deteriorate the fur trader's innate refinement and courtesy of manner may be gathered from the following extract from a letter written in '69 by a newly joined officer of the company: "I called today to pay my respects to Donald A. Smith, our great mogul of the service, and was surprised to find him so affable and unassuming, with no trace of the ruggedness you would associate with the wilderness. You'd think he had spent all his life at the court of St. James instead of Labrador, and I came away feeling that I was going to be made chief factor right away, instead of having to wait about fifteen years more for that promotion."

Nearly fifty years of age, already possessed of an ample fortune, Donald Smith after thirty years of unrelenting toil, might well have looked forward to spending the rest of his days at ease. But in reality his career was just beginning. For the successful man of business was ripe for development into the business statesman, such as Cecil Rhodes was.

It was as a special government commissioner to enquire into the causes of the Red River rebellion, and if possible to adjust the difficulties, that he first came into prominence in Canadian public life. The ability and prudence manifested in the discharge of this mission were so effective in the settlement of these troubles that the opinion was widespread in the west that the offices of Donald A. Smith, if given scope at an earlier date would have prevented the uprising.

Hitherto known to a comparatively limited sphere, the Hudson Bay company officer, while retaining his position as chief commissioner, now in 1870 stepped into the arena of politics at a most important point in the history of the west. In the following year he represented Winnipeg in the first legislature of the new province, and only the men of western Canada can realize all the west has since owed to this man. He was fifty years old then and brought the cumulative experience and strength of many years to his new duties.

The powers of statesmanship, which have won the eulogiums of able men on both sides of the ocean, were at once apparent to him, training in the guidance of men and choice of policy having been already received in the services of the company. His advent into federal politics marked a fuller realization in legislative circles of the possibilities of the vast region lying between the "Grand Portage" and the Pacific, and of Canada's duty to strengthen her position as an integral Dominion.

Provision for a transcontinental railway, which he perceived to be a necessity, was urged upon parliament by Mr. Smith, as well as Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper. Here the tenacity and self-reliant courage that had marked his career from youth was again apparent. Opposition to a railway scheme that struck many as disproportionate, was tremendous. But Donald Smith knew it was essential to the west, and worked as such a man can work. The railway was built, a bond of steel that has helped to make the Dominion one of national importance.

domitable pluck and energy and determination, financially and in every other respect, of Sir Donald Smith." So, with the foresight of the really great man, Mr. Smith had believed in the young country at a period when it was still unaware of its own resources and timorous of each forward step.

In 1886 came Mr. Smith's first imperial honor. He was created a Knight of St. Michael and St. George, and ten years later he received a Knight Grand Cross in the same order. In 1897 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. During these years he attained so many positions of financial trust that it would take an index to keep track on them. During the closing months of the Conservative administration, early in 1896 he was appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London. The appointment is a political one, but when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power shortly afterwards in the same year, Lord Strathcona still retained office as if nothing had happened. He has since held this office.

Lord Strathcona will long be remembered as a philanthropist. Of his private benefactions only one man could tell, and that is himself. As his great public endowments have had so far as he could make them, a private character there can be no record of those relatively small gifts whereby he has gladdened many hearts and lightened much suffering. These are subjects upon which not even his intimate friends can speak to Lord Strathcona; he will put them aside, courteously always and with that odd mixture of urbanity and firmness that is the characteristic of his manner.

But there are several of his gifts that cannot easily be concealed and will be remembrances of him so long as the city of Montreal shall remain upon her foundations. Jointly with Lord Mount Stephen he set apart one million dollars to erect a free hospital in Montreal to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897. Later when the building had been erected on the side of the mountain they gave equally in the sum of \$200,000 to endow the institution. There can be no finer site for an hospital in the world. It overlooks the whole city and the valleys of the St. Lawrence. This hospital, the Royal Victoria as it is called, is one of the best equipped institutions on this continent.

He has given probably several million dollars towards the cause of education in Canada. Most of this has gone to McGill university in Montreal. The foundation of the Royal Victoria college for the higher education of women is one of the most popular and useful bequests to this university. "Donalds" it is affectionately called, in the feminine form of Strathcona's christian name. The beautiful building guarded by a white marble statue of Queen Victoria, seated, looks down upon Union avenue from Sherbrooke street just on the border of the college grounds.

One of the marked features of Lord Strathcona's character is his loyalty to every one and everything appertaining to the Hudson's Bay company. If you want to see him brighten, mention some old factor or trader in the north. They, in turn, are as loyal to him with all they have.

The company is his larger family; he is as faithful and interested in his smaller family, but with the added power that personal feelings and associations give. He is devoted to Lady Strathcona, whom he married in the Northwest when he was a factor of one of the Hudson Bay company's posts. She was a daughter of Richard Hardisty of the same company, a man whose memory is still living in the Edmonton district, where he made his name as a great trader and a boon companion. His grandchildren the sons and daughters of Dr. Robert J. B. Howard, are his great delight. His daughter and only child has the title of honorable by courtesy, and as the descent of his peerage was fixed in the female line, her eldest son is the future Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. This Barony is, in fact, the only one created for a Canadian that has any chance of perpetuity.

Of houses, Lord Strathcona has many. His London residence is 63 Cadogan Square, S. W. Strathcona House, at Glencoe, in Argyleshire, is his estate in Scotland. Near Winnipeg is Silver Heights. In Nova Scotia, at Pictou, is Norway House. His chief Canadian residence is No. 1157 Dorchester street, Montreal. Here he has surrounded himself with an artistic atmosphere. His first picture contains many of the finest pictures on the continent; of Raphael, Titian, Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, Breton, Constable, Constable and Millais. The Japanese room is filled with priceless examples of eastern art. But throughout this house which is first of all a home, unostentatious comfort reigns, and through it moves with an air of perfect simplicity, the master, who has brought all these treasures together.

In private life Lord Strathcona is a most engaging host. He does not greatly care for personal talk. He is too self-contained and too watchful to be drawn out. Control and a sort of lofty prudence are expressed by his bearing and by the intrepid look in his eyes. He carries with him the atmosphere that surrounds all men who have dwelt long in solitudes. His favorite attitude when he converses is a strong folding of the arms and

a downward pondering look. His hair is now snow white; his skin is fresh, and about him is a pleasant vigor that is wonderful for his eighty years. His talk is bright, and he is equally at home in American, Canadian or English politics. There is not a financial movement of importance anywhere in the world that he is unformed upon, and his gallery of acquaintance is of amazing extent and variety, from the clerk at some outlay of the Hudson Bay company to the King of England.—Manitoba Free Press.

Creelman News.

Mrs. P. Dube, of Fillmore, spent Monday in town.

The extra express is quite a boon to the travelling public.

M. Harkins, of Fillmore, was in town on Monday on business.

Mr. Fraser (Scottie), of Stobarts, Limited, spent Sunday in town.

W. M. Black, M.A., took the services for Rev. Hugh Nixon last Sunday.

Norman Little returned to Regina on Monday after helping to harvest part of the big crop.

P. Wintimute, of Regina, representing the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. was in town last Friday in the interests of his company.

C. L. Styles returned to town this week and will buy grain for The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Lavier arrived from Calgary on Friday last, and expect to become citizens of our district again.

Mr. E. L. Wilson unloaded a White Threshing outfit on Tuesday, and will be ready in a few days to produce the No. 1 Hard.

Messrs. Beckstead Bros. unloaded a Nicholls Shepherd thirty horsepower engine on Wednesday and will be doing some big threshing next week.

Anyone wishing to dispose of their farm lands will do well to write the Porter Land Co., Weyburn, Sask., or to their American Office, Rainbach, Iowa.

Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Greytown, and Rev. Mr. Nixon, of Creelman, will exchange pulpits next Sabbath. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Quite a number of our citizens drove out to the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Posa, at Gooseberry Lake and speak in generous tones of this hospitable family.

Monday next is Labor Day, and all places of business will be closed. This will be the last holiday of the season and all should enjoy it. The school will be closed.

Mr. Fred S. Wilbur moved into town on Wednesday and will look after the interests of the Western Canada Flour Mills company at this point. We welcome you back, Fred, with a glad hand.

Mr. Geo. E. Williams leaves for North Battleford on Saturday, where he will buy gain for his company. Mr. Williams has made many friends during his stay in Creelman and all regret his departure very much.

F. C. Lowe, clerk in the Moose Mountain Lumber and Hardware Co.'s store, donned a pair of overalls one day last week and went to the rescue of a farmer in need and drove his binder all day. Good boy Frank.

The Misses Annie and Lizzie Stewart, of Orif, went to Regina on Tuesday. Miss Annie will take a course at the Federal business College and Miss Lizzie will attend the Collegiate Institute to make up third class work.

The farmers in this district are experiencing great difficulty in securing men to stook the grain. Quite a number have been compelled to drive a binder all day and stook grain all night. Surely the farmer's lot is not all sunshine even with a bumper crop.

Mrs. Austin and Miss Austin left for Regina on Friday last. Miss Austin has accepted a position as teacher in the Earl Gray school in Regina, while Mrs. Austin will return to her old home in Ontario for the winter and will return to her homestead in the New Eden district next spring.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

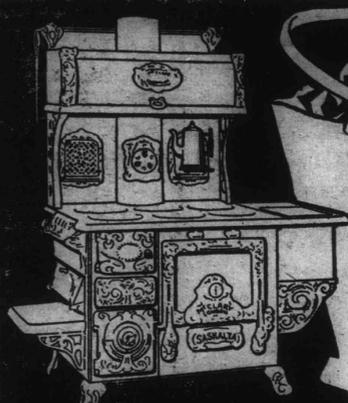
The Canadian Forestry Association Will Hold Special Meetings to Discuss WESTERN PROBLEMS

ON Friday and Sept. 3-4 Saturday,

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Forget will open the proceedings in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Regina, at 10 a.m. Friday. There will be an afternoon session at 2 o'clock and an illustrated Lecture at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to all meetings.

Excursion to Indian Head

On Saturday there will be an Excursion to the Forest Nursery at Indian Head.



Saves a Lot of Fuel

Sask-Alta Steel Range is built to be very, very easy on fuel as well as a perfect baker and cooker. To describe in detail the various schemes which save fuel would be too long a story for this space, so we ask you to allow the McClary agent to tell you how the following features save fuel—

- Wide Fire Box—Double Duplex Grates—Asbestos Lined and Anti-Rust Coated Flues—
- Top and Bottom of Oven with Asbestos Lining—
- Heat Retainer at Back of Oven.

McClary's Sask-Alta

The WEST

TO

January

1911

FOR

One Dollar

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

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SORES

with sun-ect stings, eat rashes,

quickly it eases itching! Cures chafes due to

from pure animal fats—

Finest leader!

everywhere.

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Duck shooting season opens today.

Dr. Neely, M.P. of Humboldt was in the city this week.

Mrs. Thos. Bennett has returned from her visit to the east.

R. S. Lake, M.P. was in the city last Friday evening.

A. B. Gillis, M.L.A. of White-wood, was a visitor in the city last week.

The Normal students took in the Indian Head Experimental Farm yesterday.

Geo. Bell, M. L. A. and George Langley, M. L. A. were in the city this week.

A number of the Regina milliners have gone east to attend the millinery openings.

The city is arranging to have electric lights placed at the fountain at Victoria Park.

Lieut.-Governor Bulyea of Alberta spent Monday in the city returning from Winnipeg.

Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works for Alberta, was in the city on Monday.

Mrs. Jan. Grassick and children returned yesterday morning from a trip to the east.

The law firm of Haultain and Cross has been enlarged to Haultain, Cross and Jonah.

F. H. Wheeler of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Weyburn, is spending a holiday in the city.

Qu'Appelle has another newspaper—"The Advertiser." Edgar M. Shinton is the editor and proprietor.

R. D. McMurchy has entered into partnership with J. C. Secord and the new firm will be Secord & McMurchy.

The Lieut.-governor has extended an invitation to Lord Strathcona to be his guest during his coming visit to the city.

Lord Strathcona has accepted the invitations of the Canadian Club of Regina and will be their guest in the near future.

The annual convention of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities will be held in Regina on September 8 and 9.

There was a slight frost at some points in the district last Friday night. Garden vegetables in the city were unharmed.

Harold Wilson, Roger Miller and Herman Wilson were among the successful students at the recent pharmaceutical examinations.

Governor Deneen of the State of Illinois was a visitor in Regina on Monday. He owns a large farm in the Tyvan district and was here to look over it.

All the Regina public schools open today with the exception of Earl Grey which will not be opened until later on account of the scarlet fever in that district.

The death of Charles Arthur Joseph, youngest son of Attorney-General and Mrs. Turgeon, took place on Monday. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

Jas. Lawler, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, has arrived in the city to make preparations for the annual meeting which takes place on Friday and Saturday.

Mayor Williams, accompanied by Mrs. Williams and Miss Besse, returned on Monday afternoon from a three days' auto trip through the File Hills and Balcarres districts.

Judge Prendergast has handed down his judgment in the appeal of the Bell Telephone Company against their assessment by the city. The appeal of the telephone company has been sustained.

One of the old timers of Indian Head in the person of Stephen Campkin, passed away last Thursday. Mr. Campkin, who is the father of H. H. Campkin, was one of the original Bole Farm settlers.

Cutting in the Regina district is well under way and will be nearly completed the end of this week. From reports received so far the yield will be in the neighborhood of thirty bushels to the acre.

Constable Foster, of the Dominion police force, was in Regina this week from Ottawa to take back C. P. Koltani, a Norwegian who has been extradited. Koltani is charged by the Norwegian crown with forgery.

While in the city on Monday Lieut.-Governor Bulyea of Alberta had a conference with Saskatchewan's lieutenant-governor and together they extended an invitation to Earl Grey to lay the corner stones of both provincial parliament buildings. It is expected that he will accept and that he will perform the ceremony at Edmonton on October 1 and at Regina on October 4.

W. H. Hurley, manager and W. Smith, foreman of the Regina Steam Laundry, have severed their connection with the business and left on Sunday evening for Brandon where they have secured an interest in the laundry of that city. Before their departure they were recipients of valuable tokens of appreciation from Whitmore Bros., proprietors of the Regina Steam Laundry.

A. D. Ferguson of Wolsley was in the city on Friday.

The Regina Collegiate Institute opened for the fall term today.

C. B. Kingsley and Mrs. Kingsley returned last week from a trip to the Pacific coast.

L. T. McDonald left last week for Toronto in the interests of the exhibition association.

A branch of the Traders Bank has been opened at Forget with W. E. Brodsh as manager.

The Methodists of Swift Current are building an \$18,000 new church. Messrs. Storey & Van Edmond drew the plans.

A. R. Fulkerton of Spokane, has arrived in the city to take the position of assistant to the secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Lieut.-Gov. Bulyea of Alberta, spent Wednesday in the city enroute to Winnipeg to attend the British association meeting.

The consecration of Archbishop Harding as Bishop Coadjutor of Qu'Appelle, is to take place in Saint Paul's church, Regina, on St. Mary's feast, September 21st.

Messrs. Wilson & Wilson of Regina have secured the contract to build a new office for the Bank of Montreal at Weyburn. The contract price is \$17,500.

Major Hewgill, of Moosomin, Lieut. Wayne of Prince Albert, and C. H. Gordon of Regina, have been elected to the executive of the Dominion Rifle Association to represent Saskatchewan.

Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, while hunting at Jervis Inlet, lost his way in the woods and wandered about for five and a half hours. When found he was exhausted and had his clothes badly torn. He tells that he had a narrow escape of falling over a precipice.

A ten mile race between J. F. Fitzgerald, of Edmonton, champion runner of Alberta, and Clarence Cosman, well known in Regina, was run in Dominion Park last Wednesday evening. There were less than a hundred spectators. Fitzgerald did the distance in 55.21, and Cosman in 54.50.

D. R. Wilkie, general manager, and Messrs. Howland and Ramsay, two directors of the Imperial Bank of Canada, were in the city last week, and arranged for the purchase of the corner lot of the old City Hall property. It is probable that offices for the local branch of this bank will be built on this site.

Grading is going on extensively on the C. P. R. Bulyea-Regina line stub between Craven and Regina south of Craven. The line will probably be built to Craven this fall. The C. P. R. have their eye open for business on the west side of the lake, and may commence grading there at any time. At one time it was thought the big company would be operating on the west side by this time. They have men and tools near at hand to start operations on the west—Lumsden News-Record.

Word was received in Regina last Thursday from C.P.R. superintendent Taylor that the railway was going to put an extra train on the Arcola line to run between here and Stoughton, which would make connections with a service from Stoughton to Weyburn. This will make it convenient for Weyburn people to visit the capital and after spending a couple of hours here to return the same day. This service went into effect on Monday last. No express is carried, but arrangements are under way for this convenience also.

The Canadian Magazine for September contains an article entitled "Canada and Greenland," by Robt. Stein, of the United States Bureau of Statistics. The author advocates the peaceful acquisition of Greenland from Denmark in exchange for some of the provinces of Schleswig, which could be obtained from Germany by Great Britain for some far-flung colonial British territory. That in brief is Mr. Stein's offset to the present jilfeeeling between England and Germany, and it is a proposition that is well worth reading and considering.

Advertising Medicine Hat.

Wm. Ansley, of Medicine Hat, was in the city on Friday on his way to Winnipeg and St. Paul. Mr. Ansley, on his first arrival in western Canada settled at Rouleau, where he took up lands and made a success. He later had lumber yards at Rouleau and Drinkwater. He was the first overseer of Rouleau and did a great deal for that town in its early stages. A couple of years ago he moved to Medicine Hat where he purchased a coal area and is now interested in coal mining. While on his present trip he is doing all he possibly can to boost Medicine Hat. He carries with him samples of corn, wheat, oats, flax, millet and apples which grow in that district this year. They are excellent samples and Mr. Ansley will no doubt be able to convince many that Medicine Hat district is the place for the farmer who wants reasonably cheap lands to locate. Mr. Ansley is a good citizen, and a decided acquisition to the place where he resides.

THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY STORE NEWS

Specials in Boys' School Suits

OUR Boys' Clothing for Fall has just arrived. It's now in stock and ready for selling. Many lines are away below our regular prices. Let us outfit your boy for school! There is no other store quite so well prepared to do it as quickly, satisfactory and economically as we are. We are willing to let the goods tell their own story. See them!

Our Special 3-Piece Boys' Suit

Splendid Tweeds in browns and greys, neat patterns, strong and serviceable materials; double seat, knees and elbows; sizes for boys from 10 to 15 years. **\$4.50**
Other 3-Piece Suits at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00.

Boys' Needs for School Wear

Boys' Sweater Coats—just like feathers, all colors, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and up.
Boys' New Sweaters, 65c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and up.
Boys' Suspenders, 10c, 15c and 25c.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, \$2.50

A Special Sale of Boys' Norfolk Suits for the balance of this week. A neat hair-line Striped Tweed, dark and dressy; all sizes, from 24 to 30. Special for the balance of the week. **\$2.50**

Boys' Knickers, 50c

A Special for School Opening Week. Boys' Tweed Knickers; all sizes, 22 to 32. Special. **50c**

Boys' School Suits from \$2.50 to \$12.00



IN THE READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.



The Correct Thing What to Wear

For the woman who isn't sure will be S-H-&M. Garments—upon this you can depend. "Ask the woman who wears one."

New Styles. You will find them at the Trading Company

HARDWARE DEPT.

If you want Tents, don't fail to look over our stock and prices.

7x9 tents, 8 oz. duck	\$ 9.00	12x14 tents, 10 oz. duck	\$19.00
8x10 tents, 8 oz. duck	10.00	12x16 tents, 10 oz. duck	22.50
8x10 tents, 10 oz. duck	12.00	12x18 tents, 10 oz. duck	24.00
10x12 tents, 8 oz. duck	12.00	12x18 tents, 12 oz. duck	28.00
10x12 tents, 10 oz. duck	14.00		

These prices are complete with poles, ropes and pegs.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPT.

Bargains in Shoes

Men's Dengola Kid Bals, at \$9.00 and	\$2.50
Men's Dongola Kid Bluchers, leather lined, slip soles, at	3.50
Men's Box Kip Bluchers, riveted soles, at	2.50
Men's Box Kip Bluchers, leather lined, riveted, at	3.00
Men's Box Kip Bluchers, M.S. slip sole, at	3.50
Men's Box Kip Bluchers, G.W. slip sole, at	4.00
Women's Pebble Leather Boots, plain toe, riveted, at \$1.75 and	3.00
Women's Pebble Leather Boots, riveted, at \$1.75 and	1.85
Women's Glove Grain Boots, at	2.25
Women's Box Calf Boots, M.S., at	2.00
Women's Strap Slippers and Oxfords, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$3.00, for95
Ideal Shoe Dressing, in 25c bottles, for15
Big B Shoe Polish, 10c tins, 2 for15

SHOE REPAIRING

Boots and Shoes neatly and promptly repaired by our own shoemaker.

DRUG DEPT.

In the Drug Department you will always find a complete stock of Patents and Drug Sundries at our lowest prices.

Our prescription work is always supplied by the purest drugs and most reliable manufacturers that can be found anywhere. Bring in your Doctor's Prescription and your Family Recipe and have them accurately dispensed at moderate prices.

PENCILS AND SCRIBBLERS AT HALF-PRICE

Attend our Big Sale of Scribblers and Pencils for school opening.

DRY GOODS DEPT.

Our Fall and Winter stock is now complete. We are showing a very large range in all the new goods: Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Jet Buttons, Wool Goods of all kinds, Flannels, Flannelettes, Wrapperettes, Wool Blankets, Flannelette Sheets.

WRAPPERETTES

We show the cheapest and best Wrapperettes this season in the trade. 28-in. wide. Our price is 10c

FLANNELETTES

We can supply you at any price you require. We show two great specials in this line in stripes, at per yard, 6c and 10c

PLAID DRESS GOODS

New Plaid Dress Goods for Children's School Dress, 36-in. wide. Our price, per yard, 25c and 35c

PRINTS

Best Prints. We have a new shipment of dark patterns. 32-in. wide. Our price 12 1/2c

VERY SPECIAL IN HOUSEFURNISHINGS



Carpets--20 Per Cent. Off All Yard Goods

FOR TWO WEEKS we will give 20 per cent. reduction on all yard goods made up into carpets. This is an offer which cannot be repeated and is coming right at the season when the fall needs are known. Do not delay; see what we are offering, pick out your pattern and have it made up.

SPECIAL PRICES ON

Window Shades, Arch Drapes, Curtain Rods, Lace Curtains, Japanese Matting, Wall Paper, Small Rugs, Burlaps and Linoleums.

SHEEP-LINED COATS

We have just opened out a supply of All Sheep-Lined Coats, ranging in price from \$5.00, \$6.50 to \$10.00. The best we have ever had to show. Call in and examine them, whether you buy or not. **\$5.00, \$6.50 up to \$10.00**

Harvesters' Gloves and Mitts

The largest stock and the smallest prices are the two main factors that make our glove and mitt business the largest in the city. Just now we are showing extra good values in Harvesters' Gloves and Mitts. Note the following specials:

Heavy Canvas Gloves, 4 pairs for	25c
Heavy Canvas Gauntlet Gloves, 2 pairs for	25c
Muleskin Mitts	25c
Muleskin One Finger Mitts	30c
Muleskin Gloves	40c
Muleskin One Finger Gauntlets	40c
Muleskin Gauntlet Gloves	50c
Horsehide Gloves, per pair	75c
Horsehide Gauntlet Gloves	\$1.00
Extra Quality Select Horsehide Gloves	\$1.50

FINE DRIVING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS

Dogskin Driving Gloves	\$1.25
Dogskin Gauntlet Driving Gloves	1.50
Extra Fine Gauntlet Driving Gloves	2.50
Silk Lined Gauntlet Driving Gloves	2.50

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store

10 Doz Oxford sizes, 6c
4 Doz Gingham sizes—15 each
C. M. G. E.

VOL. 11 No. 23

Money

On Improved F

FIRE INSURANCE

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"weak ones."

FARM LANDS CITY HEALTH AND

1837 South Railway

Imperial Bank of

HEAD OFFICE, TOR

Capital Authorized
Capital Paid Up
Reserve

D. B. WILKIE, Presid
HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN
Bank, Ltd., 71 Lombard Street
BRANCHES IN PROVING
MONTREAL, SASKATCHEWAN,
QUEBEC, ONTARIO, BRITISH

Farming and general business
Savings Bank Depart
Interest allowed at current rat
of deposit.

REGINA BRANCH
J. A. WETMORE, MANA



Half Pint Jelly Gla
Rubber

SIMP

Scarth Street.

Visitors to t

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M. G. HOWE

SCAR

R. E.

General

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ROSE STREET