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A Prince of Sinners
 By E. Phillips Oppenheim
 Author of "The Treason," "The Survivor," "A Millionaire's Yesterdays," Etc.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.
 Mr. Bullsum smiled in a superior way.
 "I made it," he answered "by looking up forty thousand more than half of what I was worth, for five years. But I knew what I was about, and so did the others. Mason made nearly as much as I did."
 Selina looked at her father with a new respect. He rose and brushed the ashes from his cigar off his waist-coat.
 "Now I'm off," he declared. "Brooks and I will be back about seven, and I shall try and get him to sleep here. Fix yourselves up quiet and ladylike, you girls. Good-bye, mother."
 "We have about an hour before dinner," Mr. Bullsum remarked, sinking into his most comfortable chair and lighting a cigar. "Just time for a comfortable chat. You'll smoke, Brooks, won't you?"
 Brooks excused himself, and remained standing upon the hearthrug, his elbow upon the mantelpiece. He hated this explanation he had to make, however it was no good beating the bush.
 "I am going to surprise you very much, Mr. Bullsum," he began.
 Mr. Bullsum took the cigar from his mouth and looked up with wide-open eyes. He had been preparing graciously to wave away a torrent of thanks.
 "En?"
 "I'm going to surprise you very much," Brooks repeated. "I cannot accept this magnificent offer of yours. I cannot express my gratitude sufficiently to you, or to the committee. Nothing would have made me happier than to have been able to accept it. But I am absolutely powerless."
 "You don't funk it?" Mr. Bullsum asked.
 "Not I," the fact is, there are circumstances connected with myself which make it inadvisable for me to accept any public position at present."
 Mr. Bullsum's first sensations of astonishment were augmented into stupefaction. He was scarcely capable of speech. He found himself wondering idly how heinous a crime a man must commit to be branded ineligible.
 "To explain this to you," Brooks continued, "I am bound to tell you something which is only known to two people in this country. The Marquis of Arranmore is my father."
 Mr. Bullsum dropped his cigar from between his fingers, and it lay for a moment smouldering on the carpet. His face was a picture of blank and hopeless astonishment.
 "God bless my soul!" he exclaimed, faintly. "You don't mean that you—you, Kingston Brooks, the lawyer, are Lord Arranmore's son?"
 Brooks nodded.
 "Yes! It's not a pleasant story: My father deserted my mother when I was a child, and she died in his absence. A few months ago, Lord Arranmore, in a leisurely sort of a way, thought well to find me out, and after treating me as an acquaintance for some time—a sort of probationary period, I suppose—he told me the truth. That is my reason for resigning from the firm of Morrison and Brooks almost as soon as the partnership deed was signed. I went to see Mr. Ascoug and told him about your offer, and he, of course, explained the position to me."
 "But—Mr. Bullsum paused as though striving to straighten out the matter in his own mind,—but if you are Lord Arranmore's son, why do you still call yourself Mr. Brooks?"
 Mr. Bullsum, whose powers of observation were not remarkably acute, looking steadily into his visitor's face, saw there some signs of a certain change which others had noticed and commented upon during the last few months—a hardening expression and a slight contraction of the mouth. For Brooks had spent many sleepless nights pondering upon his new problem which had come into his life.
 "I do not feel inclined," he said, "for a good many reasons to accept the olive branch which it has pleased my father to hold out to me after all these years. I have still some faint recollections of the close of my mother's life—hastened, I am sure, by anxiety and sorrow on his account. I remember my own bringing up, the loneliness of it. I remember many things which Lord Arranmore would like me now to forget. Then, again, my father and I are as far apart as the two poles. He is not the least sympathetic with my pursuits or the things I find worth doing in life. There are other reasons

ing to say, and too clever for that sort of thing."
 Brooks smiled.
 "Perhaps," he said, "the reason that social reform is so urgently needed in so many ways is for that very reason, Miss Bellson—that the wrong sort of person has been doing it. Looking after the poor has meant for most people handing out bits of charity on the touting-fork of religion. And that sort of thing doesn't tend to bridge over the gulf, does it?"
 "Touting-fork!" Selina giggled.
 "How funny you are, Mr. Brooks."
 "Am I?" he answered, good-humouredly. "Now let me hear what you have been doing since I saw you in town."
 Selina was immediately grave—not to say scornful.
 "Doing? What do you suppose there is to do here?" she exclaimed reproachfully. "We've been sitting waiting for something to happen. But—have you said anything to Mr. Brooks, yet papa?"
 Mr. Bullsum shook his head.
 "Haven't had time," he answered. "Brooks had so much to say to me. You know all about our land company, Brooks, of course? You did a bit of coneyvancing for us."
 "Of course I did," Brooks answered, "and I told you from the first that you were going to make a lot of money by it."
 Mr. Bullsum glanced around the room. The two maid-servants were at the sideboard.
 "Guess how much?"
 Brooks shook his head.
 "I never knew your exact share," he said.
 "It's half a million," Mr. Bullsum said, pulling down his waistcoat, and squaring himself to the table.
 "Not bad, eh, for a country spec?"
 "It's wonderful," Brooks admitted. "I congratulate you heartily."
 "Thanks," Mr. Bullsum answered. "We want papa to buy a house in the country, and go to town for the season," Selina said. "So long as we can afford it I am dying to get out of Medchester. It is absolutely the most commercial town I have ever been in."
 "Your father should stand for Parliament himself," Brooks suggested.
 "It is really possible that Mr. Bullsum, being a man governed entirely by one idea at a time, had never seriously contemplated the possibility of himself stepping outside the small arena of local politics. It is written at any rate that Brooks' word came to him as an inspiration. He stared for a moment into his glass—then at Brooks. Finally he banged the table with the flat of his hand.
 "It's an idea!" he exclaimed. "Why not?"
 "Why not, indeed?" Brooks answered. "You'd be a popular candidate for the borough."
 "I'm chairman of the committee," Mr. Bullsum declared. "I'll propose myself. I've taken the chair at political dinners and meetings for the last twenty years. I know the runs, and the people of Medchester know me. Why not, indeed? Mr. Brooks, you've given him something to think about," Mrs. Bullsum murmured, amiably. "I'd be willing enough for the late hours. They never did agree with Peter—did they? He's always been such a one for his rest."
 Mr. Bullsum's thumbs made their accustomed pilgrimage.
 "In the service of one's country," he said, "one should be prepared to make sacrifices. The champagne, Amy. Besides, one can always sleep in the morning."
 Selina and Louise exchanged glances, and Selina, as the elder, gave the project her languid approval.
 "It would be nice for us in a way," she remarked. "Of course you would have a house in London then, papa, and being an M.P. you would get cards for us to a lot of 'at homes' and things. Only I wish you were a Conservative."
 "A Liberal is much more fashionable than he was," Brooks assured her, cheerfully.
 "Fashionable! I know the son of a Marquis, a Lord himself, who's a Liberal, and a good one," Mr. Bullsum remarked, with a wink to Brooks.
 "Well, my dears," Mrs. Bullsum said, making an effort to rise, and falling at the first attempt, "shall we leave the gentlemen to talk about it? Oh, you sit down again, mother," Selina directed. "That sort of thing's quite old-fashioned, isn't it, Mr. Brooks? We're going to stay with you. You can smoke, Ann, bring the cigars."
 Mrs. Bullsum who was looking forward to a nap in a quiet corner of the drawing-room, obeyed with resignation written large on her good-natured, somewhat flushed face. But Mr. Bullsum, who wanted to revert to the subject which still fascinated him, granted.
 "Hang these new ideas," he said. "It's you they're after, Mr. Brooks. As a rule, they're off before I can get near my cigar-box."
 Selina affected a little consciousness, which she felt became her.
 "Such foolishness, papa. You don't believe it, do you, Mr. Brooks?"
 "Am I not to, then?" he asked, looking down upon her with a smile. Whereupon Selina's consciousness became confusion.
 "How stupid you are," she murmured. "You can believe just whatever you like. What are you looking at over in the corner of the room?"
 "Ghosts," he answered.
 Yet very much as those images flitted at that moment through his brain, so events were really shaping themselves in that bare, clean-swept

ment and in the background a few grows.
 "I hope before very long," Brooks continued, "that we shall have a great many more branches open, and be able to offer help to all of you. But at present we cannot make any exceptions. Will every one except our neighbours please help us by leaving the room."
 For the most part he was obeyed, and then one of the reporters touched him on the shoulder.
 "Good-evening, Mr. Brooks. I am representing the evening Courier. We should be glad to know what your ideas are as to the future of this new departure of yours, and any other information you might care to give us. There are some others here I see, on the same errand. Any exclusive information you care to place at my disposal would be much valued, and we should take especial pains to put your case fairly before the public."
 Brooks smiled.
 "Really," he said, "it seems as though I were on my defence."
 The reporter took out his pencil. "Well, you know," he said, "some of the established charitable institutions are rather conservative and they look upon you as an interloper, and—"
 "Well," Brooks said, "if it is to be your methods as a little too broad-war between us and the other charitable institutions, you name, I am ready for it, but I cannot talk to you now. As you see, I have an evening's work before me."
 "When you can spare me half an hour, sir?"
 "At mid-night—my rooms, 10, Jeremy Street."
 The reporter closed his book. "I don't wish to waste your time, sir," he answered. "If you are not going to say anything to the others here then I will go away."
 Brooks nodded. The reporters whispered together.
 "May we stay and watch for a few minutes, one of them asked."
 Brooks agreed and went on with his work. Once more the human fidget and jettam, worthy and unworthy, laid bare the sore places in their lives, some times with the smooth tongues of deceit, sometimes with the unconscious eloquence suffering long pent up. One by one they found their way into Brooks' ledgers as cases to be reckoned out and solved. And meanwhile nearly all of them found some immediate relief, passing out into the night with a little lighter. The night's work was a long one. It was eleven o'clock before Brooks left his seat with a little gesture of relief and lit a cigarette.
 "I must go and get something to eat," he said. "Will you come Miss Scott?"
 She shook her head.
 "I have to make out a list of the things we want for my department," she said. "Last night they were nearly all women here. Don't bother about me. Mr. Filch will put me in an omnibus at London Bridge. You must see those reporters. You've read the evening papers, haven't you?"
 Brooks nodded.
 "Yes, I knew we should have opposition. This isn't even the beginning of it. It won't hurt us."
 Nevertheless Brooks was anxious to be properly understood, and he talked a long time with the reporter, whom he found awaiting him in Jeremy Street—a pleasant young fellow just back from the war, with the easy manner and rattling conversation of his order.
 "You ought to call in and have a chat with the chief, Mr. Brooks," he said. "He'd be delighted to hear your views personally. I'm sure, and I believe you'd convert him. He's a bit old-fashioned, you know, that is for a sub-believes in the orthodox societies, and makes a great point of not encouraging idleness."
 "I'd be glad to some time," Brooks answered. "But I can tell you this. If we can get the money, and I haven't asked for a penny yet, nothing in the shape of popular opinion is going to stop us. Idleness and drunkenness, deceit and filthy-mindedness, and all those vices which, I admit, are like a pestilence amongst these people, are sins which are responsible for, not the least, and of course, we must suffer to some extent from them. We shall be taken advantage of, and grossly deceived continually. I know of one or two cases already. We expect—count upon it. But in the end we shall come out on the top. If we are consistent the thing will right itself."
 "You are a young man to be so interested in philanthropic work, Mr. Brooks."
 "Everyone seems to consider philanthropy the pursuit of the old," Brooks answered. "I don't know why, I am sure."
 "And may I ask if that is a sample of your daily correspondence?" he asked, pointing to the table.
 Brooks looked at the enormous pile of letters and shook his head.
 "I have never had more than twenty letters at a time in my life," he answered. "There seems to be almost as many thousands there. It is, I suppose, a result of the Press hounding our modest little show. I am scarcely felt as grateful as I should like to. Have another pipe, will you?"
 "Anything else I think unless there's anything else you'd like to ask I'd better begin on these."
 "Nothing more, thanks," the pressman answered; "but if I might, I'd like to, why until you open a few. There might be something interesting. If you'd forgive my remarking

CHAPTER IX.
A New Don Quixote.
 Brooks reached London the next evening to find himself famous. The evening papers which he had purchased en route, were one and all discussing his new charitable schemes. He found himself at once held up to ridicule and contempt—praised and named almost in the same breath. The Daily Gazette, in an article entitled "The New Utopia," dubbed him the "Don Quixote of philanthropy," the St. James's made other remarks scarcely so flattering. He drove at once to Stepney, and found his headquarters besieged by a crowd which his little staff of helpers was wholly unable to cope with, and half a dozen reporters waiting to snatch a word with him. Mary watched his entrance with a little sigh of relief.
 "I am so glad you have come," she exclaimed. "It is hard to send these people away, but do you know, they have come from all parts of London? Neither Mr. Filch or I can make them understand that we can only deal with cases in the immediate neighborhood. You must try."
 Brooks stood up at once.
 "I am very sorry," he said. "If there has been any misunderstanding, but I want you all to remember this. It is impossible for us to deal with any cases tonight unless you are residents of the immediate neighborhood. The list of streets is on the front door. Please do not present yourselves before you open a few. There might be something interesting. If you'd forgive my remarking

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it, there seem to be a good many registered letters. I understood that you had not appealed to the public for subscriptions."
 "Neither have I," Brooks answered stretching out his hand. "If there is money in these it is entirely uncollected."
 He plunged into a correspondence as various as it was voluminous. There were letters of abuse, of sympathy, of friendship, of remonstrance, of reproof. There were offers of help money, advice, suggestions and advertisements. There were small sums of money, and a few larger ones. He was amused to find that a great many people addressed him as an infidel—the little mission preacher had certainly been busy and everywhere it seemed to be understood that his enterprise was an anti-Christian one. (Continued on Page 3)

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CHARLES CROSS ASKS CUSHING TO EXPLAIN

A Draft of \$4,900 Negotiated in Detroit by the Former Minister of Public Works—Cushing was Dealing With Men Interested in Government Contracts—Cushing's Famous Expense Account to Missionary Meeting—Has the Political Pharisee Been Caught With Goods on Him?

Edmonton, July 8.—The Capital organ of Hon. C. W. Cross, ex-Attorney-General has a knife for Hon. W. H. Cushing, who is at present in England, and yesterday printed the following story concerning his dealings with the public:

"Some time ago the Calgary Optimist made a statement respecting a draft of \$4,900 which Mr. Cushing negotiated in Detroit on April 10, 1910. When asked if he had any explanation to make concerning the published statement, Mr. Cushing said that he had not read the article and did not intend to make any explanation on the subject. The Optimist story may have been too brief to demand attention at the hands of Mr. Cushing and in order to give him an opportunity to set himself right in the eyes of the public, the following story of the transaction, which gives more details, is now presented. Mr. Cushing announced that on more than one occasion that his mission was to drive the grafting element in politics out of Alberta. An excellent opportunity now awaits him to fulfill his mission.

When the Legislature met on February 10th of the present year, the most earnest stricker for righteousness and truth in public affairs and probity in public men was the Hon. W. H. Cushing, who for nearly five years had held the position of Minister of Public Works in the Alberta Legislature.

Not satisfied with occupying the honorable position to which he had been called by the premier of the province, he aspired to create public sentiment that would enable him to attain the point of vantage. For years he had posed as one of the salt of the earth, and when he opened a campaign that claimed for its object the tearing down of the tents of the wickedness in high places there were many who believed that he was actuated by an honest desire to do good to the province of his adoption.

Milton tells us that it was an ambition that the angels fell, but whether that ambition or inordinate vanity was the cause of the downfall of W. H. Cushing, with the aid of R. B. Bennett and a number of dissidents in the Liberal ranks, he succeeded in practically putting public business at a standstill in the legislature for a couple of months and, having resigned his portfolio, became the most ardent traducer of his former colleagues.

Eventually a commission was appointed by the legislature to investigate the allegations of Cushing and Bennett, and a long and tedious investigation ensued which has not been concluded up to the present time. With the questions that came within the jurisdiction of the commission this story has nothing to do, but as to one of the questions which the commission decided did not come within its competency, and which led to the undoing of W. H. Cushing, there is much that may be said.

Towards the close of the sitting of the commission, and prior to its adjournment in May, Mr. Cushing whose mission was declared to be to hunt down grafters was placed on the witness stand to tell what he knew about public conditions and public men in the Province of Alberta. On the afternoon of the last day that he appeared as witness he was questioned by Counsel Biggar with reference to what he knew of certain movements of one W. H. Cushing when on a trip east recently after the holding of elections in Alberta in March, 1909.

Strange to say, although he professed to have an intimate knowledge of the comings and goings of his former colleagues in the matter of the alleged undoing of the province, he was absolutely at sea when questioned concerning the doings of W. H. Cushing and took advantage of a blank memory on several occasions during his examination. At other times the watchful eye of his guide philosopher, friend and counsel, R. B. Bennett, saved him from himself.

This was exemplified in a special manner when the question of his trip to the east and visit to Detroit shortly after the elections was brought to his notice by Mr. Biggar in cross examination. In reply to the questions he swore that he was down east on private business, that while in Detroit he borrowed some money; but that the money which he borrowed was not in connection with the Alberta and Great Waterways railway, and that the fostering care of his counsel, R. B. Bennett, was thrown around and about him like the shadow of a rock in a weedy land, a shelter in a time of storm.

The commission decided unless the money obtained by Cushing was received from the Alberta and Great Waterways railway, the investigation concerning it did not come within their jurisdiction, and on the earnest plea of Counsel Bennett, the probing of Counsel Biggar was declared out of order, ultra vires, nulla bona, outside the competence of the court of words to that effect.

Mr. Cushing escaped before the commission by a technicality, but that is no reason why the public should not know the true story of the quick

A DISASTROUS RECORD OF GOVERNMENT SCANDALS

Since 1908 the Government Has Thrown Discretion to the Winds—Scandals in Every Department—Pugsley's Peculiar Performances—Sweet William is the Prince of Promisers—That Old Liberal Journal, The Montreal Witness Balks on the U.T.P. Outrage

A Record of Scandals.

The government record since the election of 1908 is about as follows:

1. Mr. Pugsley has had registered against him the sawdust wharf transaction; giving of \$4,425 rake-off to an Ottawa middleman in connection with the renting of buildings for the government, and every one of the numerous New Brunswick dredging contracts investigated has proved to be a scandal.
2. The Department of the Interior has been caught with the goods in the sale of the St. Peter's Indian reserve for the benefit of Liberal speculators.
3. The Department of Justice showed up very badly in regard to the strange and suspicious escape of Bill Miner from the New Westminister Penitentiary.
4. The Department of Railways and Canals has harbored the case of the soldier who acted for and against the government simultaneously in adjusting damage claims.
5. The Transcontinental Railway Commission has had its own chief engineer resign on the ground that stealing was going on.
6. It has turned out that the Quebec Bridge Company mismanaged the contract with the Great Bridge Company which handled the structure which fell down so that the contract with a dummy company from which nothing could be recovered.
7. And now there have been heavy stealings at the Printing Bureau, which would have been nipped long ago had the Conservative demand for a general investigation been granted.

The Printing Bureau Scandal.

The Printing Bureau scandals show that the Conservatives were wholly justified in moving in 1908 and again in 1909 for a general investigation of the Government. Had such an investigation been saved. It is probable that the stealing has been going on for years; in that event the investigation had one or two years' of theft would have been averted. It may be that all the stealing has taken place recently; in that event the examination, with the uprooting of carelessness it would have entailed the alarm it would have caused to the thieves, one, the tightening methods would have had a sanitary effect would have removed the breeding places of corruption and so would have saved all the stealing. But the government would not allow the investigation. It sat on the lid. We see the result.

On April 30th 1909, Mr. R. L. Borden moved that Mr. Justice Casel should be commissioned to investigate the whole service. "The public interest imperatively demands," his resolution ran, "the appointment of an investigation committee with full power to make a thorough and searching investigation into the several departments of the public service." The Government caused the House of Commons to vote this down.

On April 1, 1909, Mr. Doherty moved a resolution which in part was as follows: "That in order to lift the cloud of suspicion that rests upon the administration of the various departments, to satisfy the country for honest and business-like methods, and to purge the public service of inefficiency, reckless waste and corrupt practice, it is advisable and necessary in the public interest, that a thorough and untrammelled investigation be made by a competent business commission into the workings of all the great spending departments of the government." This the Liberals voted down.

Now, Mr. Murphy became a Minister several months before this resolution was offered. He himself had said that his suspicions were aroused soon after he became a Minister. What does this mean except that Mr. Murphy, knowing that his own spending department was in bad condition, voted against the resolution in 1909?

Mr. Pugsley's Performances.

Mr. Borden at his ingenuously meeting treated with full and convincing detail two very bad performances of Mr. Pugsley:

1. The Conservative minority in the Public Accounts Committee investigated last session the payment of some \$78,600 to a real estate company which rents two buildings in Ottawa to the Government. One item was \$3,465 for lighting the two buildings. The Conservatives proved that if the government had bought the electric lighting in the ordinary way of business it would have paid only \$600. Thus there was a rake-off of \$4425. The case was so clear that they unanimously passed a resolution condemning the transaction.
2. The famous Sawdust Wharf case. Mr. Borden explained fully how Mr. Pugsley paid \$5000 for a ruinous wharf in a decaying village which he

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Pacific was being built by the government not for commercial but for political purposes. If in the winter a shipper in Winnipeg routes his goods for export via the Grand Trunk Pacific and Grand Trunk, the goods will go via Portland. If in summer they will come to Montreal, probably by the Great Lakes, from Port Arthur to Midland or Depot Harbor and Grand Trunk to Montreal. The same applies on westbound traffic that is not routed. The Honorable Mr. Fielding, however, believes that the patriotism of Canadian business men will furnish the line with lots of traffic, but patriotism is not likely to figure very much in the rapid transportation of goods. The Canadian business man, no matter how patriotic he may be, will hardly leave his goods unrouted if that means they must be hauled all the way from St. John N.B. over the Grand Trunk Pacific, a distance of about 750 miles to Montreal, when by putting the goods on the C. P. R., from St. John, he will save 369 miles and from Portland, Maine, via the Grand Trunk, he will save 450 miles.

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A Prince of Sinners

(Continued from Page 2)

And finally there was a long packet, marked as having been delivered by hand, and inside—without a word of any sort, or a single cue as to its sender—a bank note for one thousand pounds.

Brooks passed it over to his companion, who saw the amount with a little start.

"A thousand pounds—not even registered—in a plain envelope. And you have no idea from whom it came?"

"None whatever," Brooks answered.

The pressman folded it up silently, and passed it back. He looked at the huge pile of correspondence and at Brooks—his dark thoughtful face suddenly lit up with a rare gleam of which his editor loved. He wished Brooks good night.

"I'm much obliged for all you've told me," he said. "If you don't mind excitement in his own mind he was making a thumb-nail sketch of these things. There was material for one of those broad, suggestive articles down at Stepey." "I believe that this is going to be rather a big thing for you."

Brooks smiled.

"So do I," he answered. "Come whenever you like."

Brooks sank into an easy chair, conscious no more, at last, than ordinary exhaustion. He looked at the pile of newspapers at his feet, the sea of correspondence on the table—his thoughts travelled back to the bare, dusty room in Stepey, with its patient, white-faced crowd of men and women and children. Perhaps after all, then he had found his life's work here. If so he need surely regret no longer his lost political opportunities. Yet in his heart he knew that it was from the House of Commons he had meant to force home his schemes. To work outside has always seemed to him to be labouring under a disadvantage, to be missing the true and best opportunity of impressing upon the law-makers of the country their true responsibilities. But of that there was no longer any hope. It was the House of Lords he thought only with a cold shiver. No, political life was denied to him. He must do his best for the furtherance of his work outside.

He fell asleep to awake in the cold

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The Witness Object

The Montreal Witness is a solid Liberal, but it has recently been driving one more nail into the coffin that holds the idea that the Eastern Extension of the Transcontinental Railway is likely to be anything but a politicians' folly. In its article, which appeared on June 22, the Witness gave the distances from Montreal to various ports reached by the G. T. R. as follows:

- To Portland 397 miles.
- To Boston 335 miles.
- To Providence (nearly) 400 miles.

"Contrast these distances with those of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Intercolonial Railway, from this city to St. John, N.B., and the irony of the whole G. T. R. contract shows itself. Being built primarily to develop Canadian winter ports, the Grand Trunk Pacific can nearly overcome the enormous difference in mileage from Montreal or Quebec to St. John—about 750 miles from Montreal and 600 from Quebec, as compared with 481 miles via the I. C. R. from Montreal to St. John and 297 from Montreal to Portland, and 235 or 240 miles from Montreal to Boston via the Grand Trunk Railway. In addition to this the building of the Eastern division of the Grand Trunk Pacific may, and probably will, take practically all the traffic the Intercolonial Railway now obtains from the Grand Trunk at Montreal; and, to crown all this, the government has paid half cost of double-tracking the Grand Trunk between St. Lambert and St. Roseville Junction a distance of thirty-one miles, for the mutual benefit of the I. C. R. and the G. T. P., but which, as far as the former is concerned, as we have said, can be of little use as soon as the Grand Trunk Pacific starts to cut into the I. C. R. traffic.

grey of the morning, stiff and cramped, and cold to the bone. Stamping up and down the room in a vigorous attempt to restore his lost circulation, he noticed as he passed the corner of the table a still unopened letter addressed to him. He took it over to the window, and glancing at the faintly sketched coronet on the back turned it over and broke the seal.

"St. James's House, London Thursday.

"My dear Brooks,

"I have read with an amusement which I am sure you will not fail to share, the shower of indignation approval, and remonstrance which by your doings in Stepey you appear to have brought down upon your head. The religious element especially you seem to have set by the ears. I sat last night at dinner, and his speculations with regard to you and your ultimate aims were so amusing that I passed without noticing my favorite entree.

"You will have observed that it is your anonymity which is the weapon of which your antagonists make most use. Why not dissipate it and confound them? A Mr. Brooks of unknown antecedents might well be presented capable of starting a philanthropic work for his own good; the same suspicion could never fall on Lord Kingston Ross, a future marquis. You might notice that I made no appeal to you from any personal motive. I should suggest that we preserve our present relations without alteration. But if you care to accept my suggestion I will propose that you nominate me trustee of your society, and I will give, as a contribution to its funds, the sum of five thousand pounds."

Brooks looked down the long street, quiet and strangely unfamiliar in the dawn light. The letter he held in his hand crushed up in a shapeless ball. It would make things very easy. And then—a rush of memories. He swung around and sat down at his desk, drawing paper a dink towards him.

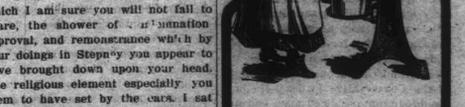
"Dear Lord Arranmore," he wrote "I'm much obliged to you for the suggestion contained in your letter. But I regret that its acceptance would involve the carrying out on my part of certain obligations which I am not at present prepared to undertake. We will, therefore, if you please, allow matters to remain on their footing."

Yours sincerely,
Kingston Brooks.

Bareheaded he stole out into the street and breathed freely only when he heard it drop into the pillar-box

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

"Spanking does not cure children of bad habits. There is constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 63, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it isn't half it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.



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Write for catalogue and free trial of a New Improved De Laval.

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For only he himself knew what other that offer.

"crept upstairs to lie down for a while and on the way he laughed softly to himself.

"What a fool she would think me!" he muttered. "What a fool I am!"

(To be Continued.)

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1910.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

The result in the Manitoba elections is the answer of that province to Sir Wilfrid's policy of retaliation and is an endorsement of the progressive government of the Hon. R. F. Roblin. The majority in the legislature is practically the same, but the government's popular majority is increased four-fold. The enormous majorities of the cabinet ministers is particularly gratifying, as the most unscrupulous efforts were made against them. The opposition was composed almost entirely of Sir Wilfrid's hired men, and consequently had free access to the federal election barrel. Money was poured into the province with an unstinted hand by the Ottawa authorities in the hope of buying an endorsement of Sir Wilfrid, who is now in the province. Manitoba's answer was the return of the Conservative government by an enormous popular majority.

The Manitoba Conservative government deserved this hearty endorsement by the people. They have been the leaders in every progressive movement in Canada. A government telephone system, control of railway rates, government elevators, and a public abattoir are some of the progressive movements in which they have been pioneers. The administration of the province's finances has been in marked contrast to that of their predecessors—a series of surpluses replacing the regular annual deficit of the Liberal government. The people of Manitoba on Monday endorsed a government that had justly earned their confidence.

The Liberal party are receiving their reward. Siftonism changed a party of principle to one of spoils. The spoils system destroyed their independence, and they forgot their province at the dictation of Sir Wilfrid. They were content to remain "the postage stamp province" if they were allowed at the federal trough. Manitoba has rightly judged these traitors.

The result in Manitoba is an indication of the feeling of the West against Laurierism. A pliant tool as governor or refused the people of Alberta an opportunity which would have given a similar answer as Manitoba. The party heeled and government officials may deceive Sir Wilfrid by a false show of enthusiasm, but Laurier Liberalism in the West is dead.

BORDEN AND DOHERTY.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservatives, has just completed a tour of the Province of Ontario in the discussion of federal questions from that lofty statesmanlike standpoint, which is so rare in these days, and which is always engaging for serious men. Nobody questions the high character, the talents and the incontestable honesty of the Conservative leader. He is a big, broad, unprejudiced man, and has this time courageously introduced to Ontario, with highest encomium, Mr. C. J. Doherty, member for St. Ann's, Montreal, and one of the most respected of Irish-Canadians in the public life of the country. Both have made excellent impressions during this tour. Catholics are especially proud of the position which Dr. Doherty has attained in the councils of the Conservative party, and non-Catholics feel ever greater pride in a political leader who like the knights of old, is "without fear and without reproach."—Catholic Register.

SIR WILFRID AND THE WEST.

Sir Wilfrid is premier of Canada and will receive a hearty welcome in the West, although if the policies he advocated in the seventies had been successful, there would have been no Canadian West. He fought against the purchase of the territories from the Hudson's Bay Company; he opposed the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which opened up the country, and he supported the rebels in 1835 in their attempt to disrupt the Government. There is a great Canadian West today in spite of Sir Wilfrid.

How Sir Wilfrid redeems his promises should be realized by the people of the West by his second tour of this country. In 1894 Sir Wilfrid was in opposition and during his western tour made lavish promises. How have these promises been redeemed? The protective tariff was to go, still the same old tariff is in existence. Agricultural implements were to be free of duty. Farmers are still paying the duty, and any attempt to reduce it is blocked by Sir Wilfrid and his faithful henchman, W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw.

No more land for the speculator was another of his promises. The West

knows of the timber and coal steals of the Sifton, Burrows, Turfitt gang and of the enormous tracts alienated in Southern Alberta for the benefit of this corrupt group. The switching of the Hudson's Bay grant is a barefaced exploitation of the people's domain.

Railway rates were to be reduced and the only reduction is due to a Conservative administration in Manitoba.

The Senate was to be abolished or reformed. We are still appointing Senators in the same old way.

The cost of government was to be reduced from forty million dollars to thirty-five million. Last year the cost of government was one hundred and twenty million, or three times what it was under a Conservative government.

This is how Sir Wilfrid redeemed his 1894 promises. Will not the people be justified in refusing to accept those made in 1910? Are the men who are accompanying him and guarantee of good faith. Senator Gibson was with him in 1894. Graham and Pardee were members of the corrupt Liberal group in Ontario, that disgraced that province and wrecked the Liberal party. Macdonald is chief of the Blockers' Brigade, the group of government heeled, whose business in Parliament is to prevent any investigation into wrongdoing. These are the men who are to win the West; a leader who never redeemed a promise, two members of the Ontario disgraced corrupt, and the chief defender of the Government's graft.

RATES REDUCED.

The Railway policy of Manitoba illustrates how a government may to a great extent increase the prosperity of the people of a province. Negotiating with the railway companies on a business basis concessions were secured that meant the saving of millions to the farmers of that province, and consequently increased prosperity to all the people. Before assistance was granted the C. N. R. the government demanded control of rates and immediately forced state reductions that had to be met by the C. P. R. Taking the number of bushels of wheat exported each year, the saving to the people of that province was as follows:

Year	Saving, in Freight
1901	\$ 450,000
1902	450,000
1903	1,050,000
1904	1,050,000
1905	1,500,000
1906	1,620,000
1907	1,050,000
1908	1,350,000
1909	1,050,000

Total saving \$10,520,000

These figures showing an annual saving of over \$1,000,000 per year. A saving to the farmers secured by the foresight of the government. A million a year into the pockets of the farmers instead of the coffers of the railway companies.

In this province the interests of the farmers were made secondary to those of the government and the railway companies. Since the government's famous railway policy was inaugurated the amount of new mileage has decreased. No concessions were secured, except the railways' assistance to secure the return of the government and fasten a burdensome freight rates' monopoly on the people for all time.

Saskatchewan is exporting over 100,000,000 bushels of grain, and within two years the amount will be double this. If our government had secured control of rates a reduction of one cent per bushel would have meant the saving of a million dollars per year to our farmers, and in a few years the saving would have been greater than the total revenue of the province. Manitoba could secure these concessions for the farmers of that province. Our government secured nothing and gave everything. No control of rates no interest in townships, a decreased amount of mileage constructed, are a few of the results of the dealing of an incompetent and corrupt government of political opportunists with the railway companies.

St. Hart Green, Liberal for North Winnipeg, is a brother of N. L. Green of this city.

Cushing drove Cross out of the Government. Cross is now attempting to drive Cushing out of public life.

By E. Brown's defeat in Winnipeg there is a strong possibility of Regina having a visit from this "political Weary Willie."

And now it is Cushing that is under suspicion. Is there not an honest man in the party? Cush, oh Cush! How you deceived us!

Sir James Whitney's recent tribute to our French-Canadian brethren is an evidence of that clear-sighted statesmanship which recognizes the value of the old-fashioned virtues in everything which makes for good government. "There is no body of people living on this earth," says Sir James "who have less evil in them than the French-Canadian inhabitants of Quebec, and no men are more patriotic." Those who have come into close

ALCOHOL
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touch with the people of this fine old province will readily vouch for the truth of the above striking statement. They are not at all judged by the self-styled leaders among them.—The Catholic Register.

And now we are told that the Conservatives are responsible for the crookedness discovered in the Dominion stationery department. This recalls a story. One day the mistress of a house came down stairs to the kitchen, for she had heard a voice with a distinctly masculine sound. When she reached the kitchen all was quiet, and the maid was working away industriously. She asked where the man was gone to, adding that she did not allow her maids to have followers. The maid protested that there had been no man there. The mistress opened the door of a pantry and there stood a policeman. The maid expressed her amazement, and said "he must have been left over by the last girl." A poor explanation is better than none.—Ex.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Toronto Saturday Night.)

Questions of political etiquette are to the fore in the West. General elections are pending in Manitoba and certain bye-elections of crucial import are about to be held in Alberta. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of the West—the first of a political character that he has made since his elevation to a controlling place in Canada's destinies—comes coincidentally with the Manitoba campaign, and the partisans of the Roblin administration discern a dark conspiracy therein. It is quite probable that Sir Wilfrid has no ulterior motive. He is getting to be an old man, and it is high time that he should make a journey to the West if he again desired to witness the growth of that fertile land. The last trip he made across the prairies was as one of the party of the present King in the Royal tour of 1901 when he was of necessity a subordinate figure. Since then the American exodus to the Canadian wheatfields has taken place and he will see a land in which towns newspapers and statesmen have sprung as it were like mushrooms in a single night. If he should perchance harvest a few votes in this land of harvests he will not complain, but his visit can hardly be regarded as an unfair use of his prestige. On the other hand the Liberals have discovered a breach of etiquette in another statesman, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, formerly Premier of the North-West Territories and now leader of the Opposition in the Legislature of Saskatchewan. He has been invited to speak at a bye-election in the Province of Alberta on behalf of the Conservative candidate, and according to reports has not declined the invitation. Alberta Liberals see in this fact political bad manners of a reprehensible character. But Mr. Haultain's relations towards Alberta are somewhat analogous to those of a step-father or a brother-in-law. For years he ruled in an impartial way the territory now known as Alberta, before it and its sister province of Saskatchewan attained complete autonomy. When that stage of progress had been reached he decided to continue his political career in Saskatchewan. If etiquette counted in politics, he, having ruled wisely with a Council made up of representatives of both parties, would have been called upon to form a Government as appointive Premier of Saskatchewan. The Laurier administration, however through its constitutional machinery selected for this honor Hon. Walter Scott, one of its partisans and the Federal member for Regina, as Premier, under conditions which made his victory assured. Mr. Haultain having rendered both Alberta and Saskatchewan ripe for autonomy, found himself out in the cold. No consideration for political etiquette figured in the cold blooded manner which he was dismissed as a governing force. Nor are such considerations like to prevent him from speaking when and where the spirit moves him to do so.

THREE INJURED.

Swan Lake the Scene of a Serious Shooting Affray.

Swan Lake, Man., July 12.—As the result of a shooting affray here early this morning two men were seriously wounded and one crippled. Geo. L. Bourne and Fred Bowler were returning after lunch when red Rockley quarrelled with him. He and Bowler were ejected, but returned later on with Kenneth Peters.

DROWNED AT PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince Albert, Sask., July 12.—A sad accident occurred today whereby Johnny Henderson, the 9-year-old son of Ralph Henderson, blacksmith of this city, lost his life by drowning. Young Henderson was playing on a raft in the river with a couple of boys of his own age, when he slipped off.

MAY STRIKE.

Grand Trunk Employees Threaten to Call a Strike.

Montreal, July 10.—An uncompromising stand has been taken by the general committee of railway trainmen and conductors against every proposition made by President Hays of the Grand Trunk and what practically amounts to a strike vote will be taken by 4,500 men of the Grand Trunk system during the coming week. On Saturday the 43 representatives of the Grand Trunk men who have been here for a long time past awaiting an answer to their demands, left for their homes, embracing every city between Chicago, Montreal and Portland. They carried with them a set question to present to the men for a vote. This question really puts it up to the men whether they will accept President Hays counter proposition, or back up the general committee to the extent of a strike, in order to secure their full, original demands.

FATALITY SHOT.

Medicine Hat, July 11.—Walter Turner, a young Englishman, was fatally shot in a boarding house yesterday by Arthur Hobbs. Two young men were cleaning a revolver, and Hobbs slipped a couple of cartridges into it. Then thinking that he was emptying the empty chamber, he pointed it at Turner and pulled the trigger several times.

WANTED.

WANTED—For week commencing August 1st, between forty and fifty men for ticket sellers, ticket takers, etc. Apply at once to L. T. McDonald, Secretary Manager, Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association Ltd., Mackenzie Brown Block, Seath St., City. —14-15

Adding the Circus.

Ottawa, July 12.—It is stated here that Hudson Bay Railway survey parties have succeeded in locating a line with a maximum grade of four-tenths of one per cent. The road will run south of Nelson River, and it will not be found necessary to cross that stream at any point. It is estimated that the finding of a better route will effect a saving of nearly one million dollars.

Many Orangemen Injured.

Detroit, Mich., July 12.—Forty persons were hurt, six fatally, when a work train on the Detroit electric railway crashed into a special bearing Orangeton on their way to a celebration at Windsor. The jumbling of orders at Orangeton caused the smash-up.

WILL VISIT WINNIPEG

Elevator Commission Completes Work in Province—Many Schemes Suggested by Farmers—Grain Exchange Here Probable

The sittings of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission in the province in the search of information regarding the elevator problem have been concluded. The itinerary was concluded last week, and the commissioners will now turn their attention to other sources of information in connection with the complex question with which they are dealing. The final meeting was held at Lumsden, and it was attended by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. Rutherford. They, however, were but silent listeners and took no part in the discussion.

It is not likely that there will be any more sittings held in the province for the securing of further information unless there are some new developments in connection with the problem.

The sittings which were held in the northern part of the province for the most part only serve to intensify that phase of the enquiry which indicates that the farmers hardly know what they want. Different witnesses presented the usual diversity of opinion, and there was nothing throughout which would indicate that any one particular scheme would prove a panacea for all the ills.

The evidence submitted covered the many different suggested solutions which have been previously reviewed at Saskatoon. It was to the effect that the one new scheme being presented at Saskatoon. It was to the effect that the country be divided into districts on the same basis as the school sections, the cost of the elevator when applied for to be met out of a tax and a refund to be made to the rate payers should the elevator prove a paying proposition.

This scheme did not meet with favor so far as can be learned, the objection to it being that it would mean a tax on the people, which does not appear to be considered as a favorable solution of the difficulty.

Going to Winnipeg.

The commissioners are immediately going to Winnipeg to continue their work of gathering information, and they will then go across the line and make enquiries as to the conditions in the United States.

At Winnipeg it will be the object of the commission to get information as to the possibilities of elevating the wheat of Saskatchewan, as it is done in Manitoba. Should this idea be carried out it would probably mean the establishment in Saskatchewan of a grain exchange along the same lines as the exchange at Winnipeg.

THE SIX SUGGESTIONS.

There have been in all six remedies for the problem suggested during the sittings which may be listed as follows:

- 1.—Ownership with independent commission.
- 2.—Ownership with government commission.
- 3.—That the government should lend money to farmers organizing in any particular locality to build a farmers' elevator.
- 4.—That the government lend money to a central company of farmers to build a line of elevators in the province to be managed by representatives of the farmers.
- 5.—That the government lend money to municipalities to build elevators.
- 6.—That districts be designated like school districts and that the government should lend money to the districts for a month and that the districts should operate the elevators.

NO MOVING PICTURES

Of the Big Fight Will be Allowed in This Province.

There will be no moving pictures of the Johnson-Jeffries fight shown in this province. The decision of the government follows an appeal from Rev. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the Social and Moral Reform movement in Ontario and contained in the following telegram to the Premier, Hon. Walter Scott:

Hon. Walter Scott,
 Premier of Saskatchewan:
 Regina.

The Ontario government has announced its determination to prohibit hereafter all moving picture representations of prize fights as being offences against decency and inevitably demoralizing. Will your government take the similar course of immediate action necessary. It will be greatly appreciated by the Christian public.

J. G. SHEARER,
 Toronto.

WHERE SOCIALISTS RULE.

Milwaukee, One of the Leading Cities in the U. S. Has Socialist Mayor—Milwaukee, the thirteenth city of the United States in point of population, on April 6th, elected a Socialist as Mayor, the vote for the successful candidate being 27,822, as against 20,515 for the Democrat, and 11,262 for the Republican.

The result came as a great surprise to the people over the continent generally, but, as a special writer for the New York Outlook points out, the Socialist vote of Milwaukee has been growing steadily year by year since '98, when 2,414 votes were cast in its behalf for that cause. In 1902 the vote had increased to 8,453; in 1904 to 15,056, and in 1910 to the figure above stated. The result of the election is all the more notable in view of the fact that all the daily papers of the city—six English, two German, two Polish, besides three or four weeklies—were against the successful candidate. The only journalistic support that the Socialist had in a weekly publication.

The success of the Socialist seems to have been largely due to the fact that both the regular political parties of the city had passed to a considerable extent under the control of corrupt influences. Another explanation is given in the fact that the population of Milwaukee is predominantly German of the second generation. There is also a large Polish element in the city, and both these elements naturally incline towards Socialism. The Socialists of Milwaukee are not however, a propertyless class, making war on capital, as most of the voters own their own homes.

The successful candidate is a pattern worker, and on the day of his election he was at work at his trade—a striking departure from the common practice of candidates hunting for votes on election day. What is still more remarkable is that two weeks after the election the Mayor's secretary declared that not a single Socialist had, up to that time, made application for a city job, although the party was in control not only of the Mayorality, but of the majority of seats in the council as well.

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WILL VISIT WINNIPEG

Elevator Commission Completes Work in Province—Many Schemes Suggested by Farmers—Grain Exchange Here Probable

The sittings of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission in the province in the search of information regarding the elevator problem have been concluded. The itinerary was concluded last week, and the commissioners will now turn their attention to other sources of information in connection with the complex question with which they are dealing. The final meeting was held at Lumsden, and it was attended by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. Rutherford. They, however, were but silent listeners and took no part in the discussion.

It is not likely that there will be any more sittings held in the province for the securing of further information unless there are some new developments in connection with the problem.

The sittings which were held in the northern part of the province for the most part only serve to intensify that phase of the enquiry which indicates that the farmers hardly know what they want. Different witnesses presented the usual diversity of opinion, and there was nothing throughout which would indicate that any one particular scheme would prove a panacea for all the ills.

The evidence submitted covered the many different suggested solutions which have been previously reviewed at Saskatoon. It was to the effect that the one new scheme being presented at Saskatoon. It was to the effect that the country be divided into districts on the same basis as the school sections, the cost of the elevator when applied for to be met out of a tax and a refund to be made to the rate payers should the elevator prove a paying proposition.

This scheme did not meet with favor so far as can be learned, the objection to it being that it would mean a tax on the people, which does not appear to be considered as a favorable solution of the difficulty.

Going to Winnipeg.

The commissioners are immediately going to Winnipeg to continue their work of gathering information, and they will then go across the line and make enquiries as to the conditions in the United States.

At Winnipeg it will be the object of the commission to get information as to the possibilities of elevating the wheat of Saskatchewan, as it is done in Manitoba. Should this idea be carried out it would probably mean the establishment in Saskatchewan of a grain exchange along the same lines as the exchange at Winnipeg.

THE SIX SUGGESTIONS.

There have been in all six remedies for the problem suggested during the sittings which may be listed as follows:

- 1.—Ownership with independent commission.
- 2.—Ownership with government commission.
- 3.—That the government should lend money to farmers organizing in any particular locality to build a farmers' elevator.
- 4.—That the government lend money to a central company of farmers to build a line of elevators in the province to be managed by representatives of the farmers.
- 5.—That the government lend money to municipalities to build elevators.
- 6.—That districts be designated like school districts and that the government should lend money to the districts for a month and that the districts should operate the elevators.

NO MOVING PICTURES

Of the Big Fight Will be Allowed in This Province.

There will be no moving pictures of the Johnson-Jeffries fight shown in this province. The decision of the government follows an appeal from Rev. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the Social and Moral Reform movement in Ontario and contained in the following telegram to the Premier, Hon. Walter Scott:

Hon. Walter Scott,
 Premier of Saskatchewan:
 Regina.

The Ontario government has announced its determination to prohibit hereafter all moving picture representations of prize fights as being offences against decency and inevitably demoralizing. Will your government take the similar course of immediate action necessary. It will be greatly appreciated by the Christian public.

J. G. SHEARER,
 Toronto.

WHERE SOCIALISTS RULE.

Milwaukee, One of the Leading Cities in the U. S. Has Socialist Mayor—Milwaukee, the thirteenth city of the United States in point of population, on April 6th, elected a Socialist as Mayor, the vote for the successful candidate being 27,822, as against 20,515 for the Democrat, and 11,262 for the Republican.

The result came as a great surprise to the people over the continent generally, but, as a special writer for the New York Outlook points out, the Socialist vote of Milwaukee has been growing steadily year by year since '98, when 2,414 votes were cast in its behalf for that cause. In 1902 the vote had increased to 8,453; in 1904 to 15,056, and in 1910 to the figure above stated. The result of the election is all the more notable in view of the fact that all the daily papers of the city—six English, two German, two Polish, besides three or four weeklies—were against the successful candidate. The only journalistic support that the Socialist had in a weekly publication.

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NERVOUS, LIFELESS DEBILITATED MEN



YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN the victims of early indiscretions and later excesses, who are failures in life—who are the cause of worry and misery—who are up in despair because you have treated with other doctors, must electric belts and tried various drug store nostrums.

Our New Method Treatment has matched hundreds from the brink of despair, has restored happiness to hundreds of homes and has made successful men of those who were "down and out." We prescribe specific remedies for each individual case according to the symptoms and complications—we have no patent medicines. This is one of the secrets of our wonderful success as our treatment does not fail, for we prescribe remedies adapted to each individual case. Only curable cases accepted. We have done business throughout Canada for over 20 Years.

CURABLE CASES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion. Free of Charge. Books Free—"Bohool," "Manhood," "Fatherhood." (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. No names on labels or bottles. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
 Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: **DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.** Write for our private address.

Blackstock, Flood & Co.

Farm Lands and City Property
 1701 Scarth St., Regina, Sask.

SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan.
 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this.
 900 ACRES near Kinderley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre.
 900 ACRES near Rose town at \$16.00 per acre.
 840 ACRES near Milestone at \$8,000.00.

THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tryan 3 and 4 miles. Cheap.
 640 ACRES 4 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying.

WANTED—A list of your Regina City property.
 WANTED—A farm to rent.
 WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell.
 WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

CHARCOAL
 BEAVER BRAND

DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, will yes, only 25c for a half bushel dustproof bag.

WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED
 Agents for Saskatchewan
 In Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in completing loans. Expenses moderate.

General Agents in Saskatchewan for—
 The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company
 The Rimouski Fire Insurance Company
 The Dominion Fire Insurance Company
 The Equity Fire Insurance Company
 The Calgary Fire Insurance Company
 The National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company
 The Saskatchewan Guaranty and Fidelity Company

WANTED—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.

McCALLUM, HILL & CO.
 Real Estate and Financial Agents, REGINA, SASK.

Money to Loan

We have large sums of private and company funds to loan at lowest rates on the security of City and Farm Property. No delay.

Mortgage signed when application made.

Embury, Watkins & Scott
 Northern Bank Building, REGINA.

report of the board of conciliation and the further proposition of Mr Hays and the general committee considered that before going any further in the matter it would be the part of wisdom to consult the men. Although this is done, the members of the general committee stated that they had not the slightest doubt as to the answer, and that the Grand Trunk men would stand solid for their demand for the

ELESS MEN

AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN... by indications and later ex-

Treatment has matched... of those who were

CASES GUARANTEED... OR NO PAY

ENNEDY Detroit, Mich.

Canada must be addressed... Correspondence Depart-

Do not miss this... District at \$13.00 per acre.

and 4 miles. Cheap... improved. Good buying.

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News of the Province

The Union Bank has opened up a branch at Webb.

J. Gavin has purchased the corner of 11th Avenue and Osler street for \$11,000.

The first week in July saw build- ing permits to the amount of \$64,605 issued.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Lake, Grenfell were in the city over Sunday.

Gordon, Ironsides & Fares have purchased all the cattle of the Circle Diamond Ranch.

E. J. Blaquier has offered to erect a \$16,000 building if the city grant him a deed at the usual warehouse site price of lots 37-40 in block 201.

Govan, Sask., July 7.—J. Neville of Saskatoon was fatally injured here last night when trying to board a westbound passenger.

Estevan, Sask., July 7.—Chas. Dawson aged 13, who was choring about a steam plow on the farm of G. Wolf laid down and apparently went to sleep amongst the woods of summer fallow.

At a special sitting of the District Court for criminal cases held on the 27th of June at Moosomin, J. E. Adams, alias Laneau, was brought up by the sheriff for election, charged with issuing cheques on a bank where he had no account, having pleaded guilty.

It was expected that a big celebration would take place last Thursday night as a result of the passing of the bar in Moosomin.

As a result of the town of Moosomin going "dry" on the first of the month, two hotels, the Lake House and the Grand have closed their doors.

The hamlet of Forward has recently been established a village, and the election for the first council, which will consist of three members, will shortly be held.

Broadview, July 6.—Harold Koppin 11 year-old son of Herman Koppin a barber here, was accidentally shot through the right arm and lung this evening about 8:30 p.m. and died shortly after.

The boy and three other companions were out shooting black birds this afternoon and after supper Harold was picking them up; several boys were watching him and playing around. The 22 rifle loaded, was near the house. Mr. Koppin was attending to some chores about the house when he heard his son cry, "Father, I am shot."

Judging Competitions. The Live Stock Association of Saskatchewan have during recent years endeavored to arouse a greater interest in the judging of live stock.

Amongst the Agricultural societies arranged for judging competitions at the summer fairs, but neither at the annual Winter Fair nor at the summer fairs has the interest been as great as it should be.

Amongst the cash prizes, which in most cases are sufficiently valuable to attract the attention of the young men, the confidence which must follow participation in the competition and the information given

in the remarks of the judges should cause many more young men to take part in this competition this year than has been the case heretofore.

Prince Albert Rifle Matches. PRINCE ALBERT, July 10.—Shots from all parts of the province gathered at the local range here yesterday to compete at the prize meeting of Prince Albert Club.

Grand Aggregate was won by R. Perne, Prince Albert; second being G. N. Hughes, Saskatoon, one point behind. Results: City of Prince Albert Match, 200 yards—Won by G. N. Hughes, 33; R. Perne, 33, second; G. E. Bonshor, 33, third.

Mayor of Prince Albert Match, 500 yards—R. Clune, Prince Albert, 33; E. E. English, Regina, 33; F. Martin, Rosthern, 33.

Association Match, 600 yards—F. Kidd, Prince Albert, 31; E. H. McKin, Saskatoon, 30; G. H. Cockburn, Prince Albert, 29.

Grand Aggregate—E. Perne, Prince Albert, 155; G. N. Hughes, Saskatoon 154; G. E. Bonshor, Prince Albert 150; E. E. English, Regina 150.

After the meeting the Central Saskatchewan Rifle Association was formed the officers being:—M. R. Fletcher, Prince Albert, President; F. A. Blain, Saskatoon, Vice-President; M. S. McGregor, Rosthern, 3rd Vice-President; E. G. Wayne, Prince Albert, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Saskatchewan alfalfa growing competition has caught the popular fancy to a degree that was hardly expected even by those most interested in the plan.

The committee which has charge of the alfalfa growing competition has received generous financial support from public spirited persons such as President William McKenzie of the C. N. R., and the publisher of Bulman's Magazine, Winnipeg, and the secretary of the committee now announces the acceptance of another subscription of \$250 from the William Pearson Company, Limited, of Winnipeg which has large land interests in the Last Mountain Valley in Saskatchewan, and has during recent years done much to encourage settlement of that part of the province.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, director of the Great Northern Railway's demonstration stations in Montana, was one of the party of expert agriculturists who toured this country less than a year ago.

Five saw mills, woodworking factories and other industries, six churches, six hotels, schools, feed stores, railway property and every thing in shape of buildings were destroyed, except seven houses on the outskirts.

ACTIVITY AT WEYBURN. C. P. R. Pushing Work on New Reservoir in Southern Town Weyburn, July 10.—During the past week work on the new C. P. R. reservoir south of the track has continued without a break.

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FARMERS EXCURSIONS.

To the Experimental Farm Arranged For This Month.

The exceedingly popular excursions to the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Indian Head, which have been conducted annually for some years, are to be repeated this year and will be held at an early date.

From Soo line points between Estevan and Pasqua and on the Arcola line from Antler to Regina on Tuesday July 25th; from points on the Prince Albert line between Saskatoon and Regina and from points between Maryfield and Wolsley on the Wolsley—Reston branch on Wednesday, July 27th, and from points on the main line between Fleming on the east and Moorlach on the west as well as from Outlook branch between Outlook and Moose Jaw on Thursday, July 28th.

Special efforts have been made to provide a programme that will be extremely interesting and instructive. It is expected that Hon. W. R. Motherwell; Prof. W. C. Murray, Dean Rutherford, Prof. Gussow and Professors Bracken, Craig and Willing, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture will be present and to entertain and give information to the visitors, while Superintendent Mackay, Norman M. Ross will welcome them at the Forestry Farm. Miss Lillian Laurie, of the Winnipeg Free Press has been induced to attend and deliver an address each afternoon on "opportunities for women in rural districts."

The Indian Head citizens Band has been engaged for the excursion.

FIRE MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

Of Leading New Brunswick Town—Loss Will Run Into Millions—Two Doctors Reported to Have Lost Lives.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B. July 12.—The fire which started here yesterday afternoon burned itself out a little after noon today, after laying waste practically the whole of Campbellton and the greater part of Richardsville, a small village located about a mile distant.

Tonight but seven houses remain of what was one of the most prosperous and flourishing towns of the north shore of the province, and the inhabitants, numbering about four thousand in all, are camping on the outskirts of the city, while some are skirting the board steamers, which happened to be anchored in the harbor when the flames broke out.

Besides the pecuniary loss a child, belonging to a mill hand named Doyle was suffocated and two medical doctors, Dr. Beverley Sproule and Dr. Doherty, are reported to have lost their lives, the former while trying to escape from the doomed city in his automobile. Dr. Doherty, who was ill, being taken across the river with another resident named O'Keefe, is also reported to have been killed.

Five saw mills, woodworking factories and other industries, six churches, six hotels, schools, feed stores, railway property and every thing in shape of buildings were destroyed, except seven houses on the outskirts.

The militia department has been asked to send tents and blankets down from here and funds are being raised to help the victims.

Relief is arriving heartily from many of the neighboring towns. The weather was quiet and warm last night, and those who were forced to sleep in the open did not suffer much. Although Bathurst forwarded quantities of provisions and equipments to

Wholesale Retail 100,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

5,000 Buyers Wanted to attend H. B. Tucker's Removal Sale of High Class Jewellery. Genuine Clearance Sale. MARK THESE FIGURES: 33 1-3 p. c. Off, A Free Gift, 33 1-3 p. c. Off, 25 p. c. Off, 33 1-3 p. c. Off, Open Evenings, Sale Now in Full Swing, Bargains, H. B. TUCKER THE JEWELLER 1763 Scarth Street REGINA

CHICAGO, July 12.—There was a complete reversal of conditions on the market today with sentiment overwhelmingly bullish. The strength late in the day was on the advance in Winnipeg, coupled with the estimate of the crop of western Canada, of 75,000,000 bushels as sent out by George M. Lecount, the Finley-Barre & Co. crop expert.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Agitation Seems to Be Dying Out—Women Block Prohibition in Colorado—Experiment Not a Success

About the only thoroughly satisfactory feature of the present British political situation is the inactivity of the Suffragettes. They have sunk into obscurity and are not likely to emerge until the present issues of the Lords' veto and tariff reform are decided. The fact that the public's interest in the suffragettes as soon as a political question of real importance was brought to the front by Lloyd George is significant. The truth is that the Suffragettes, through sheer sensational methods, were able to occupy a far more prominent position in the newspapers than their cause merit.

On this continent the movement for electoral equality is hardly perceptible. In Colorado, where the women have votes, they recently defeated a strong effort on the part of moral reformers to have prohibition. Thus the Colorado women make it rather difficult for their sisters elsewhere to be lured into the "W.C.T.U. and to an organization to secure the blessings of the ballot to their sex. That women voters would invariably be found of the side of moral reform is a favorite claim made in their behalf; but after the affair in Colorado either this bias will have to be abandoned, or the idea that prohibition is a kind of moral reform will have to be rejected. The fair inference from the Colorado vote seems to be that women, like men, will divide into opposing camps, and thus tend to cancel the influence of the sex as a whole.

Sheep and Goats. The boy, from a political point of view, is the same as the woman. He has all those great qualities of innocence, and gentleness, and love of truth and honor that he inherits from his mother and learned from his sister. A visitor from Maine who knew no more about our affairs than this fact, and the fact that our political life was sorely in need of improvement, would come to the conclusion that as soon as the boy grew old enough to vote the year of jubilee would begin. Our experience tells that nothing of the kind happens. The boy grows up in a hundred thousand homes and casts his first ballot, but the ritual of graft does not instantly crumble. The walls of Jericho stand firm, because the boy has vanished in the act of voting. He has become "the boys," fifty thousand of whom vote to "turn the rascals out," while the other fifty thousand vote to let the rascals finish their work.

The Colorado Fiasco. The belief that women would also divide into political parties is borne out by the following extract from a pamphlet issued by the Illinois Association of Women: "In the States where woman suffrage prevails, how many important offices have ever been held by women? In Colorado, during the first years after the ballot was obtained, a few women were elected to the Legislature, but Louise Lee Hardin, then editor of the Business Woman's Magazine at Denver, said, editorially, that every year after women were allowed to vote fewer places were allotted to them on party tickets, till at last there was not a woman in either house of the Legislature. A well-known woman of Utah adds to this testimony that the nomination of a woman to an elective office is not considered by all parties as an element of weakness. It is no longer considered essential to recognize or cater to the woman vote at any convention of any political party. Women, says Mrs. Hardin, and it must be remembered that she was a thorough suffragist, and had voted more than once in the earnest faith that the ballot in the hands of women would be an elevating influence, have only followed where men led. It is true that they have caused the passage of some petty measures, but it was only as a little sop to keep them in line for something which men had promised a great corporation that they would put through."

Disfranchisement Wanted. If the women of Colorado and Utah had continued to cast a solid vote, they would have forced the men politicians to make a serious bid for their support. Many offices would have been allotted to them; and they could have held the balance of power between Republicans and Democrats. Instead of that, they are humored by the bosses with "little sops" and are then delivered in blocks to the highest bidders among the corporations. It is probably a realization of such facts as the foregoing that makes the great majority of women indifferent to the movement for female suffrage. The consensus among thoughtful men and women is that too many rather than too few people vote that there is too much rubbish in the ballot-boxes now, and that real reform should be in the direction of disfranchisement.—Mail and Empire

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

EXCURSION STEAMSHIP

On Fire in New York—Nearly Another Slocum Disaster—Captain and Crew Save Passengers and Ship

New York, July 6.—The excursion steamer Grand Republic, a sister ship to the General Slocum, caught fire this afternoon on her way from Rockaway Beach to the Battery, carrying more than 100 passengers. For a time New York was filled with dread remembering the 1,021 lost on the steamer Slocum that June day back in 1904. Bulletins flashed through the city with amazing speed, telling how the Grand Republic was heading for shore wreathed in a pall of smoke. That many lives would be lost seemed certain.

But in happy contrast to the General Slocum all went well. Captain Edward Carman did not lose his head like Captain William H. Vanshoteck six years ago. He proved himself a true sailor stuck to his vessel and brought the antique three decker into the Crescent Athletic Club's dock at the foot of eighty-eighth street, Bay Ridge, safe and sound, except for a little scorching. Sam Howard, his engineer, like wise showed himself true blue and with a wet towel tied across his face stuck down in the stifling boiler room and got out all the 12 knocks that the crew kept his senses and did his work without a wince. He was manning the fire lines or minding passengers, mostly women and children, and they came through the dangerous situation with flying colors. Much of the fire which was in the gallery, was discovered before it got much headway contributed to a fortunate ending of the incident.

Even had the blaze been worse passengers could have been saved readily enough for the life preservers were good. The Slocum's were half weighted with iron and the life boats were swinging from their davits with the second clang of the alarm. Steamers and tugs stood by to give aid if it was necessary. Seeing these things the passengers remained quiet and orderly. The Grand Republic is one of the marine old timers of the port having been built in 1878.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Commission Will Tour Canada To Examine Industrial Conditions

Ottawa, July 7.—Members of the technical education commission spent the day working out the details of their Canadian itinerary. The task was not completed but it was decided to make a start from Halifax on July 15. About twenty-five industrial centres in the Maritime provinces will be covered and then the commission will jump to Toronto in order to be there during exhibition week. The complete itinerary will be announced to-morrow.

The proceedings were opened with a statement by Hon. Mr. King relating to the general circumstances under which the commission was appointed and outlining the work of the body. The commission conducting its proceedings so as to be a means of furthering industrial efficiency of the Dominion. It should, he said, be the aim of the Dominion to have the most efficient methods known to any country. He doubted if ever a commission had been named by the federal government which had quite the same opportunity of rendering a national service to the country.

Smoking and Drinking. Ottawa, July 10.—During the fiscal year, which closed with March 31st, the people of Canada consumed spirits to the amount of \$15 gallons, as compared with decimal .805 in the previous year, a slight increase. The consumption of beer per head was 5.278 gallons, wine 1.37 gallons, and of tobacco 2.940 pounds. In the previous year the consumption per head of beer was 5.248 gallons, of wine .85 gallons, and of tobacco 2.910 pounds. As compared with thirty years ago when two gallons of liquor were consumed for every head of population, the consumption of spirit is small on the other hand, there has been a steady increase in the consumption of beer and a steady, but not normal, increase of the use of tobacco.

Motorist Killed. Neepawa, Man., July 9.—Lizzie Crawford, the eldest daughter of John Crawford, ex-M.P., was instantly killed on Saturday afternoon in a block automobile accident within a block of her home. Deceased was driving the car and it is supposed she set the brakes too heavy when going at a high rate of speed, the machine upsetting.

GRAFT IN THE NAVY

Of the U.S.—Latest Battleships Have Armor Plate That is Utterly Useless—Other Inferior Material Used

Washington, July 7.—About fifty tons of armor plate, so defective as to be worthless, was fitted to the two American Dreadnoughts, the North Dakota and the Utah. News of the startling discovery became public tonight as the result of a protracted conference held at the Navy Department today. The revelation is the more sensational because the North Dakota which is one of the fastest warships afloat, is already in commission. The Utah, which is still building at Camden, N. J., is expected even the North Dakota to exceed in armor dimensions.

Naval experts here shudder to think that would have happened had the defects in the North Dakota's armor gone undetected until the monster warship were put to the test of actual battle. And they find small comfort in the fact that the defective plates on the North Dakota have already been replaced.

Comment in Naval circles tonight is that there seems to have been a job done on the North Dakota both inside and out. It is recalled that during a four hour speed test of the New England Coast last November a boiler tube of the North Dakota blew out, putting four of the boilers out of commission and injuring sixteen of her crew. About a month ago the assistant secretary of the navy made public the fact that one of the plates of the North Dakota, which is now at sea, was defective. The circumstance was minimized by the navy department, because it is always assumed by the department that nothing can get by the eagle eye of the expert naval inspector of steel, who is stationed at the works at which the material is being manufactured for American battleships.

It is officially stated that the plates on the Utah will cost only between three and four hundred dollars to fix if that statement be the whole fact probably not more than one ton of the armor plate for the Utah was defective.

THE FATAL CROSSING

C.N.R. Train Crashes Into Street Car—Woman Killed and Many Injured—Flagman Arrested for Neglect

Winnipeg, Man., July 8.—One woman killed, a street car conductor fatally injured and several other persons more or less seriously hurt is the result of a misunderstanding of sign Canadian Northern Engineer H. Nichol, at the Pembina street level crossing at 4.55 this afternoon. Nichol was taking out passenger No. 9 for the Oakpoint branch due to leave the depot at 4.30, and was running at about twenty miles an hour, according to witnesses, when the accident occurred.

Parlane street car No. 62 with a trailer attached and in charge of conductor John Urquhart, was approaching the crossing and received the signal "go ahead" from the flagman. The engine struck the street car at the junction with the trailer and Mrs. John Lawrence who was sitting on the front seat of the trailer, was carried 60 yards on the cow catcher and mangled horribly. Her three-year old son, John, was sitting on her lap and was thrown clear across the tracks and badly cut, but will live. Her husband and small daughter were sitting beside her and escaped almost uninjured. Conductor Urquhart was badly crushed and now lies unconscious in the hospital not likely to live. G. Ham, another passenger, is seriously injured. Mrs. W. J. Hill and T. F. Dunlop are less seriously hurt but are in the hospital. One or two of the twenty passengers on the street car were slightly hurt but the rest had a remarkable escape considering the circumstances. The motorman escaped uninjured.

The level crossing has been condemned by the railway commission of Canada and the C. N. R. was ordered several years ago to build a subway here. This was actually to have been completed by the contractors, Kelly Bros., on July 1st, but delays happened. The trailer was hurled into the excavation for the subway and the infant boy was thrown right across it. Mr. Lawrence, husband of the dead woman, is a C.N.R. employee and had lived at 512 Maron Avenue, Norwood. Engineer Nichol claims that the flagman, who is under arrest, signalled "line clear." Coroner Inglis will hold an inquest.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentis—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good. Yours, etc., WILFRID GAGNE, Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

A NEWARK LYNCHING

The State of Ohio Has a Disgraceful Lynching—A Whisky Informer Shoots Saloonkeeper and is Lynched

Newark, Ohio, July 8.—As a result of the beer riot today, Charles Etherington, a detective of Cleveland, employed by the State and saloon league, was lynched by a mob of five thousand tonight. At ten thirty o'clock, following the announcement of the death of William Howard, saloon keeper and former post master, who was alleged to have been shot today by detective Etherington during the rioting the mob stormed the jail, battering down the doors and seizing Etherington, dragged him up the street and strung him up on a telegraph pole. His body is still dangling in the air, the police unable to disperse the mob and pull it down.

The riot today and the lynching of Etherington are the result of raids upon a number of saloons this morning by a score of detectives, mostly from Cleveland, employed by the state and saloon league. Newark is a dry city of 13,000 and the anti-saloon league started a crusade this morning closing the speakeasy, that has been in operation since the town was voted "dry."

Howard was shot by Etherington after the detective had been charged at the ball park by the crowd. The police rescued him and averted a lynching by placing him in jail. Etherington was shot, kicked and terribly beaten while being dragged from the jail to the spot where he was strung up. Early in the evening he confessed to the jail authorities that he had killed Howard.

While the two iron doors of the jail were being battered down by the mob without the young Kentuckian was preparing for the doom he knew to be near. He wrote a farewell letter to his mother and left it on the floor of the cell and prayed. Tried to Set Fire to Bed. Rendered desperate by the bombardment he tried to kill himself by setting fire to the bedding of his cot. With the rope around his neck and standing on a barrel, Etherington was asked to make a speech. He complied by warning young men not to engage in the work in which he had been engaged or take a place as a strikebreaker.

In the midst of his speech the crowd began to pull on the rope and the body of the youth shot into the air. There were a few convulsive kicks of his legs and in a short time he was dead. After the lynching there was no disorder. The lynchers made no attempt at concealment. It is likely wholesale arrests will follow.

MCCUAIG RESIGNS

President of Manitoba Grain Growers Will Not Hold Dual Office.

Shoal Lake, Man., July 7.—Some what of a sensation was sprung at the annual picnic of the Grain Growers held here today, when D. W. McCuaig, President of the Farmers' Association, announced that he would at once resign from the office. Mr. McCuaig is the chairman of the elevator commission and has been the subject of considerable criticism for having accepted the position, in view of the decision of the directors that no officer of the Grain Growers should accept a seat on this board.

He said: "I have come to the conclusion that I should resign, and in addressing you I am probably speaking to an assembly of grain growers for the last time." The announcement was received by the farmers without an demonstration whatsoever. Mr. McCuaig made the statement that when he was first appointed to the chairmanship of the commission it was his intention to resign from the presidency of the association, but it occurred to him that by doing so it might be construed that he was deserting the ranks.

The address of R. McKenzie general secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was also of a nominal nature in so far as political matters were concerned. He stated, however, that he knew from the attitude and expression of the officials in the Dominion department of agriculture that it would be a very short time before the Federal government would take over the terminal elevators at Fort Arthur and Fort William. This was received with applause.

Youthful Bandits

Pittsburg, July 10.—Masked youthful bandits, two or three in number, held up at 12.30 this morning held up a Washington Avenue car in the West end. They commanded the motorman to throw up his hands and were confronted with police lieutenant Schiever Stewart who was riding on the rear platform and of whose presence they did not know. They poured a fusillade of revolver bullets at the policeman who fell, probably mortally wounded, while the young desperadoes made their escape in the dark night.

From the ground, Stewart sent bullets after them. This afternoon they were arrested and confessed to the hold-up. Lieut. Stewart is at the hospital in a comatose condition with a slight chance of recovery. The men and detectives who scoured the north side the west end and the surrounding hill tops all night and today succeeded in catching the desperadoes.

POOR MAN'S LAWYER

How Pittsburg Prevents Unnecessary Litigation—Lawyers Devote Time to Examining Cases of Needy People

There is a great opening in every large city for a "poor man's lawyer," but in few cities has the need been applied. Pittsburg is an honorable exception to the rule, as we judge from the receipt of a report of the Legal Aid Society of that city. The object of the society is to give free legal advice to poor people, and not only is the advice free, but it is usually sound, since the lawyers who compose the society are among the best in Pennsylvania. Furthermore, it is absolutely disinterested, the society does not stand to make a dollar by inducing its clients to go to law.

Speaking of the supposed tendency of the average lawyer to stimulate litigation, it is illuminating to note that in the course of a year there were 246 applications made to the Pittsburg society for legal advice. Twelve of them were refused, leaving 234 cases in which legal advice was given. Only eight of these cases got into the court, five of them having been instituted before the opinion of the Legal Aid Society was sought. Thirteen lawsuits out of 234 opportunities is indeed an astonishing result of disinterested, sound legal advice. In many of the other cases, of course, legal proceedings were involved, but were settled without the society's lawyer going into court. In 90 per cent. of the cases the mere knowledge that the powerful Legal Aid Society stood ready to fight the battle of a client was sufficient to discourage the party of the second part.

It is probable that the public opinion to the effect that lawyers seek to promote strife is erroneous. A good deal depends on the temperament of the individual lawyer. Some of them like a fight and will cheer their client into one. Others again are naturally cautious. One of our most prominent judges used to say that he was always ready to stop at any stage of the proceedings, on the first hint that a compromise might be effected. Another lawyer will tell you frankly that he is ready to fight any case as long as you have a dollar, and since he is a very wealthy man, his advice cannot have been very objectionable to his clients. Some allowance must be made for the human nature in all clients. Nine times out of ten a man who consults a lawyer wants action. He feels that he does not get his money's worth unless there are proceedings. The same man, when he consults a doctor, wants a good bottle of black and bitter medicine. The lawyer who tells him not to fight, and the doctor who tells him he needs no dose, he supposes to be incompetent.

Down in Pittsburg, before the coming of the Legal Aid Society the alderman was the poor man's lawyer. In 93 cases out of 100 the alderman advised in favor of the plaintiff, because he thus made sure of getting his rake-off. One of the few cases that the society took into court was a legacy from an alderman. The victim had borrowed \$25 from a loan shark, and had repaid \$30, but the shark was suing the victim's employer for \$21 on a wage assignment. The friendly alderman had advised that the money be paid, but the Legal Aid Society succeeded in having his ruling reversed. A great many of the cases handled by the society were provided by users' victims, about 15 per cent. falling under this head. Forty-one cases were contract cases, 40 concerned domestic relations, 37 were non-support and desertion, and 21 were disputes between landlord and tenant. Of the 36 users' cases only one went to court, and the existence of the society is said to have made a great improvement in the situation as regards the loan shark. Women are among the hardest clients with which the Legal Aid Society has to deal, and a large proportion of the persons seeking legal aid are women. Many of them come in place of their husbands, who cannot leave their work, and others come to complain of their husbands. What makes the woman a hard person to help is her inability to change her mind, especially in regard to her husband. In one case a poor woman with five children was abused, and finally deserted by her husband, who went to live with another woman. The Legal Aid Society appeared for the wife in the Desertion Court and secured an order for the husband to pay \$5 a week for the support of his family. He was committed to jail until he should provide a bond of \$500. He then wrote pleading letters to his wife, who, without consulting the society, had him returned from jail. In a short time she returned to the society with the complaint that her husband was again living with the other woman.

Cases of this kind would be handled in Toronto by the Morality Department. Indeed, many of the functions of the Legal Aid Society are discharged daily by this branch of the police service, and the most serious criticism that can be made of the Morality Department is that it does not advertise to the public its usefulness. It is not intended, of course, that civic department should do the work of the legal profession, any more than it is intended that the Medical Health Department should do the work of the doctors. There is room here for a Legal Aid Society, but until it comes along the Morality Department will be found willing and competent to attend to many of its prospective clients.—Mail and Empire.

SERIOUS WRECK

Twenty-seven Cars Ditched on C.P.R. Near Uoath Portal.

North Portal, Sask., July 10.—East-bound freight No. 74 was wrecked about a quarter of a mile west of Roche Perce station at eight o'clock yesterday morning. Twenty-seven of the thirty five cars left the track and piled up along the embankment and on the track, and they are a complete wreck. They were loaded with lumber and telephone poles. Conductor Miller, who was in charge, received injuries to his face. An auxiliary train in charge of superintendent Scully, of Moose Jaw, has been at work all day, and Saturday night and the line is again in running order. Nos. 8 and 6 being held at Estevan until Sunday morning and No. 7 at North Portal.

Soldiers' Pardons

Ottawa, July 10.—A militia order promulgated on Sunday, gives the conditions under which deserters from the permanent force of the Dominion will be pardoned by the sovereign who recently ascended the throne. When a deserter is undergoing detention for a term which commenced before his Majesty's accession he is to be released, provided that sentence was not for more than ninety days. When terms of deserters were for more than ninety days, they are granted remission of one-half the unexpired term. Absentees seeking pardon must surrender themselves within three months.

Dr. Gordon C. Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, says, referring to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever.



WILSON'S FLY PADS

are the only thing that will rid your house of these dangerous pests.

SITUATION IMPROVED.

Cool Weather and Showers Aid the Manitoba Wheat Crops.

Winnipeg, July 9.—Cooler weather and showers over the greater part of the province have characterized the past forty-eight hours with the result that a distinctly more optimistic tone is prevalent regarding the spring wheat prospects in Manitoba. "The wonderful recuperative properties of Red Flys are well known," said a representative of a leading elevator today, "and providing elevators continue as at present, the next week or two will see a remarkable recovery. Of course the drought and burning heat entirely accomplished its work in some districts, where the land is higher and showers have been few. No doubt considerable areas of spring wheat are or will be plowed under. But on much heavy land, which is the back-bone of Manitoba, the wheat production is well capable of supporting an unusual drought and of returning in the end a fair average field. It depends entirely on the weather conditions for the balance of July. People who are now talking of a very considerable failure in Manitoba will get a big surprise if we have right weather conditions, with steady, general rains."

This encouraging note finds expression further west and reports from the old settled districts of Saskatchewan in particular are encouraging. To Start Hudson Bay Ry. Prince Albert, July 10.—Chief Engineer Atwood of the Hudson Bay and Pacific announced yesterday the receipt of a cable from London, England, stating that construction of the H. B. & P. would commence for sure at the end of August. The local office understands that construction arrangements are being made in the expected here in a couple of weeks with a definite statement of the contractor's name.

A Great Nation. London, July 8, C. A. P.—In this week's Standard of Empire, Earl Grey gives a statement of his hopes and convictions regarding Canada. He says in part: "Canadians are sane, sober, strenuous and earnest people, patriotic and invincibly industrious; a people worshipping no false gods, following no will of wisps, but steadily and surely, with their eyes open wide alike to their opportunities and dangers, they are building up, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the greatest nation that has ever been within the greatest empire of all time. Canada is a wonderful inspiration to any right thinking man. No better fate could befall any British boy or girl, man or woman than to become a good Canadian and play his part in the Dominion's great forward march, the most wonderful progress in the most wonderful age." Earl Grey strongly favors the emigration of young children to Canada.

Another Explosion.

Arnprior, Ont., July 11.—The works of the Dominion Explosives Company, five miles west of this town, blew up this morning, killing three workmen and injuring several others. Four of these are seriously hurt. The explosion was caused by fire which completely destroyed the factory.

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

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PROFIT

NET

To the Purchasing Public of Regina and Vicinity

Commencing Thursday Morning, July 14, we will open a sale, which will afford you the greatest bargain possibilities of the year. A sale which you cannot afford to miss, as every article in our Fine Stock of High Grade Goods will be marked down to Rock Bottom Prices, such prices as were never before quoted on such High-Grade, Up-to-Date Merchandise.

You Can Not Afford to Miss this Great Event

Summer Dresses

OUR LINE OF Wash, Net, Lace, Silk Dresses are a grand lot of the latest styles and patterns. We can fit you whether large or small. You know the two hottest summer months are before you; so keep cool. You can do so by purchasing one of these at bargain prices.

DID IT EVER OCCUR to you that cheap shoddy goods are the highest price after all. You save no money by buying trash. We handle no shoddy, shelf-worn goods; but all the best that money can buy. They last longer, wear better, hold their shape and do not fade. And we are selling them cheaper than you can buy the shoddy.

WE WILL NOT attempt to give you a long list of goods at very low prices. But you will have to visit our store to realize the vast money saving possibilities here for you. Every article will have a yellow tag marked in plain figures. Our prices will surprise you.

REMEMBER that we are one of the few stores in the whole North-West handling exclusively ladies' goods. We have made a study of this line and we carry none but the best of all goods. And these we have cut to the bottom.

Ready-to-Wear

You will find here everything in Ladies' and Misses Ready-to-Wear Goods, and of the Best Style, Pattern and Material. We must reduce our stock to make room for our Big Fall Stock, and to do this we are selling all our lines at and Below Cost. A visit to the store will convince you. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Sale Opens Thursday Morn, July 14 at 9 a.m. and Continues for 13 Short Business Days

Every day will bring forth Greater Bargains. Come the first day and every day thereafter and you will be better pleased each time.

Everything On Sale at a Greatly Reduced Price. Not One Single Article Reserved

Summer Waists

DON'T FAIL to see our beautiful line of Waists, silk, lace, net, tailored, etc. A line that cannot be duplicated in the North-West. Throw away that old waist. Buy a new one when you get it at such a bargain. Don't forget, only 13 days.

The Time--- Thursday Morning for 13 Days

The Place--- McGregor & Jones Opp. Post Office

To our friends and those we wish to make our friends: Hasten to this, Regina's greatest store, Reduction Sale. Don't let it pass you, for if you do it will mean the loss of many dollars to you.

DON'T FORGET that there may be lost somewhere between sunrise and sunset many golden opportunities. Don't let this be the case with you. Remember that between July 14 and 28 we are offering you these golden opportunities.

MacGREGOR & JONES OPPOSITE POST OFFICE REGINA

LAKE FAVORS LOWER TARIFF

Reply of Qu'Appelle's Member to Questions Submitted by Grain Growers' Guide—Satisfactory Answers

On Many 36 The Grain Growers' Guide addressed the following letter to each of the 37 members of the House of Commons in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:

"Dear Sir: You no doubt know that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is about to make a tour of the West during July and August. It is the intention of the organized farmers to meet Sir Wilfrid at various points throughout the West and present to him requests that the Dominion government give immediate attention to four matters of vital importance to the farmers of Western Canada, namely the reduction of the tariff, the taking over of the terminal elevators at the Lake Front and operating them as a public utility; the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Road; and the inauguration of a chilled meat industry with a refrigerator car service for the three Prairie Provinces under the supervision of the Federal government.

In view of this we are anxious to secure for publication in The Guide the opinions of the Federal members of the three Western provinces and should be very glad if you could favor us with your views on these subjects.

Trusting that you will favor us with a reply at your earliest convenience, we are,

Yours very truly,

The Grain Growers' Guide.

The following reply was received from E. S. Lake, M. P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask.:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 28th Inst., in which you inform me that it is the intention of the organized farmers to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier at various points in the West and present requests that his government give immediate attention to certain points of vital importance to the farmers, upon which you tell me you are asking the opinion of the Federal members from the three Prairie provinces.

I have never sought to conceal my opinions either in or out of parliament, upon the points named, and am glad to repeat for the benefit of your readers the views which I hold, and have advocated in the House of Commons.

1. Reduction of the Tariff.—In my opinion the general average of the

tariff is much too high—higher than is justifiable either from the standpoint of Protection or Revenue tariff. There are many items of general importance to consumers generally, and to farmers in particular, upon which a large reduction of duties could be made and still leave a considerable margin of protection to the manufacturers. A notable example of prime interest to the farmers is the case of the larger agricultural implements which are an absolute necessity in modern agriculture, and indeed may be called the raw material of the grain grower. The agricultural implement industry holds a unique position at present in Canada. It is the only large industry in Canada whose export trade is larger than the import trade in the same articles. It is an industry which I believe could hold its own without any protection at all.

2. The taking over of the terminal elevators at the Lake Front and operating them as a public utility—he lieve the grain growers are perfectly right in the high importance they attach to the proposed measure. The grain at present pays for the operation of the terminal elevators in private hands, as well as interest on the capital invested, and would equally do so under government operation, and there can be no good reason against it from the financial standpoint. While on the other hand it seems to me that government operation is the logical concomitant of our present system of grading. I have advocated this measure in the House of Commons several times during the last two years.

3. The immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway.—I have been a firm believer in the Hudson's Bay route for the past ten years or more, and have not ceased to advocate the building of a railway to the Bay. Two years ago the prime minister promised its immediate construction. A source of revenue in the sale of prescriptions and purchased homesteads has been created and earmarked by parliament for the special purpose, and is now sufficient to build the road. There is no excuse for the continued delay in commencing the work. I am, moreover, most strongly of the opinion that the road when built, must be operated by the government, and be open on equal terms to all railways of the north-west, and must not be allowed to pass under the control of any one company.

4. The inauguration of a chilled meat industry with refrigerator car service for the three prairie provinces under the operation and supervision of the Federal government.—I believe that the inauguration of a chilled meat industry is of the highest importance, and that such policy

as that outlined is necessary if the cattle business of the West is to be maintained at its present level, let alone the development, as our future as an agricultural community demands that it should be. The question should receive immediate and earnest attention.

(Signed) R. S. LAKE, Grenfell, Sask., June 3, 1910.

McCARTHY MAY LEAD.

Strong Rumor That Popular Calgary Member Will be Provincial Leader.

Calgary, July 10.—It is an almost assured fact that M. S. McCarthy, M.P. for Calgary, will be the leader of the Conservatives in the provincial Legislature. Strong pressure is being brought on him to accept the position and it is probable that he will do so. If he accepts he will stand for Gleichen the seat held until recently by E. H. Ripley, one of the most outspoken in the caucus.

It is considered a matter of some significance that since the day that the Conservative caucus failed to select a leader Mr. McCarthy has spent most of his time in Gleichen.

This may or may not mean something, as nearly all the Gleichen riding is in his present constituency and he may be only making a friend by call on his constituents.

It is also significant that after the last caucus all enquiries as to what had happened were referred to Mr. McCarthy and that gentleman acted as a very efficient press censor, but was seemingly on the inside track of everything himself.

By many it is believed that Mr. McCarthy can be induced to carry the Conservative banner in Alberta if party influence is brought to bear but whether the task will be congenial or not is another matter.

If Mr. McCarthy decides to take up the fight in this province it is generally conceded that it will be at the request of the Ottawa Conservatives who believe the psychological moment for them in Alberta is rapidly approaching.

Mr. R. B. Bennett will continue to represent Calgary in the Legislature. This is certain for the present at least.

Forester Dead.

Minneapolis, July 11.—Professor Samuel B. Green, head of the State College of Forestry in connection with the University of Minnesota, died of apoplexy while directing a class of students in their studies at Ithica Park this morning. He had gone into the woods for the purpose of superintending the experiments of a summer school in forestry and collapsed. Prof. Green had been engaged in forestry work for practically his whole life. His death was entirely unexpected.

TOWN WIPE OUT.

Campbellton, New Brunswick, Suffers From Big Conflagration.

St. John, N. B., July 11.—Reports of a serious fire, which broke out in Campbellton, on the I. C. R., in the northern part of the province, late today, indicate that the town is practically destroyed.

The fire broke out, says a Chatham message, in the Richards Company's spindle mills and spread rapidly throughout the town. One report says only a few houses are left standing.

Among the property destroyed are the I. C. R. station house and freight sheds. The G. N. W. telegraph office with Campbellton by either telegraph or telephone is cut off.

Dalhousie, a town several miles distant, reports sending apparatus to help Campbellton, and then itself being visited by fire, which, however, was subdued by hard work.

Chatham also had a blaze, a telephone message stating that the Miramichil Company pulp mill was considerably damaged.

A Newcastle message states that among the buildings burned are the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, The Arlington, Minto and I. C. R. hotels, the Tombsbury furniture store, and the opera house.

Homestead Entries.

Ottawa, July 8.—For the first five months of the present calendar year homestead entries in the Canadian West reached the large figure of 23,354, as compared with 13,111 for 1909, or an increase of 78 per cent. By provinces the entries were as follows:

Manitoba 1,120 Saskatchewan 12,718 Alberta 9,414 British Columbia 102

For the month of May alone, 3,143 entries were made by Canadian residents in the Dominion, 86 by Canadians, 2,091 by Americans, 681 by English, 190 by Scotch, 71 by Irish, 47 by French, 16 by Belgians, 98 by Germans, 259 by Scandinavians, 309 by Austro-Hungarians, 239 by Russians, and 24 other nationalities.

Wanted Child to Die.

Toronto, July 11.—"Hurrah, if it dies tomorrow I will be 200 better off." These were the words which Mrs. Bertram Rainey, wife of Policeman Rainey, heard Russel Dumais utter as he entered her house, where he and his wife and sister-in-law roomed a day or so, before his adopted child Walter Brown, lying sick, and who died under the suspicion of strychnine poisoning. This evidence was given by Rainey at an inquest opened by Coroner Graham at the morgue last night and which was adjourned for a week.

COMNEE'S BOORISHNESS

How Sir Wilfrid's Bosom Friend Treats Conservatives

PORT ARTHUR, July 9.—Port Arthur turned out en masse last night to welcome Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party on arrival here to commence their tour of the west. Thousands of people cheered the party at the depot, and through the streets to the residence of James Comnee, where an informal reception was held. The city was nicely decorated. After arrangements for a non-partisan civic reception to the premier had been completed by the committee of the three Conservatives and two Liberals, James Comnee, M. P., sent word to J. L. Carrick, local Conservative representative in the legislature that he would not be allowed on the yacht Sigma, owned by Comnee's son-in-law, James Whalen, for the trip about Thunder Bay, which is to be part of today's entertainment of the premier and party. Mr. Carrick loaned two automobiles for the use of the party in the trip about the city.

Better Prospects.

Winnipeg, July 11.—A decidedly optimistic feeling is apparent today around the grain exchange. Several reports received this morning from the country indicate that spring wheat has already picked up a lot following cooler weather and some showers since Thursday. It is the cool nights that is doing the trick. The worst feature of the drought spell was the torrid nights which did not give the wheat plant a chance to recuperate.

Scattered showers fell over most of Manitoba with less rain further west but there has not been hardly enough at any one point yet. However, the cool weather is a great relief to man and beast and the growing things.

But though the outlook is more cheerful, not even the most sanguine looks for anything like an average crop in this province. Conditions are better in Saskatchewan.

More Cigarettes Smoked.

Ottawa, July 11.—The restriction of legislation for the sale of cigarettes to minors does not appear to have had much effect so far as the total consumption of tobacco in paper covers is concerned. The annual returns of the Inland Revenue Department show that the number of domestic cigarettes consumed in Canada last year was 451,095,138, as compared with 356,256,13 in the previous year. On the other hand the consumption of imported cigarettes shows a falling off, the figures being 35,049 pounds this year and 35,882 pounds last year.

LAURIER'S ALLIANCE

Northwest Grain Dealers' Association Control Canada's Premier

WINNIPEG, July 9.—The Telegram says: "A question that will be asked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the occasion of his visit to Winnipeg on July 12 and one that the general public will no doubt want answered, is: 'Is it true that he is tied hand and foot by the interests of about six men who are connected with the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, otherwise known as the Peavey interests?' These men are stated to have made the boast that the Dominion government dare not take over the control and operation of the terminal elevators at Port William and Port Arthur without first consulting them."

There are quite a number of people who would also like to know if C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, when investigating discrepancies in returns made to the Dominion government by the owners of the terminal elevators at Port William and Port Arthur, did also investigate and inquire into certain rumors that were quite prevalent at the time that warehouse receipts were issued against farmers' wheat stored in these elevators to the extent of over a million bushels to complete the delivery of a contract with a large Chicago firm of exporters."

No Mountain of Gold.

Ottawa, July 11.—The director of the geological survey has received a report from Stewart, at the mouth of the Portland Canal, which would seem to give the death knell to stories circulated to England, which have caused such a furor over there as to the discovery of a mountain of solid gold, etc. While the report is not an official one from a member of the survey staff, it comes from a gentleman in whom Professor has the utmost confidence, and is to the effect that the find is a ledge of low grade pyrite some 15 slats with free gold confined to the surface. Thus it would look as if the men, who stamped from England upon receipt of cables a couple of weeks ago will have their long journey for nothing, unless they choose to devote their time to the cultivation of the golden orchards of British Columbia.

Blake Objects.

London, July 11.—The organizers of the opposition to changes in the King's declaration oath have received from Canada several expressions of opinion in support of their stand. Hon. S. H. Blake, Toronto, writes to say that England is making history, and urges her to keep profane hands absolutely off the coronation oath until Rome cancels her curse, and grants what she herself demands, world-wide religious liberty.

REPORT IS UNFAVORABLE

U.S. Government Crop Report is Unfavorable—Wheat Much Below Average—Spring Wheat Crop Especially

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture estimated from reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau as follows:

The preliminary estimate of the area of corn planted is 114,053,000 acres, an increase of 5,312,000 acres (4.9 per cent) as compared with final estimate of last year's acreage.

The average condition of the corn crop July 1, was 85.4, as compared with 83.3 on July 1, 1909; 83.3 on July 1, 1908, and 85.1, the ten-year average on July 1.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms is estimated at 5.3 per cent of last year's crop, or about 38,738,000 bushels, as compared with 15,062,000 on July 1, 1908, and 37,708,000, the average amount on farms on July 1 for the past ten years.

The average condition of Winter wheat on July 1, or when harvested, was 81.5, as compared with 80.0 last month, 82.4 at harvest, 1909, 80.6 in 1908, and 81.3 the average at time of harvest for the past ten years.

The average condition of Spring wheat on July 1 was 61.6, as compared with 92.3 last month, 92.7 on July 1 last year, 89.4 on July 1, 1908, and 87.1, the ten-year average on July 1.

The average condition on July 1 of Spring wheat and Winter wheat combined was 73.5 against 85.3 last month, 85.5 last year, 83.9 July 1, 1908, and 84.0 the ten-year average on July 1.

Unfavorable Impression.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Government crop report made a very unfavorable impression in the financial district and is confirmed many of the rumors from the North-west as to the damage that had been done to the Spring wheat crop. According to the report the condition of Spring wheat on July 1 is the lowest reported in over ten years. Statisticians on the Produce Exchange estimate that it means a loss of nearly 90,000,000 bushels. The indication according to these figures, is for a crop of Spring wheat of 180,796,000 bushels, as compared with 253,796,000 bushels indicated on July 1, 1909.

The corn crop this year promises to be one of the largest in the history of the country.

Local and General

G. H. Barr, barrister, left on Monday the legal vacation.

The annual picnic of the Presbyterian will be held at the McLean tomorrow.

James Little, Carnduff, has been appointed principal of Earl Grey school at a salary of \$1,500.

The following are the vital statistics for the month of June: Births, 24; marriages, 26; deaths, 17.

J. C. Osborne was called away on Tuesday owing to the death of his brother-in-law at Elkhorn, Man.

Regina debentures amounting to \$585,500 were sold to Brewster, Nixon & Co., Toronto, for \$572,853.57.

Rev. J. H. Oliver, Mrs. Oliver and her mother, have left for Victoria, B. C., where they intend staying for five or six weeks.

The Presbyterian and Anglican churches of Regina will hold a union picnic to McLean on Friday, July 15. A special train will be run in connection with the picnic.

On Thursday a deputation waited on the City Commissioners asking that the Street Railway between South Railway street and Eleventh Ave. be on Lorne street instead of Scarth St.

A young man named John Brown dropped dead during the Orange demonstration at the Exhibition Park yesterday. The deceased came in from Rose Plain, and formerly from Faversham, Ont.

The Sawyer-Massey Company have selected Regina as their provincial headquarters. Yesterday R. Harmer, president of the company, and C. Kirkland, manager, made the necessary arrangements.

A fire at the Canada Motor Sales Company Garage last Wednesday threatened at one time to be a very serious affair. Fortunately the brigade was able to check the fire before serious damage resulted.

An "Orange Window" in the Regina Trading Company's store on the Glorious Twelfth attracted considerable attention. The decoration was beautifully done and the design in harmony with the day and celebration.

J. B. Stauffer, formerly sheriff of Cannington District, is in trouble. It is claimed that while sheriff he misappropriated certain funds of that office, and at the preliminary hearing here was committed for trial.

Edna Hamilton of Condie has been left a fortune. She was adopted out of a Toronto home several years ago by a resident of Condie. It is reported that unconscious of her good fortune, Edna has eloped with a Condie resident.

Mr. Graham, who is relieving manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is a resident of Campbellton, the ill-fated New Brunswick town. His father, who had a mercantile establishment in that town, had his property destroyed.

The day for the mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the Greater Regina Club has been fixed for Friday, the 15th inst. The meeting will be held in the City Hall auditorium, and a large programme will set forth, by means of short addresses by members of the executive, and lantern slides showing the style of display advertisements which are being used from time to time, what the club has been doing during the past season in connection with the advertisement of Regina as an industrial and commercial centre, and the advancement of various schemes for the building up of a Greater Regina.

As a result of the arbitration between J. K. McInnis and the C. P. R. over the expropriation of a right-of-way for the Buryan line into Regina, decision has been rendered by the arbitrators that the C. P. R. must pay to Mr. McInnis \$13,500 as well as bear the costs of the arbitration. This decision was reached by the board of arbitration at a late hour on Saturday night, and the result was at once telephoned to the solicitors for the parties of the suit. The arbitrators were County Judge Hannon, J. C. Secord and George E. Taylor of Moose Jaw. Mr. Taylor represented the C. P. R., and Mr. Secord was appointed by Mr. McInnis, the two arbitrators agreeing upon Judge Hannon. Counsel employed on the case were James Balfour for Mr. McInnis and J. A. Allan for the C. P. R.

BRANCH OF R. L. S. S.

At a public meeting on Monday evening a branch of the Royal Life Saving Society was formed with the following officers:

Patrons:—His Honor Emmanuel Amedee Forget, Lieut-Governor; Hon. W. Scott; and the Countess von Swarzenberg; President, A. T. Hunter; vice-president, W. Trant; honorary medical doctors, Dr. Thomson and Dr. Meek; Honorary Treasurer, F. C. Clements; Secretary, W. J. Burton; Hon. Instructors-in-Chief, T. W. Sheffield; Deputy Instructors-in-Chief, T. Boswell, W. J. Burton; Honorary chairman of council, T. T. Clements.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Presentation.

The closing day of the Collegiate work Thursday was not allowed to pass without a most interesting ceremony. Shortly after four o'clock the pupils and staff of the institution assembled in the auditorium for the purpose of doing honor to one of their members, P. McArthur, together with Hector Lang, H. W. Laird, Dr. Wilson and others assembled on the platform with the first named in the chair in his room. Mr. McArthur referred to the fact that the morale was a matter to be proud of and without wishing to hand bouquets to any in particular, he could not let the opportunity pass without a few words of praise for both pupils and staff.

Coming directly to the object of the meeting P. McArthur in view of the sterling work performed by Captain W. T. Laird of the High School Cadet Corps and also in view of the fact that this was his last term at the institution, the board on its own behalf as well as on that of the pupils wished that his last hours with them should carry with them a slight remembrance. In the name, therefore, of the board and pupils he would ask Capt. Laird to accept from them something emblematical of his office as Captain, namely a sword.

The presentation was made amid cheers and applause, and in making a brief reply Captain Laird referred to the many happy times spent with the cadets of the Collegiate Institute. To the officers who had worked with him he would like this presentation to be accepted by them as being made to them as well as to him.

Other speakers included J. E. L. Embury, H. W. Laird and Hector Lang.

The sword bears the following inscription: "Presented to Captain W. T. Laird for services rendered to the Cadet Corps by the Collegiate Institute Board, 1910."

The public school row will be investigated. Charges and counter charges were made at the public meeting on Thursday night. That Messrs. Brown and Hutchison are not in harmony was made very plain. At the last meeting of the school board the following resolution was carried:

"Resolved, that W. T. Mollard and J. A. Cross be appointed a committee to arrange time and place for the holding of the public investigation at as early a date as possible in accordance with the resolution passed at the public meeting on Thursday, July 7th."

BOYD-APPLEYARD

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Boyd, 2265 Hamilton street, was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Thursday evening, when Mr. Jas. A. Boyd, of Edmonton, Alberta, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Appleyard, of Caller View, Mirfield, Yorks., England. The Rev. Mr. Oliver officiated. The happy couple left on No. 1 for an extended trip to Vancouver and California. They are to return to Edmonton about August 15th, and will take up their permanent residence in that city.

SHERIFF RESIGNS

The Man Who Allowed Prisoner to be Lynched Retires

NEWARK, Ohio, July 12.—Sheriff Linke, against whom charges of neglect of duty were preferred yesterday as a result of his failure to prevent the lynching of Detective Etherington by a mob on Friday night, resigned this afternoon.

Attorney General Demen at Columbus gave it out at noon today that he believed his office had found two men who were leaders in the mob that lynched Etherington.

Seven alleged rioters are in the Licking county jail tonight. More arrests are expected before morning as the result of the city's new administration's efforts to bring to justice the members of the mob.

In the arrest of E. Gotha, 52 years of age, colored, the police believe they have locked up one of the ring leaders of the riot.

Acting Mayor Ankle has started a crusade to close up all gambling places, etc. Suspended Mayor Atherton intends to make a defence to the charges against him at his hearing before Governor Harmon on July 23rd.

More Trouble

KENORA, July 11.—The C. P. R. dump at the War Eagle mine went down about three o'clock. It is completely out of sight with water flowing over it. A pile driver, train load of piles and timber have been brought to bridge the gap. Train No. 97 and boat express are being held here. Passengers on the Kenora local transferred and were all brought here in special made up here.

When the dump went down four Galician laborers were thrown into the water. Three scrambled out but one was drowned. The body was recovered four hours later, and was brought here. The coroner has been notified and will investigate in the morning.

The old single track dump at War Eagle stood unmoved for twenty-five years. The additional weight of the double track did not disturb it till last Friday morning when the extra weight pushed the bottom out.

Alterations Almost Complete Watch for the Big Moving Sale

A gentleman who had been shown through the store summed up his opinion in these few words: "The Trading Co. deserve to be complimented upon building up such a business in such a few years without lowering the quality of the goods." Note that point, please. The man who made this statement has travelled a great deal, and is familiar with trade conditions in the whole of the Dominion of Canada and in the greater cities of the United States. That the business had grown rapidly did not seem unusual to him (and you are all aware of other cases of rapid growth, especially in the West); but that it had kept up the standard of quality, which has always been a notable feature in this big store, was what he considered unusual.

OVERALLS

OUR \$1.00 Special.—Union made of 8 oz. duck, strongly stitched and cut large and roomy. Buttons are hand sewed. Every pair guaranteed. Sold everywhere at \$1.25. Our price.....\$1.00

The Celebrate Carhartt Overall. You know the make. Every pair guaranteed. Ripless seams; hand sewn buttons. The finest at any price for...\$1.25

Men's Working Shirts

Work Shirts, nicely made of good quality colored cotton, light and dark shades, including some black with white stripes. Extra strong stayed seams, specially priced at.....75c

The Sweater Shirt, something different in work shirts—neat and dressy. Made of good quality cotton in green and khaki, with red, green and reseda trimmings. Gusset, reinforced seams, double stitched, full yoke and full fashioned sleeves. Extra strong and comfortable. Specially priced at.....75c

The H. B. K. Work Shirt—the standard of its class. Well made in every particular. A satisfaction giver. Hand sewn buttons and button holes. Special in duck in fancy colors at.....\$1.00

Heavy Black Twill H. B. K. Shirts at.....\$1.25 and \$1.50

The Railroad Shirt.—An indigo blue shirt; strongly made, with two detachable lay down collars. For sale everywhere at \$1.50. Our price.....\$1.25

Men's Work Gloves

Men's Canvas Work Gloves, 3 pairs for.....25c

Men's Unlined Work Gloves; made of soft pliable leather; special value. Per pair.....60c

Men's Genuine Horsehide Gloves, unlined, out seams, soft and pliable, heat and water proof. Special value at per pair.....\$1.00

Men's Special Gauntlet Gloves, pliable horsehide; deep full cuff. Extra value at.....\$1.00

Other lines of Work Gloves and Gauntlets up to per pair.....\$3.00

Here you will also find a full line of Painter's and Plasterers' White Overalls and Smocks, Bar Vests, White Duck Coats, Waiters' Aprons, etc., at lowest prices.

A Bumper Offering of NET WAISTS

We had the exceptional good fortune to secure a maker's overstock of Net Blouses at a mere fraction of their cost, and we'll pass them on to you at a much smaller price than we could buy them for in the regular way.

\$6.00 Net Waists for \$3.45.

Fifty only beautifully made Net Waists in shades of Ecru and White. Made in pretty styles with deep tucks and handsome embroidered fronts; hardly any two exactly alike. All sizes in the lot, from 34x42 bust measure. Only.....\$3.45

Grocery Specials

- A Saving of from 20 to 40 per cent. on these goods
Hamburger Steak with Onions, per tin.....20c
Beef Steak and Onions, per tin.....20c
Lamb's Tongue, per tin.....20c
Veal, Beef and Pork Loaf, per tin.....25c
Vienna Sausage.....10c
Cowan's Tongue.....10c
Anglo-India Relish.....20c and 30c
Sweet Pickle Relish.....20c
H. P. Pickles.....25c

Specials in White Onions.

- For a few days we are offering White Onions in Bulk at, per quart.....35c
Heintz Sweet Pickles in bulk, per quart.....40c
Heintz Sour Pickles in bulk, per quart.....30c
Heintz Gherkins, sweet, in bulk, per doz.....15c
Heintz Dills, in bulk, per doz.....25c
Stephen's (Old County Pickles), per jar.....30c
R. C. Sour and Sweet Pickles, per jar.....30c
Sour pickles, one gallon.....75c
Stephen's (Imperial Gallons), sweet.....\$1.35
Stephen's (Imperial Gallons), onions.....\$1.35
Stephen's (Imperial Gallons), sour.....\$1.25

Exceptional Value in Women's Summer Dresses

Remember, there is always something exclusive in our Ready-to-Wear Dresses. We want you to come in and let us show you styles and quote you values that cannot be equalled.

You will also find several lines of Summer Frocks greatly reduced in price for a quick clearance.

Princess Effect Dress, \$4.50.

Twenty-five only beautifully made Summer Dresses in stylish Princess effect. Broken at the waist line with belt. Made of fine Organdie, Mull and Organdie Mull, with several styles to choose from. Specially reduced for pre-removal selling.....\$4.50



Ladies' Summer Underwear

This touch of hot weather ought to make selling easy. And the quality of these when you see them will do the rest.

Summer Cotton Vests, with or without sleeves, draw strings, special at 2 for 25c.

Cotton Drawers, of ribbed cotton, knee length, lace trim special 25c.

We have many other styles in cotton up to 60c each, and in silk and silk mixtures up to \$2.00. New ones arriving daily.



Silk & Lisle Gloves

Fashion this year dictates that your entire costume must harmonize. We have a full assortment of gloves in all shades and styles

Elbow length Gloves are popular. In all shades, handsomely embroidered, 2 dome fasteners.....\$1.25

Silk Gloves in every shade; 2 dome fasteners; all sizes.....75c

Lisle Thread Gloves in all shades and in every size and dome fasteners at.....25c, 40c and 50c

Hot Weather Requisites in the Drug Department

Your health is important during the hot weather months. The hot, debilitating air sends your blood pounding feverishly through your veins and there's nothing like a good cooling drink to keep your temperature at normal.

Any of the following are recommended: Lime Juice, Lime Juice Cordial, the old reliable Montserrat Lime Juice, Effervescent Salts, Wampole's Effervescent Sodium Phosphate, large bottle, 25c; Wedd's English Fruit Salts, large size bottle, 50c; Manganese Citrate, Effervescent, large bottle, 25c; English Health Salts, large tin, old country style, 25c.

Headquarters for Gopher Poison. Special Prices for Local Improvement Districts.

REMEMBER!—The Early Shopper Gets the Bargains

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store